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PSt SNPaAg077

CONTENTS OF REEL 77

- 1) The Holstein breeder and dairyman, v. 5
MNS# PSt SNP aAg077.1**

Title: The Holstein breeder and dairyman, v. 5

Place of Publication: Harrisburg, Pa.

Copyright Date: 1926

Master Negative Storage Number: MNS# PSt SNPaAg077.1

<2071181> * Form:serial 2 Input:HHS Edit:FMD
 008 ENT: 980219 TYP: d DT1: 1922 DT2: 1933 FRE: m LAN: eng
 037 PSt SNP aAg073.1-081.3 \$bPreservation Office, The Pennsylvania State
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 090 00 SF191 \$b.B74 \$caxPX \$s+U1X1922-U6X1927+U9X1930-U12V6X1933
 090 20 Microfilm D344 reel 73.1-81.3 \$cmc+(service copy, print mastr, archival
 master) \$s+U1X1922-U6X1927+U9X1930-U12V6X1933
 245 04 The Holstein breeder and dairyman
 260 Harrisburg, Pa. \$bBreeder and Dairyman Publishing Co. \$c1922-1933
 300 v. \$bill. \$c29 cm.
 310 Monthly \$bJan. 1931-June 1933
 321 Semi-monthly \$bJan. 1922-Dec. 1930
 362 0 Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1, 1922)-v. 12, no. 6 (June 1933)
 500 Published by Breeder and Dairyman Publishing Co., Jan. 1922-June 8,
 1924; by Benn-Chester Publishing Co., June 22, 1924-June 1933
 515 Some issues published in combined form
 533 Microfilm \$mv.1-v.12,no.6 \$bUniversity Park, Pa. : \$cPennsylvania State
 University \$d1998 \$e9 microfilm reels ; 35 mm. \$f(USAIN state and local
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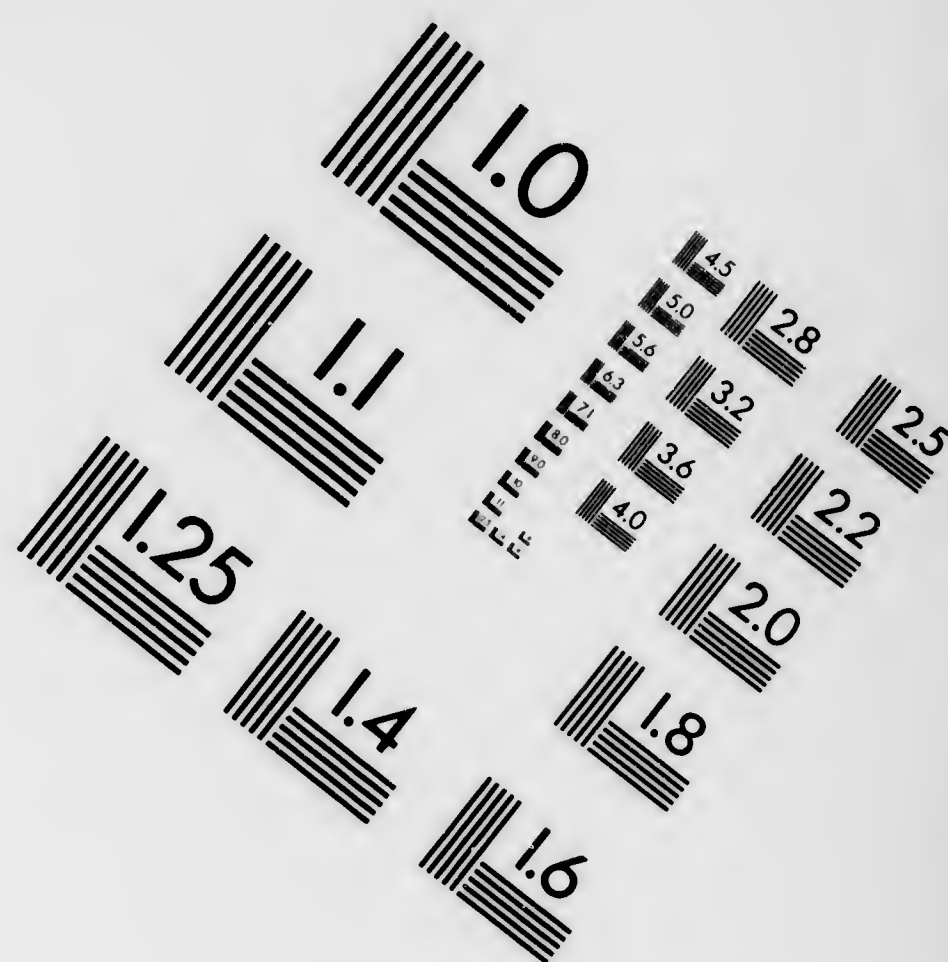
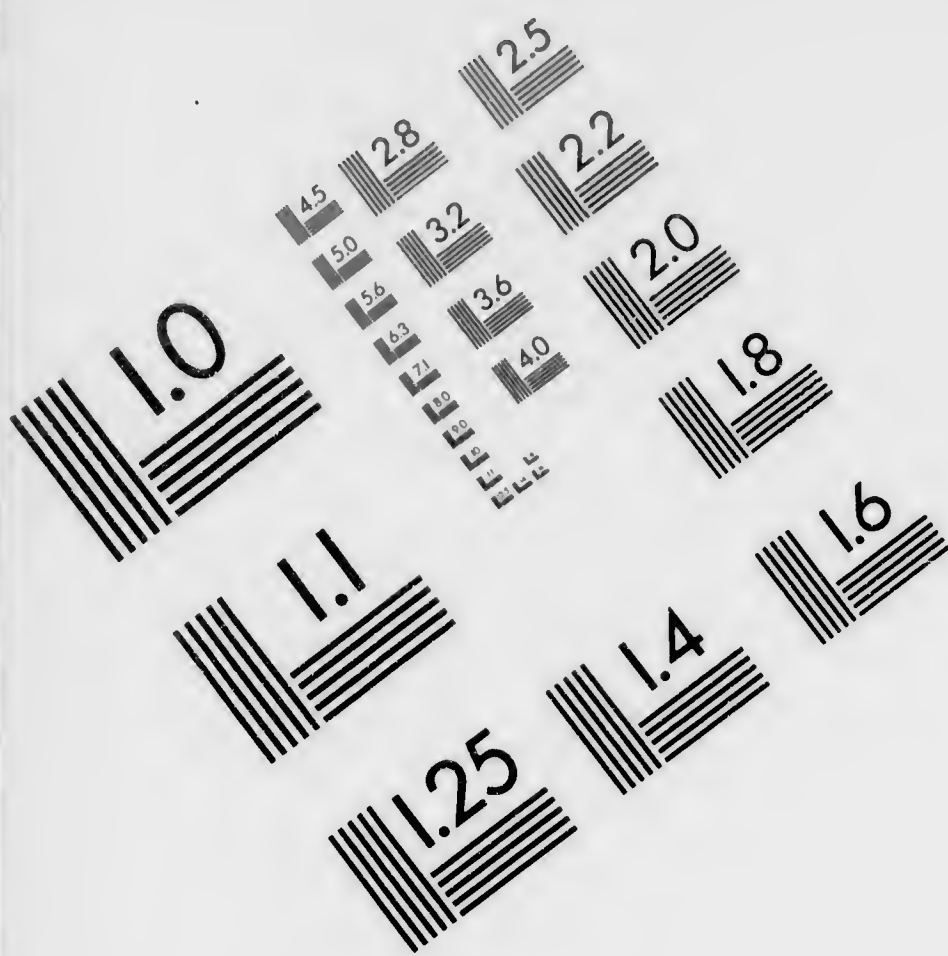
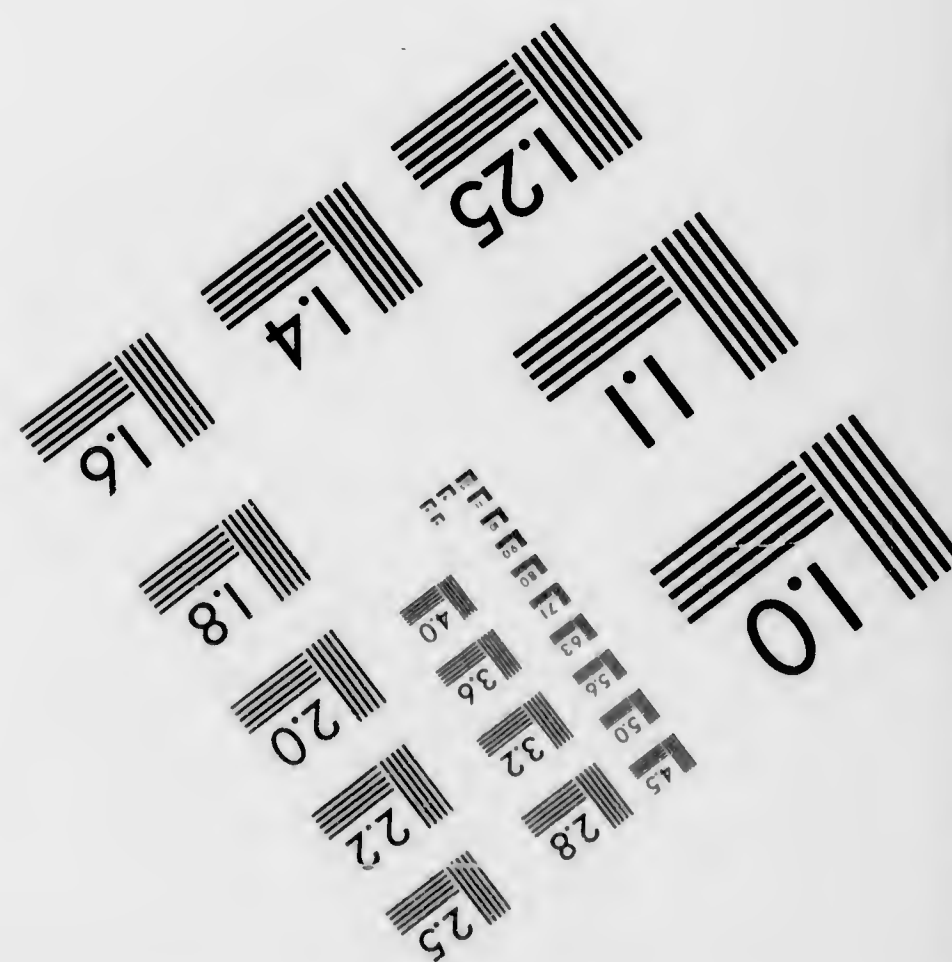
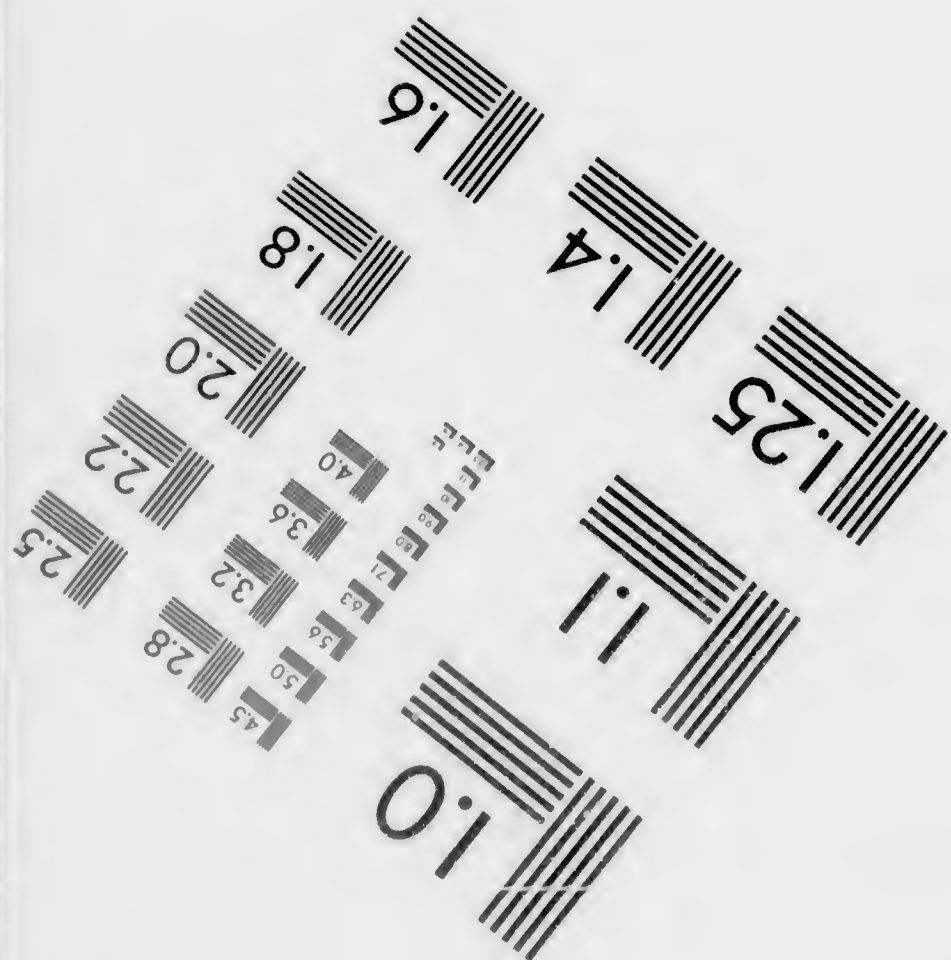
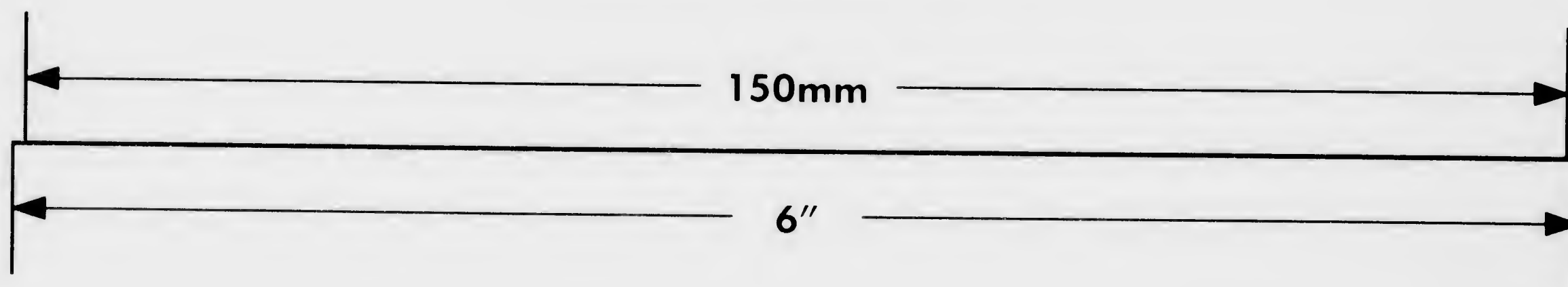
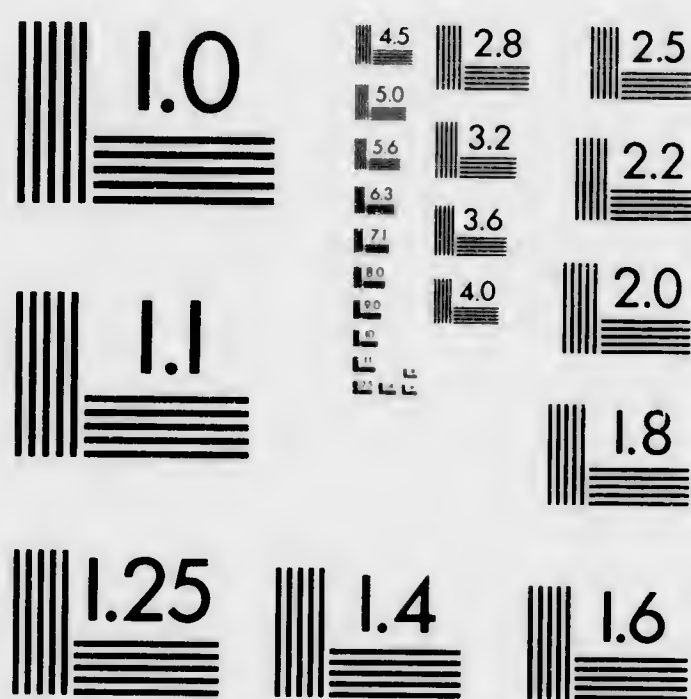


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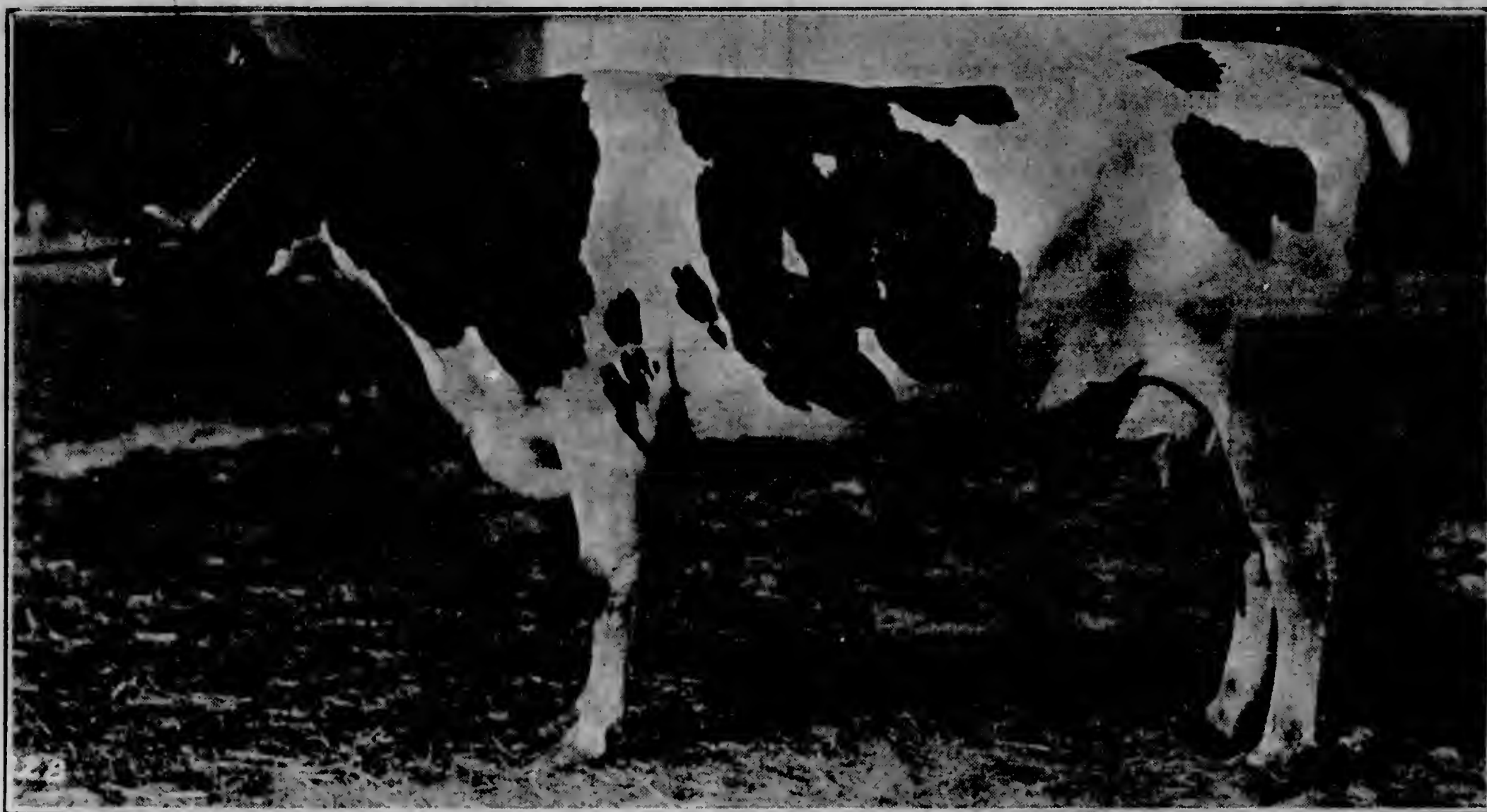


Vol. V.

HARRISBURG, PA., JANUARY 8, 1926

No. 1

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



LAKESIDE RUEHS WEEDIE

Owned by Charles Weidler, South Bend, Indiana, President of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.



PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE
7-22-26



TRAVERSE ECHO SYLVIA KING

the head of our ACCREDITED Herd, is not only a bull of splendid individuality but is also backed by Wonderful producers.

His dam, (twice over 30-lb.) has a 7-day official record of 33.27 lb. butter, 736.4 lb. milk averaging 102 lb. for 30 days. She has a 32 lb. and a 35 lb. daughter.

Five of his 7 nearest dams have one or more 30-lb. daughters. His dam and both his granddams have daughters that each averaged 5 lb. butter a day for a week's time.

His three nearest dams have 7 day records averaging 33.03 lb. butter; his seven nearest dams average 32.72 lb.; his fourteen nearest tested dams average 30.175 lb.

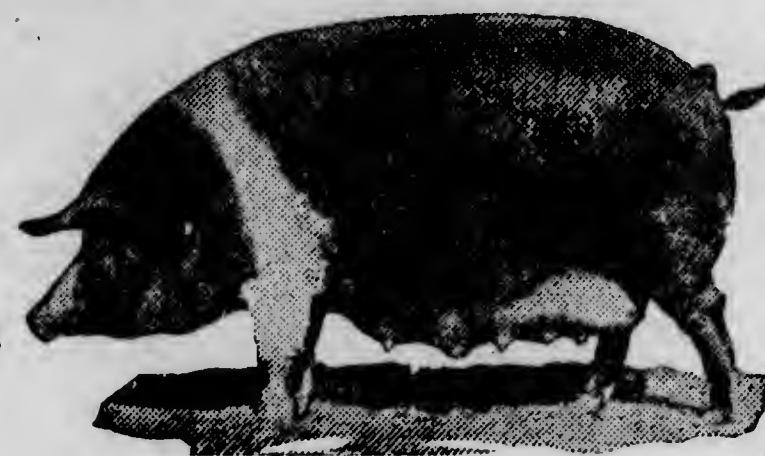
And he heads a herd of producers, cows that make good returns for their care and feed.

Come and look him over and you will want one or more of his offspring or else a good cow bred to him.

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Bradford Co., WYALUSING, PA.

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YEARS



FOR
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YEARS

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HAMPSHIREs are the practical farmer's practical hog, because of their meat type—grazing qualities—activity—health and vigor—highly developed mother instinct—milking qualities—early maturity and economical gains, and because they are *Recognized Market Toppers*. The heaviest ton litter for 1923 from the biggest hog state in the Union, Iowa, was sired by a purebred Hampshire boar. This litter weighed 3,199 pounds at 180 days.

The official breed paper is—**THE HAMPSHIRE ADVOCATE**—a monthly publication, devoted to the interest of Hampshire breeders and the Hampshire breed.

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Bred to Sire Producers



KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP

now in service in our herd, is backed by producing strains.

His sire is the great KING OF THE ORMSBYS, by Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes from Spring Brook Bess Burke, 2d, four times over 30 lb. butter in seven days, four times above 1,000 lb. in a year.

His dam, a daughter of Judge Segis, as a three-year-old, produced 15,391.7 lb. milk, 648.71 lb. butter in a year and as a five-year-old, 21,110.5 lb. milk, 904.32 lb. butter in a year. She has a seven day record of 29.37 lb. butter, 533.6 lb. milk.

KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP is a fine individual, which desirable characteristic is inherited by his offspring. Let us sell you calves by him or choice cows bred to him. Remember our herd is Accredited.

A. L. BOWELL & SON
Susquehanna Co. Thompson, Pa.

Keep This In Mind!

In one year's work while enrolled in the Garden Spot Cow Testing Association my *Fifteen* Holstein milkers averaged

10,871 lb. Milk
482.18 lb. Butter

on twice-a-day milking!

Having sold my farm I must dispose of my herd which, therefore, will be sold at Public Auction on

Wednesday, March 17, 1926

Watch this paper for full particulars.

W. A. Withers

Elizabethtown, Lancaster Co., Pa.

Sunshine Dairy contains purebred Guernseys as well as purebred Holsteins and is Accredited.

AN IDEAL HERDSIRE

SON OF



PIETJE ALCARTRA FAYNE

Age	Butter	Milk	Time
8 years	30.03	707.7	7 days
5 years	25.16	632.7	7 days
3 years	23.63	568.0	7 days
C. T. A. record	718.00	17,168.0	1 year

Highest record daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje for both milk and butter.

All records made by us.

She combines what all breeders are striving for, namely:

Individuality—Production—Breeding.

Her son, born Jan. 10, 1925, is well grown; nicely and evenly marked, and a very good individual. He is **FULL BROTHER** to our herdsire, Ideal King Creamelle and also has two **FULL SISTERS** in our herd, (both young). **Price \$500.**

We want to show you this bull, his sire and dam, his full brother and many other relatives.

Cecil L. A. Resseguie, Kingsley, Pa.

(This Herd has passed **FOUR** Clean Tests.)



ORMSBY SENSATION 3D

heads Springbrook Herd which is under State and Federal Supervision.

His sire, Ormsby Sensation, heads the noted Beaver Dam Herd. You know about him, the work of his dam and his daughters.

Ormsby Sensation 3d's dam, as a two-year-old, averaged 69.5 lb. milk daily in her official test. She produced 20.22 lb. butter in 7 days, 628.53 lb. in a year.

Ormsby Sensation 3d combines choice individuality with royal breeding. His daughters are exceptionally promising. Come and see them and their sire in my herd. You will want to take one of his sons back with you.

S. T. WITMER

Union Deposit,

Dauphin Co., Pa.

This Herd is **ACCREDITED**

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Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman

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You Some Real
Holsteins!**

Cows, Bred Heifers or Calves

Visitors Always Welcome.

Murray A. Miller

Sunny Lawn Stock Farm

Milton

R. D. 3

Penna.

This Herd is **ACCREDITED**

EARLY RISE HERD

IS HEADED BY A SON OF



MINNIE MONK OF GRAYFIELDS
She is sister to

Red Cross Heroine of Grayfields

22,067.3 lb. milk, 1,118.87 lb. butter in 305 days; average test 4.06% butterfat.

Second highest butter record in U. S.!

Third in the world!

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

Just the place to get Young Stock.

MENZO A. BROOKER

R. D. 2, South New Berlin, N. Y.



OUR JUNIOR HERDSIRE

He is a son of **KING RELIANCE LOCKHART VEEMAN** and our great cow **JEWEL CLOTHILDE ALEXINA DE KOL**, 29.13 lb. butter, 598 lb. milk in 7 days.

Herd passed last T. B. Test **CLEAN**.

Tell us **YOUR** wants.

DAN E. ANDERSON

R. D. 3

NORWICH, N. Y.



MAPLE GROVE YBMA GLISTA

His dam, **MAPLE GROVE SPOFFORD PRINCESS**, 641 lb. milk, 27 lb. butter in a week, was bred, raised and tested here.

His sire, **MODEL DANIEL GLISTA**, was by a great show bull and from a 31-lb. Glista cow from a 34-lb. Glista dam.

Yet you can buy his sons from us at prices ranging from \$50 upwards; his daughters from \$65 upwards.

The dams are big producing cows and the entire herd is **ACCREDITED**.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

F. Jones, Manager

R. D. No. 4 CENTERVILLE, PA.



Type and Quality

From this picture you get an idea of the character of the younger members of our herd, many of which are granddaughters of the noted **CLARA CLOTHILDE LYONS**, 639.8 lb. milk in a week, who averaged 79.8 lb. milk a day for three months and produced 20,771.2 lb. milk, 723.40 lb. butter in ten months AS A TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFER.

Let us sell You a few. Herd Accredited.

FRED B. KEENEY

Wyoming Co.

Laceyville, Pa.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. V

HARRISBURG, PA., JANUARY 8, 1926

No. 1

South of the Mason-Dixon Line

A Growing Maryland Holstein Herd

MUCH has been said in dairy papers regarding the production of milk testing around four per cent fat and some writers have assumed that it was impossible to produce four per cent milk from a purebred Holstein herd. There are many owners of purebred Holstein herds that are marketing a four per cent product but the writers have assumed that this is done by discarding part of the foremilk or separating part of the milk as it comes from the cow and adding the cream to the remainder. It is claimed that Baltimore is one of the few cities in the United States in which the milk as retailed to the consumer averages around four per cent fat.

This story is of a Maryland herd that for a long time has produced milk the average test of which has ranged from 3.7 per cent to four per cent fat. But what is more important, it is a story that tells how one man, from an investment of less than one thousand dollars has, in a few years, developed a herd of twenty-five registered Holstein-Friesian cattle.

H. A. Stottlemeyer operates a dairy farm close to the city limits of Hagerstown, Maryland. The farm is owned by Charles B. Nigh, who for many years operated it as a Holstein dairy farm. The farm contains 147 acres. It is limestone soil and the limestone

is very close to the surface, but through it runs a pretty creek which affords the best of water for the animals. Some students of agricultural conditions claim that every good livestock breed reaches its maximum development on a limestone soil and there is much that can be cited in conformation of this theory. So when we say that Mr. Stottlemeyer is a good dairyman, feeder and caretaker, and tell you that his cattle feed on limestone pastures and on fodder raised on a limestone soil,

you naturally expect that he owns good stock, and your expectations will be realized.

Mr. Stottlemeyer started farming as soon as he was sixteen years old and prefers it to any other kind of work of which he knows. He started in the Holstein business by attending a sale where the dairyman had a herd of grades with one or two purebreds. At this sale Mr. Stottlemeyer purchased the cow, Netherland Frenesta Hendrick. She is a splendid animal, carrying

a square udder and has every mark of a big producer. She is now close to twelve years old but carries her age lightly. Mr. Stottlemeyer bred Frenesta to Model Glista Edith Pontiac, owned by his friend and fellowtownsman, Fred Roulette. In the course of time Frenesta dropped a bull calf which was named Fred Model Glista Netherland and was kept as a herdsire. Then, by picking up a purebred or two at near-by sales or occasionally purchasing a young animal and raising all his purebred heifer calves Mr. Stottlemeyer has built his present herd.

Fred Model Glista Netherland, the present head of the herd is a very handsome bull, light in color and well marked. Some of his offspring have been exhibited at the Hagerstown Fair and won their share of the prize money, indications that his own individual ex-

cellence is being transmitted to his descendants—the chief indication of a high class sire.

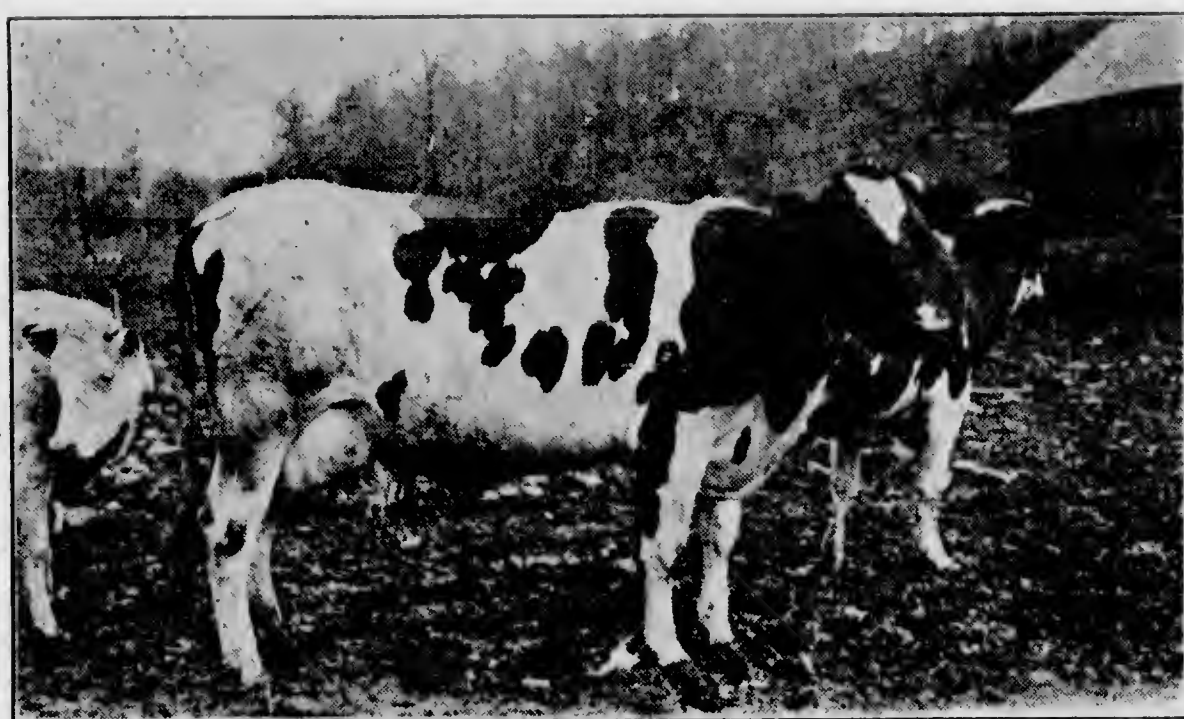
This herd contains several daughters of the bull "Hengerveld Diota Veeman" whose ancestors include the foundation animals of the Hengerveld, Clothilde, Pietertje and Veeman families. The offspring of this bull are very milky animals and real producers. Their dams are of Violet, Fay and Hendrick blood lines, to which so many of the good cattle of Ohio, Maryland



MR. AND MRS. H. A. STOTTEMYER

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IS HEADED BY A SON OF



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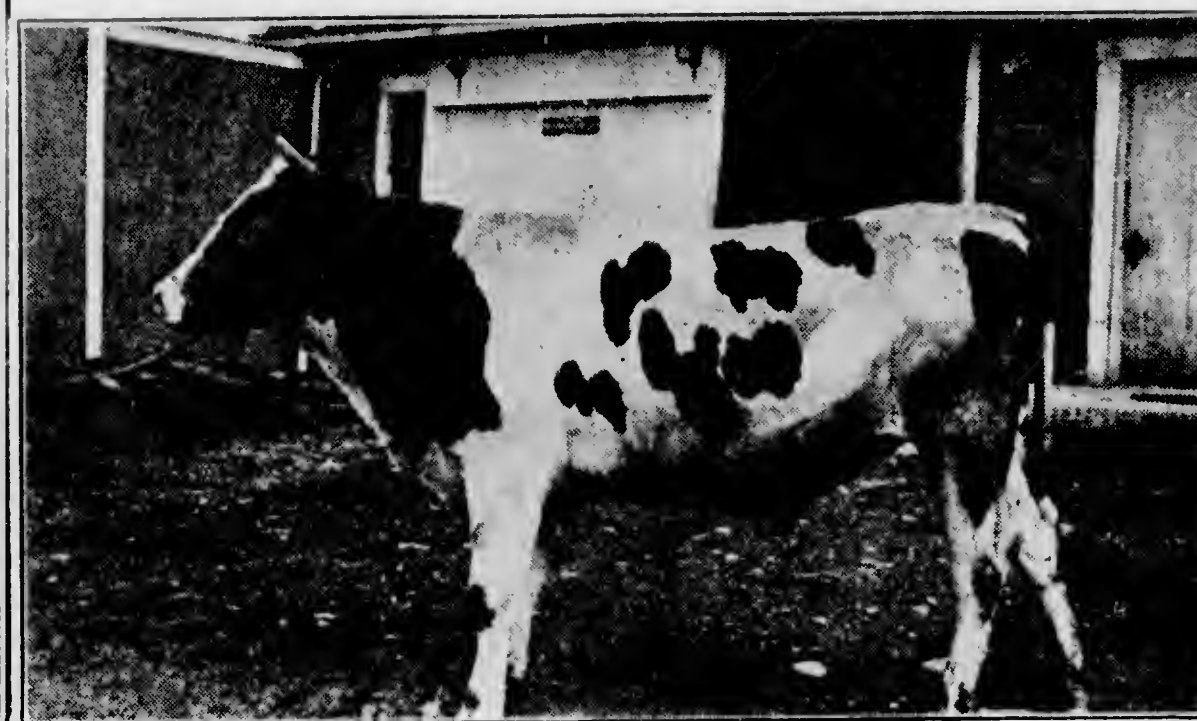
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MR. AND MRS. H. A. STOTTEMYER

and Pennsylvania trace. One of these daughters is from Amsdale Pietertje Colantha and, as her name indicates, was bred in the Amsden herd, located near Cuba, New York. We do not know how the original Amsden animal came to leave her native home in New York State and come to Maryland to give birth to Lady Pietertje Diota but we do know that this animal greatly resembles the big-producing, dairy type which is so evident in the original Amsdale herd.

A cow that would attract attention almost anywhere on account of her size, quality and substance is "White Oak Roxie Burke" a large handsome cow practically all white. "Roxie" is a daughter of King Quality De Kol Gelsche and Roxie Burke Segis 2d. Her name indicates the blood lines that appear in pedigree.

Two other animals of which the Stottlemeyer family are very proud are Josephine Mechthilde Westtown and Edith Pontiac Netherland. Edith is a yearling heifer, a full sister of the herdsire and a very promising animal. Josephine is a four-year-old cow of striking individuality. Her sire is a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke and her dam is a daughter of Johanna Clothilde's Lad from the famous old time cow, Johanna Clothilde. Johanna Clothilde's lad, although raised in Wisconsin, lived for a number of years in Northern Pennsylvania and his descendants are scattered throughout Pennsylvania, Southern New York and the South Atlantic states.

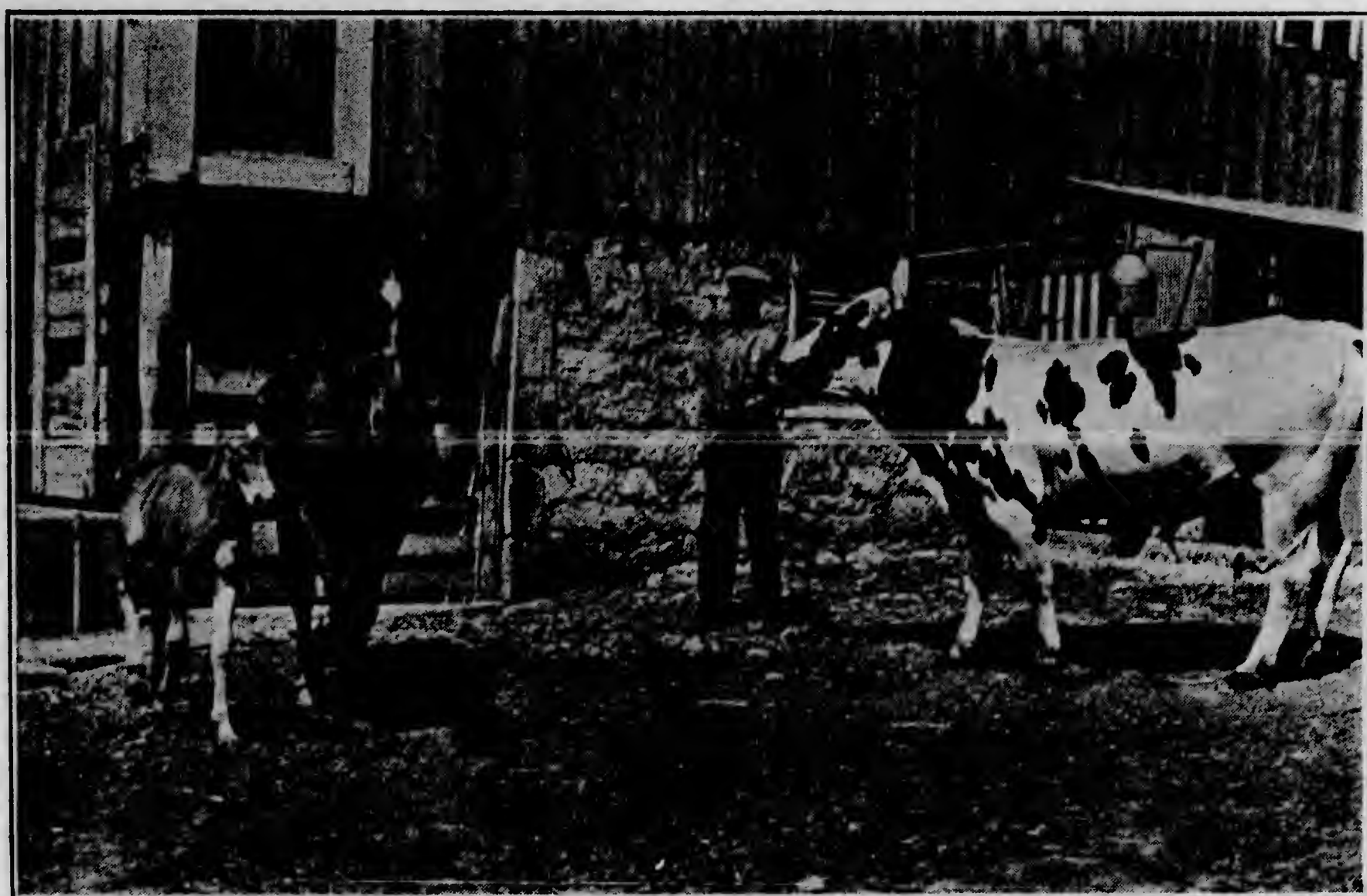
Mr. Stottlemeyer believes in keeping track of what his cows produce under the feed and care he gives them. Although there is no cow testing association operating in the vicinity of Hagerstown, several of the animals in the herd have very creditable C. T. A. records. Mr. Stottlemeyer does not believe in making records under forced or artificial conditions as he believes such records do not represent the true producing

capacity of the tested animals. Mrs. Stottlemeyer, who is a true helpmate to her husband, was raised on a farm located in about the center of the battlefield of Antietam or Sharpsburg, as the southerners call it. The Stottlemeyers have three children, a girl Evelyn, sixteen years old; a girl Pauline, fourteen years old, and a boy Leonard aged eleven. All three of the children are interested in livestock and are enrolled in junior club work. They exhibited their pets at the fairs held at Shepards town and Hagerstown last fall. Evelyn's heifer won first prize at both events, but at Shepards town Pauline's heifer was placed first and her brother's second while at Hagerstown the placings

were reversed, the boy carrying off the blue ribbon. The Stottlemeyers have a very pleasant home. Just back of the house is a never failing spring of fresh, pure water and around the spring grow some magnificent willows giving a picturesque setting to the farmstead.

A machine is used for milking and the produce of the herd sold as cream to local ice cream manufacturers who specialize on the quality of their goods. The herd is under State and Federal supervision and only two reactors have been found in four years, the last of these was a grade recently purchased in order to keep up the quota of cream marketed. But for this accident the herd would be on the accredited list. All the purebreds have passed two or more annual clean tests.

The Stottlemeyers raise several kinds of poultry and have a very handsome flock of White Leghorns numbering over three hundred. The lady of the house and the children do most of the work around the poultry so that the ability to give stock good care and feed is not confined to the head of the family. As the pasture with the pleasant brook running through it is close to the house the cows, each with an attendant flock of



BARNYARD SCENE AT STOTTEMEYER'S

chickens intent upon catching insects, make up a pretty picture. The barnyard scene depicted on the previous page shows that Mr. Stottlemeyer aims to raise a colt or two each year, while the build and apparent vigor of the mare in the barnyard picture shows that the "boss farmer" is just as good a judge of horse flesh as he is of bovines.

Those who are interested in the purebred Holstein industry from a strictly dairy standpoint would enjoy



TYPE AND PRODUCING CAPACITY ARE DOMINANT HERE

examining the Stottlemeyer herd and talking over Holstein matters with its owners. Perhaps they may be asked to eat a meal at the house but we warn them in this case, they better go without eating for two or three days previous as Mrs. Stottlemeyer is a splendid cook and sets a wonderful table and only by fasting for some time can one do full justice to the entertainment set before him, and in saying this, the editors of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN speak from experience.

A Producing County-Owned Herd

AT Cedar Grove, Essex County, New Jersey, is the Overbrook Hospital, a country institution that owns a big producing, purebred, Holstein-Friesian herd. Last year this herd contained eighty cows that averaged over 12,000 lb. milk.

A milking dairy has been kept at this hospital for several years. About two years ago Dr. Guy Payne, the superintendent, decided that it would be economy to dispose of the old herd and replace the animals with purebred Holsteins. Mark H. Keeney, then state dairy specialist, together with Lewis G. Bowden, former County Supervisor, and Freeholder Zenas G. Crane, himself an experienced dairyman, after a study of the cattle market, purchased a number of animals from Ohio dairymen, buying only from herds that were tuberculosis free. Learning that T. D. Morley, owner of the Chesneywold herd, was retiring from business, they purchased all his cattle representing many years of constructive breeding. One of the animals in this herd, Chesney Freda Lothian, after coming to Overbrook produced 104 lb. milk in a day and in a year was credited with 26,478 lb. milk, 1,296 lb. butter, her average test being 3.92 per cent. She is said to be the highest record cow in the world owned by a county institution. Freda was fed and milked four times daily. Her feed consumption for the year was 6,550 lb. of grain, 7,000 lb. of hay, 2,000 lb. of beet pulp and 3,500 lb. of corn silage. This cost \$306. It was figured that her bedding cost \$75 as 150 bales of shavings were used for this purpose. At 10c a quart her milk was valued at \$1,230, a profit of \$849 above cost of feed and bed-

ding. One of her daughters as a four-year-old produced 20,316 lb. of milk in a year, and one of her sons, King Sweet 4th, won first prize in his class at the Trenton State Fair.

Dream Girl 3d, a six-year-old, produced 714 lb. milk in seven days, 105.1 lb. milk in a week, and is being continued on long-time test. Last year four other cows in this herd produced more than 100 lb. of milk in a day. Fresh cows are milked three times daily at Overbrook, some of them four times.

Heifer calves are raised to increase the milking herd and there are nearly fifty heifers on hand ranging from babies to two-year-olds. Bull calves are sold to farmers at reasonable prices.

At the head of the herd is the bull King Sweet, a very handsome, light-colored animal weighing 2,400 lb. He is a son of King Johanna Segis Fayne and Windsor Sweet Buttermaid, and his daughters have made very nice records both in official test and in general dairy work.

Another bull in service is Prince Riverside Hartog Ormsby, a former first prize winner at the California State Fair.

Last year the herd produced 416,000 quarts of milk which was used for the Overbrook Hospital patients and caretakers, an average of 1,140 quarts daily. There are around 2,100 patients at this institution.

An exhibit of sixteen herd was shown at the Morris town and Trenton Fairs last year and won 47 ribbons besides \$800 in prize money, at both events carrying off the coveted herd prize and winning more first and second prizes than any of their competitors, yet the average price for which the animals were purchased was only \$210.

Superintendent Mark Keeney has been in charge of the purebred herd since it was purchased. He was raised on a dairy farm in Wyoming County, Pa., graduated from the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture, and was a member of the prize winning dairy cattle judging team of that institution in 1914. He then won the scholarship awarded the best student judge of Jerseys by the American Jersey Cattle Club. He took advanced work in dairy husbandry at the University of Missouri, receiving his master's degree in 1917.

Mr. Keeney is a well known writer for national dairy journals. A circular compiled by him while he was dairy specialist for the New Jersey College of Agriculture was entitled "Feeding Dairy Cattle," and is often quoted and used in agricultural schools. With the exception of one year when he was in France, Mr. Keeney has been in professional and practical dairy work ever since his graduation in the states of Missouri, Pennsylvania, Ohio and New Jersey. His work with this dairy and the production of the cows under his charge has shown that he possesses both theoretical and practical knowledge of herd management and feeding.

The farmer's worst enemies are not on Wall Street or on the grain exchanges nor in the offices of the great corporations. The gravest menace to agriculture is its unscrupulous political leadership.—*The Prairie Farmer*.

Be not deceived! The car that comes out with new designs has the same ones on the pedestrian.



FRED MODEL GLISTA NETHERLAND
A Home-raised Herdsire of Superior Quality.



JOSEPHINE KAREL MECHTHILDE
She will give 80 lb. on two milkings a day.



NETHERLAND FRENESTA HENDRICK
The matron of the Stottlemeyer herd

Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

By R. A. Baldwin

THE First Annual Meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., will be held on Wednesday, January the 27th at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. This will be a very important meeting as the term of office of the present officers, who were elected at the organization meeting, will expire on this date and a complete corps of officers will be elected to serve a full term.

The new Association has made wonderful progress and we believe our readers will be interested in learning more about the present officers and the details of the work which the Association thus far has accomplished.

Mr. Charles Weidler, of South Bend, Indiana, a Charter Member, was elected President of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., at the Organization Meeting.

Mr. Weidler is a prominent business man of South Bend, Indiana, a lawyer by profession; owns a farm and large herd of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle and is active in boosting purebred Holstein cattle and better dairying in his community and state.

Mr. Charles Wertheimer, of Frederick, Maryland, is a Charter Member and First Vice-President of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc. He is a banker and prominent business man and owns a farm and herd of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle.

Mr. Wertheimer is President of the Maryland State Holstein-Friesian Association and was one of the two delegates elected by the Maryland breeders to represent them at the Convention of Delegates of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, held at Grand Rapids, Michigan, June, 1925.

Mr. Eugene B. Bennett, of Allamuchy, New Jersey, is a charter member and Second Vice-President of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc. He at one time owned a farm and herd of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle near Easton, Pennsylvania, during which time he was one of the incorporators of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Pennsylvania, and served as its President from 1917 until 1920.

Mr. Bennett formerly lived at New Haven, Connecticut, and is a descendant of one of the most prominent and influential families of New England, his mother being a Winchester of the Winchester Arms Company. At the present time Mr. Bennett owns a farm and herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle at Allamuchy, New Jersey.

Mr. L. P. Rupright, of Marysville, Ohio, is a charter member of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., is Third Vice-President of the Association. He is a dairyman and owns a herd of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle.

Mr. Howard C. Reynolds, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, was elected secretary and treasurer at the Organization Meeting.

Mr. Reynolds became a member of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America in 1914. He is a charter member of the Lackawanna County Holstein-Friesian Association, a charter member of the Dauphin County Holstein-Friesian Association and has been

elected honorary member of the Susquehanna County Holstein-Friesian Association and was made secretary of the Pennsylvania State Holstein-Friesian Association in 1918 in which capacity he served until 1922 which time he declined to permit his name to come up for reelection.

Mr. A. J. Miller, of Clarks Summit, Pennsylvania, is a charter member of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., and was elected a director at the Organization Meeting.

Mr. Miller is a breeder and dairyman who owns purebred registered Holstein-Friesian cattle. His father was one of the pioneer breeders in northeastern Pennsylvania, being one of the early importers of Holstein-Friesian cattle. Mr. Miller is in partnership with his brother and together they have continued their father's business.

Mr. Douglas B. Diamond, of Gaithersburg, Maryland, is a charter member of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., and was elected a director at the Organization Meeting.

Mr. Diamond, before taking up farming and the breeding of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle, was a student at Princeton University.

Mr. S. R. Miller, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, is a charter member and a director of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc. Mr. Miller is, without doubt, the most popular and well-known Holstein breeder in southern central Pennsylvania. He owns a herd of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle.

Mr. John McDonald, of Galien, Michigan, was elected a director of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., at the Organization Meeting held in the Senate Caucus Chamber, Capitol Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1925. Mr. McDonald is a dairyman and owns a herd of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle. He is a leader in his community.

Mr. Henry Fleischman, of East Aurora, New York, is a charter member of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., and was elected a director at the Organization Meeting, held in the Senate Caucus Chamber, Capitol Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1925. He is a dairyman and owns a herd of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle and a man who is active in the affairs of his community.

The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., now has over 700 members. Its membership comprises breeders residing in thirty states as follows: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, Missouri, Maine, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, West Virginia, Wyoming, Wisconsin, Washington. Over 2,000 certificates have been issued to date.

The Association offices are equipped with a complete set of printed records of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and a complete set of printed records of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada.

These printed volumes contain, aside from the official report, the name and number and breeding of all the purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle, both male and female that have been registered by the Association. Additional volumes of the herd book are printed each year.

The records of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., are based upon the same breeding records as recorded by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada and Associations representing the breed in foreign countries. Breeders transferring their records to the new Association are requested to send their certificates of registry and also transfer in case they did not raise the animal. These certificates furnish a complete record as to pedigree and ownership and form the basis of the records of the new Association.

The breeding records of the increase to be registered are furnished by the breeder the same as in all other purebred Registry Associations. It is not the part of the Registry Association to supervise each herd when animals are bred, and record the name and number of the sire used, or the date of birth and sex of the offspring. This information is all left to the honesty and integrity of the breeder, the Association merely acting as a Clearing House assembling this data on the information furnished and issuing certificates of registry and transfer of ownership therefrom.

Ninety per cent of the purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle in America are owned for the most part by farmers and dairymen who are dependent upon their own exertion and the return from their farms and dairy as a means of providing food and clothing for their family and educating their children and improving their circumstances in general. It was in the hands of this class of breeders that the breed has been perpetuated and improved during the many years of its existence and it is this class of breeders that form the backbone of the purebred Holstein-Friesian industry in America today. Through the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., this class of breeders is provided with a means of maintaining a herd registry to preserve the purity of the blood of the animals which they breed and through which they can receive such service at cost.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, as it is now being operated, has three major projects. *First:* It maintains a Herd Register to preserve the purity of the blood of the breed, issues certificates of registry and certificates of transfer of ownership. The offices of this Department are located at Brattleboro, Vermont.

Second: It maintains an Advanced Registry Department which supervises, authenticates and records records of milk and butterfat production. The offices of this Department are located at Delavan, Wisconsin.

Third: It maintains an Extension Department to disseminate publicity and propaganda setting forth the outstanding characteristics and qualities of animals that have been admitted to the Advanced Registry. The offices of this Department are located at Chicago, Illinois.

Breeders who are desirous of keeping their animals registered to preserve the purity of the blood of the

breed, are forced to contribute toward the support of the Advanced Registry Department and the Extension Department, which they do not patronize or from which they do not receive any benefit.

The Association makes no charge to its members or breeders for the service which it renders to those who patronize the Advanced Registry Department or the Extension Department. These Departments are financed by money collected from the breeders at the Secretary's office in increased fees.

The total cost of conducting the Advanced Registry Department since April 30, 1919 \$434,000.00

The expense of maintaining the Extension Department to disseminate information regarding the outstanding qualities and characteristics of cattle which have Advanced Registry records and the expense attending the efforts to create a market for this small percentage of animals with official records, including the organization, advertising, and managing of auction sales has amounted in part, from April 30, 1919, to December 31, 1924, to more than \$894,000.00

The total expense of conducting these two Departments \$1,328,000.00

The expense of operating the Advanced Registry Department and the Extension Department connected therewith has been greater by over a quarter of a million dollars than the total expense of conducting the Secretary's office, during this same period \$1,046,000.00

The Advanced Registry Department of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, supervises, authenticates and records records of milk and butterfat production and compiles these records to be used for *advertising* and *breed promoting* purposes. The Advanced Registry Department encourages the making of *phenomenal* and *exaggerated records* by giving such records special publicity and it has at times, paid large sums of money as prizes for milk and butterfat production.

Actual application has proven that these records do not furnish reliable information in determining the economical milk and butterfat producing qualities or the breeding qualities of the animal in question.

Owing to the enormous expense attended with the making of official records, the detrimental effect upon the animal and the questionable value of the records, the system has never been popular with the breeders and dairymen, only a very small percentage of the breeders having patronized the Advanced Registry Department. About 10% of the total number of registered females have been admitted to the Advanced Registry.

The Agricultural Colleges have adopted a system of recording milk and butter production which has proven to be practicable. The service is free to dairymen.

The Agricultural Colleges in connection with their dairy Extension Department in cooperation with the

Dairy Extension Department of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, have inaugurated a system of recording milk and butterfat production in terms of economical normal production. The purpose of these records is to furnish reliable information which the breeders can use in culling their herds, selecting dairy cattle and choosing breeding stock, and practical application has demonstrated that the information they furnish is reliable.

The Colleges and the Federal Department of Agriculture compile records which they supervise in bulletin and pamphlet form and use them for educational purposes which is of great advertising value to the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle who take on this system of recording milk and butterfat production, and the expense is defrayed by the Government.

The REAL breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle who constitute the backbone of the industry, who raise and own 90% of the animals, do not find it to their advantage to avail themselves of the privilege of the Advanced Registry Department or the Extension Department connected therewith conducted by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

On the other hand, a large number of the breeders have taken on the system of recording milk and butterfat production inaugurated by the Agricultural Colleges and they find this plan superior. The method of carrying out the plan fits into their regular dairy routine without interference. The records are measured in terms of normal, economical, hereditary production and are found to be valuable in selecting dairy animals and choosing breeding stock.

To make it possible for breeders and owners of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle to conduct their dairies along the lines of economical milk and butter production and to cooperate with the State and Federal Government in carrying out the various projects along the lines of dairy improvement without having to contribute to the support of a competitive movement operated for speculative purposes, carried on by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America at the expense of increased registration and transfer fees, the breeders have organized the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

Pennsylvania's Champion Herd

AT THE head of the nineteen Pennsylvania cow testing associations operating during 1924 stands the purebred Holstein herd at Fairwood Farm, Berwick, Columbia County, owned by William J. Fairchild. There were 10,717 cows tested that year and the Fairwood herd averaged 13,224 lb. milk, 472.4 lb. butterfat.

For nineteen years Mr. Fairchild has been breeding purebred Holsteins, selecting the best to perpetuate the herd. His present animals are outstanding for both production and type. Several years ago he joined the local testing association, but long before then he weighed and tested the milk from each cow he owned.

Mr. Fairchild attributes considerable of his success to one of his herdsires, Sir Pietertje De Kol Burke, a son of Nellie Pietertje Clothilde and the famous old sire De Kol Burke. Nearly all the animals in the pres-

ent herd are descendants of this bull and several of his daughters have been real show animals. One of them, Lady Pauline Wayne Burke, was grand champion cow at the Columbia County Fair four different years. Her daughters are splendid individuals as well as large producers, evidently taking after their dam.

Mr. Fairchild, as president of the Columbia County Holstein Breeders' Association, did a great deal to advance Holstein calf club work among the boys and girls in his county. He is one of the directors of the State Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs and is known far and wide as a high-class Holstein breeder and dairyman.

There are four children in the Fairchild family,



LADY PAULINE WAYNE BURKE
Four times Grand Champion at the Columbia County Fair. Bred and owned by Wm. J. Fairchild, Berwick, Pa.

Laura the youngest, Ruth, Donald, and Jack, who graduated from high school last spring, and after a year at home will enter Penn State in the fall of 1926.

Mrs. Fairchild takes great interest in the herd and like many Holstein owners' wives, is well acquainted with Holstein pedigrees. She and her husband have a splendid farm home and are justly regarded as agricultural leaders in their community.

Warren's Predictions

HIGH prices for beef cattle during the next few years are predicted by Dr. G. F. Warren of Cornell University whose work on Dairy Prices is known to every one interested in the dairy industry. Dr. Warren thinks that this will be beneficial to the dairy industry as it will give a better outlook for cull stock and will remove some of the marginal cows from the dairy into the beef class and thus lessen the competition for the better dairy animals. Dr. Warren has also done considerable work in ascertaining the correlation between prices received for butter and labor prices. He finds that, irrespective of other influences, high butter prices are sustained when labor receives good wages as at present.

Through zeal knowledge is gotten, through lack of zeal knowledge is lost. Let a man who knows this double path of gain and loss thus place himself that knowledge may grow.—Buddha.

NOT ABOUT COWS

For the Cake Eaters

IN LOOKING over old magazines how many smiles one has at the clothes and hair dressing of women fifteen or twenty years ago. But how the expression changes when one looks over the cook books published about that time. One wonders at the stuff that went into cakes when eggs sold for a penny a piece instead of five, and butter—good butter—could be bought for fifteen cents a pound. It would bankrupt the average pocketbook to try to follow many of the recipes used then, so women got their nimble wits to work with the result that to-day, we eat as good cake as they did twenty years ago and at a cost relatively no greater. Here are some good cake recipes that are not the least prohibitive in cost, yet taste as good as any we can remember. Notice that the very first one calls for neither milk, butter nor eggs. On that score we hesitated awhile before presenting it on a dairywoman's page.

FRUIT CAKE

- 2 cups brown sugar
- 2 cups water
- 2 tablespoons lard
- 1 package seeded raisins
- Boil five minutes. When cool, add:
- 3 cups pastry flour
- 1 pinch salt
- 1 teaspoon soda
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1 teaspoon nutmeg
- ½ teaspoon ginger
- pinch of cloves

Bake about forty-five minutes in a moderate oven. This cake will keep for weeks. Nutmeats chopped add a great deal.

SPICE CAKE

- 2 cups brown sugar
- ½ cup butter and lard mixed
- ¾ cup milk
- 1 teaspoon soda, dissolved in milk
- 2½ cups flour
- 1 teaspoon allspice
- 2 teaspoons cinnamon
- ½ teaspoon cloves
- ½ teaspoon nutmeg
- 2 tablespoons (liquid) coffee

Bake in moderate oven thirty to forty minutes.

SUNSHINE CAKE

- ¾ cup granulated sugar
- 3 tablespoons shortening
- 3 egg yolks
- 1 teaspoon flavoring
- 1½ cups flour
- 3 teaspoons baking powder
- ½ cup milk

Cream the shortening, add the sugar gradually, then the yolks beaten light, add flavoring. Sift the flour and baking powder, and add a little at a time alternately with the milk. Bake in a loaf, in a moderate oven for thirty-five to forty minutes. This is a good companion cake to the angel cake.

THREE EGG ANGEL CAKE

- 1 cup granulated sugar
- 1½ cups flour
- ½ teaspoon cream tartar
- ¾ cup scalded milk
- 3 teaspoons baking powder
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon flavoring

Mix well and fold in the well beaten whites of three eggs. Bake forty-five minutes like angel food.

Wet Shoes

WHEN boots or shoes have been wet through try this method of caring for them. As soon as removed they should be placed on their sides and allowed to dry, pulling the uppers as flat as possible. This exposes the soles to the air and gives them a better chance to dry. If one does not possess shoe trees it is a good idea to crowd them full of soft crumbled paper so that they will keep their shape, or oats may be used for that purpose. Shoes that have been hardened by being dried too fast after being wet may be made soft and pliable by being rubbed with kerosene. And while on the subject of shoes it might be well to mention the fact that the popular suede shoes may be cleaned at home by rubbing them with a very fine grade of sandpaper. Grease or stains should be removed by some of the uncolored cleaners on the market for other articles. The trouble with most of the shoe cleaners for suede shoes is that the color rubs off on the hose and if one is wearing light colored hose they are soiled at once.

Cut Flowers and House Plants

A TEASPOONFUL of powdered charcoal dropped into the water in which flowers are placed will help to keep them fresh and fragrant for several days. Another way is to clip the stems daily, placing them for a moment in hot water. This will often help to revive them when they are getting quite passee. Still another way is to drop in an aspirin tablet which will work wonders. Who would dream that flowers would be so feminine as to respond to aspirin?

In watering house plants a teaspoon of ammonia to a quart of water will stimulate their growth, though this should not be done oftener than once a week. It is a good plan to let house plants dry out occasionally as the ground gets sour if they are kept too wet. Should house plants droop from no apparent cause, try watering them every day by pouring quite warm water in the saucers. They love bottom heat and will often respond to this treatment by renewed growth.

Cynic: One who says, "Why hesitate? If you marry the girl you'll be sorry; if you don't you'll always regret it."

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc.,
Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year,
(two years \$1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th
or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

JANUARY 8, 1926

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

A Warning

THE POLITICAL DEALING SALE PROMOTING STATE ORGANIZATIONS created by the \$12,000 President through the WHIRLWIND CAMPAIGN methods are going on record one after another as being opposed to the new Registry Association.

Inasmuch as every breeder and owner of purebred Holstein cattle knows that these *oufits* have been living at his expense through the Treasury of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, it is only natural then to assume that the first, last and all of them would be opposed to the new Registry Association.

The new Association is being operated on business principles and does not permit any form of graft such as a tax of 50 cents on each transfer fee to support a bunch of useless and in some instances we might say, worthless State Secretaries.

National Agricultural Extension Work

DURING the past fiscal year there were 4,868 persons employed in coöperative agricultural extension work. Of that number 3,455 were located in the counties, and of these 2,171 were engaged in county agricultural agent work, 880 in home-demonstration work, 133 in boys' and girls' club activities, and 271 in extension work with negroes. There were in addition 723 full-time, and 207 part-time subject matter specialists with headquarters at the State agricultural colleges supplementing the work of the county agricultural agents. More than 180,000 farmers and farm women acting as volunteer leaders joined with the paid extension forces in their efforts to improve agriculture and home practices. More than a million demonstrations of home and farm practices were completed during the year, 645,000 conducted by adults and 489,000 by farm boys and girls.

The past year marked the beginning of the second decade of coöperative extension work between the Federal Department of Agriculture and the state agricultural colleges under the Smith-Lever act.

The Smith-Lever act has been in effect some eleven years and the above figures show to what extent and to what magnitude agricultural extension work has attained during this short period.

During this little over a decade 999,999 individuals and private concerns have donned the cloak of agricultural extension workers, joined the ranks and are mingling with the procession in order to carry out their personal ends. Politicians have swarmed to the ranks in hopes that under the banner of promoting better agriculture they would be able to retain their political positions. Banks have joined the movement in order to swell their deposits and increase their patronage. Milling Companies have pinned the badge of agricultural extension worker upon certain of their employees in order to increase the sale of their product. Registry Associations representing improved breeds of livestock have organized extension forces who intermingle with the experts sent out by the State and Federal Extension Departments to talk up the merits of the particular breed of livestock which their Association represents. So in turn we find the producers of agricultural lime and manufacturers of fertilizer carrying on an active selling campaign under the cloak of doing agricultural extension work.

To such an extent has the field of educational extension work carried on by the State and Federal Government been invaded by outsiders, with a view of commercializing, that the true purposes of the Department are being jeopardized.

Influence of the Livestock Breeder

THE importance and influence of the breeder of purebred livestock was publicly proclaimed by Guy H. Hall, director of the National Institute of Progressive Farming, who in an address to the Northwest Tractor and Trade Association said the following:

"Have you got wise to the fact that the purebred livestock men are 'key men' in every community, being looked up to as leaders who are first to adopt progressive time-saving methods? Sell them, and you sell a community as fast as it is ready financially to take it up.

"Do you know where the dairy cow belongs in your scheme as a monthly cash contribution in your territory, and are you boosting her and purebred bulls to produce the same amount of milk from just one-half the number of cows?

"Can you give the careworn and overworked farm woman a place in your selling campaign, so that she will be boosting your idea to give her family more advantages?

"Do you know time-saving by modern mechanical power on the farm permits the farmer to turn this time-saving into dairy products and the raising of meat producing animals through purebred sires?"

Those income-tax returns show that some prosperous people watch the income as carefully as they watch the outgo.

Stealing Bennett's Thunder

MR. EUGENE B. BENNETT, a former President of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Pennsylvania, President of the Benn-Chester Publishing Company which publishes the *HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN* and who was elected Vice-President of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., has made several trips to Holland within the past few years to study dairy conditions in the home land of the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle.

As a result of Mr. Bennett's study of conditions in Holland he was impressed with the system of fixing



MR. EUGENE B. BENNETT

For several years Mr. Bennett has been an advocate of the principle of selective registration for purebreds.

requirements for registry and was strongly impressed that the same system or a similar system should be adopted here in America.

Mr. Bennett was strongly of the belief that, in order to eliminate purebred scrubs and fix a standard that would result in improving the type and conformation as well as the producing quality of the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle in America, some plan should be adopted fixing a minimum requirement as to size, type and physical development which every animal should equal or exceed before they were admitted to registry.

As the result of Mr. Bennett's study the following provisions were incorporated in the proposed Constitution of the new Registry Association:

ARTICLE XXVII

BIRTH CERTIFICATES

SECTION 1. On and after January 1, 1928, any person availing themselves of the privileges of this Association shall file a Birth Certificate of each new born animal within sixty days from date of birth or be required to pay a double registration fee.

SECTION 2. The Birth Certificates shall contain a diagram of the color markings of the animal, date of birth, the name and number of the sire and dam and the name and address of the owner.

SECTION 3. If, at any time the Birth Certificate is filed with

the Secretary, the owner pays a fee of one-half the registration fee, the Secretary shall issue thereupon a Certificate of Breeding.

SECTION 4. The Certificate of Breeding shall show a diagram of the color markings of the animal, sex of the animal, date of birth, name and number of sire, name and number of dam, name and address of the owner and shall contain a form to be filled out and certified to by the owner of the animal at the time the animal is eligible for registry which would be at one year of age in the case of a male and two years of age in the case of a female. No animal will be accepted for registry, born after January 1, 1928, that does not equal or exceed the minimum requirements as to size, conformation, physical development and dairy qualities.

The owner of the animal, at the time the application for Registry is made, shall certify that the animal in question equals or exceeds these minimum requirements.

SECTION 5. The size, conformation and physical development shall be determined by the height of the animal at the shoulders, the height of the animal at the hips, the length of the body from the point of the shoulder to the pin bone, the girth at the chest just back of the front legs and any other requirements that may be hereafter deemed necessary by the Committee appointed to determine the minimum requirements.

At the organization meeting, when this matter came up for discussion, the following resolution was passed:

RESOLUTION

The President of this Association shall appoint a Committee of five to consider the following suggested Articles XXVII, XVIII, and XXIX in regard to Birth Certificates, Scale of Points and Milk and Butter records, such Committee to make a partial or complete report at the next annual meeting.

Last summer representatives of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America visited Holland and the report of a recent Board meeting informs the membership that the old Association is proposing to follow the example set by the new Association, evidently trying to steal Mr. Bennett's thunder.

Milk Instead of Coffee

FOR several years there has been a growing feeling in this country against the payment of high prices to foreign producers, when such prices are caused by artificial monopolies. Two outstanding examples of these artificial monopolies are the rubber situation and the Brazilian coffee situation. In each of these cases a powerful group of merchants and financiers have restricted production or marketing so that competition for the goods has caused an inflation of prices.

One of these movements against high prices is of great interest to dairymen and that is the proposal to drink milk as a whole or partial substitute for foreign produced coffee. This movement has the approval of Secretary of Commerce Hoover, who recently speaking before several organizations touched on what he calls the "pernicious activities of foreign commercial trusts imposing unreasonable profiteering costs on necessary commodities produced abroad" and recommends that American consumers turn their attention to substitutes produced in America. In Mr. Hoover's home state, California, the leaders of the various agricultural associations are enthusiastically backing his present attitude.

Scientific culling of the dairy herd can be accomplished through cow testing association membership.

Canadian Association's Annual Meeting

ON Thursday, February 4th, at 9:30 a. m., the 43d annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada will be held at the Prince George Hotel at Toronto. The executive committee will meet the day previous, also at 9:30 a. m.

A number of suggested amendments to the by-laws will be considered. The rules at present require that the secretary-treasurer be elected from Ontario, while if Mr. R. W. E. Burnaby's amendment is passed this officer shall be elected by a general vote at the annual meeting. Then Mr. Burnaby further proposes that Ontario shall have eight representatives on the executive committee, five living west of Yonge Street and three living east of Yonge Street, and that these shall be elected by the members of the association present at the annual meeting.

The following is the present scale of fees:

Membership	\$ 5.00
Annual Due	2.00
Registration under a year (members)	2.00
Registration over a year (members)	3.00
Registration under a year (non-members)	3.00
Registration over a year (non-members)	4.00
Registration of female over two years old	10.00
Transfer (members) .....	.50
Transfer (non-members)	1.00
Transfer—after six months from date of sale	2.00
Duplicate certificate of registry .....	.50
Duplicate certificate of transfer .....	.50
Import certificate	1.00
Registration of Farm Name	1.00
Year Books (per volume)	1.00
Herd Books (per volume)	1.00

Mr. George V. Arbogast gives notice of an amendment to make the registration for females under one year old \$1.50 to members of the association: this to go into effect immediately after the meeting.

Mr. F. R. Mallory will move to make the fee for registration of females under one year old \$1.00. If it passes this amendment will go into effect immediately after the meeting.

Mr. C. T. Houck gives notice that he will move to amend the rules governing the Advanced Registration of Bulls by raising the score for XX bulls from 75% to 85% in each of the main divisions of the scale of points. Also if a bull is under 20 months of age at the time of inspection, certificate of Class XX standing shall be withheld and he shall be re-inspected at the expense of the Association at that age and certificate granted provided he meets with the prescribed requirements. Until such time he shall carry Class X standing only.

The annual banquet of the association will be held at the Prince George Hotel on Thursday evening, at seven o'clock, and everyone interested in Holstein-Friesian cattle is invited.

Members are requested to pay their annual dues of \$2.00 before the meeting, as only paid-up members are entitled to vote and the dues are payable February 1st. Members are asked to pay promptly so as to avoid the confusion which always accompanies payment of dues at a meeting of this character.

A number of livestock meetings will be held in Toronto, February 1st-12th, and arrangements have been made with railway companies for reduced fares on the certificate plan. The reduced fare will be one and one-half of the regular fares provided 150 certificates are validated.

A Prophet Without Honor in His Own Country

DOWN in the fertile Cumberland Valley near the old historic town of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, lives a Prophet that seems to be without honor in his own land. He has repeatedly written long letters to this publication setting forth his views on Holstein matters. In his own judgment he was such a wizard on the value of big records that we propounded the following question:

"If you have unabiding faith in official records, and feel that the butterfat percentage recorded by a cow on official test is reliable, and an index into her transmitting qualities, tell us, if you please, what we might expect from the daughters of a bull whose dam is credited with the following butterfat percentage in five different tests recorded in the Blue Book of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America: 6.47%, 4.79%, 4.18%, 3.88% and 3.80%? This is only one of the many similar problems that the breeders will be confronted with if they rely on the official records."

As he has not given any satisfactory answer to the above problem we dropped this visionary Prophet from our list.

Now this Prophet is broadcasting his messages of wisdom through the little breed paper that is published near Syracuse, and in his recent writing he wails over the shortcomings of the new Registry Association that is operating at Harrisburg, and infers that the Association at Harrisburg is not being received by the home folks, and then he goes on and tells his readers of the wonderful work that is being done through the local Cow Testing Association of which he is a member.

We have before us the Annual Report of the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association, of which Mr. Kurtz is a member, and it seems as a member that again Mr. Kurtz is a Prophet without honor in his own land because of the nineteen herds averaging over 300 lb. fat in the past year the Kurtz herd is among the missing, and we do not find him mentioned as receiving any honor as a dairyman or a Prophet in his local Association.

Mr. Kurtz prophesies that the breeders in his locality are not taking kindly to the Harrisburg organization. Of the five members of his Cow Testing Association, who own purebred Holsteins exclusively, three are members of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc. Of the fifteen that own purebred and grades, seven are members of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc. Is it any wonder that this Prophet is without honor in his own country?

We feel like apologizing to our readers for referring to the Kurtz letter that appeared in *The World*, because we do not believe any of the real dairymen place a great deal of reliance on what they read in that publication.

Evade prejudices, don't argue with them.

A Necessary Food Element—Carbohydrates

BY GEORGE LESLIE

SELDOM indeed do we hear a feeder of dairy cattle mention the carbohydrates in the ration he is using, his entire attention being given, in the majority of cases, to protein. Protein is the element he is most likely to inquire about when buying feed and he often bases his idea of the price he should pay for a ration on the protein content and that alone.

As we said in the September 8th issue of this magazine, to keep up her body and health, to make milk and produce calves regularly, a cow requires not only one element of feed but many; and protein is only part of her needs.

Muscular energy and body heat must be supplied; the latter in greater abundance in winter when it is constantly liable to be lowered by being driven out of a warm stable into the barnyard for exercise or water; by drinking very cold water; or by lying on cold floors insufficiently covered with bedding. Fatty tissue must be stored for the body, while sugar and fat must be put into the milk. Carbohydrates, being made up of starches, sugars and fats, perform these tasks.

A shortage of carbohydrates can be made up—within limits—from the protein in a ration when the cow is getting more of the latter than she needs; but to supply the cheaper element from the more expensive one is poor economy. We raise on our own fields the carbonaceous feeds, while we have to go into the market and buy those

with the greater proportion of proteins, and because of this our cows are generally the best paying customers for our home grown crops of this character.

Corn, the plant we get our most liberal supply of carbohydrates from, gave a bountiful crop the past fall in most sections and few herds need go short of this nutritive element through the winter.

Ensilage affords it in a form peculiarly palatable to dairy cattle and fed in reasonable amounts is healthful and an aid to production. Overfed, it disturbs the digestion and may cause scouring.

Corn meal and hominy come next in the winter feeding program of supplying carbohydrates. They will help to contribute to the body heat, muscular energy and fat for both body and milk; are pleasant to the taste and aid in sustaining good bodily condition. In these forms corn is somewhat constipating and on this account as well as its heating properties should not be fed heavily. Corn and cob meal is lighter and bulkier but has not as much nutriment in it, the ground cob being little more than a filler. From 1 lb. to 2 lb. of corn meal, hominy or barley is a fair allowance, or 2 lb. to 4 lb. of corn and cob meal, and in using these grains consideration must be given to the rest of the ration. If there is a good bit of cottonseed, gluten and middlings in it, less corn meal, hominy or barley should be used, so as not to have the mixture too heavy.

A practically pure carbohydrate feed for winter feeding is cane molasses. When a poor lot of hay is to be fed, or when corn fodder or stover or straw form a part of the roughage, molasses is an excellent addition to the daily ration in this season of the year. Diluted with hot water and poured on this more or less unpalatable rough feed the sweet taste will lead the herd to eat more than if the roughage were left dry. Cane molasses is nearer to being one hundred per cent digestible than any other feeding material, keeps the coat smooth, the skin pliable and generally raises the average production at least a quart per cow.

An adequate amount of carbohydrates won't be available if the cows are fed on a high protein grain mixture and a legume hay, leaving the bulk of the work of giving heat, energy and fat to 25 or 40 lb. of ensilage. The more protein we have in the concentrate used, the lower is the carbohydrate content and carbohydrates cows must have, especially in winter, to keep comfortable, healthy and up to their full milking capacity.

Therefore, this winter, let us not, in thinking of protein, forget to give in the cow's daily feed supply the very valuable and necessary carbohydrates.

Home

THE unit of civilization is a happy home. Back of every business are the homes of the directors—the managers—the employees. And the quality of the homes will pretty well determine the quality of the business.

The man who lives in a home which has all the love burnt out of it—who comes back every night to sit in the ashes—can never be either happy or successful. He may be rich, but his money is a mockery if he has no home.—Herbert N. Casson.



QUALITY STOCK

Daughters of the grandly bred bull

KING ALCARTRA RAG APPLE POSCH

one of the best sons of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje.

Three different years he carried off the grand-championship at the Susquehanna County Fair, evidence enough of his type and quality.

Looking for Holsteins? Remember our herd is Accredited and has never housed a reactor.

A. R. BUSH

MONTROSE

PENNSYLVANIA

Letters to the Editor

Watertown, N. Y.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN,
Harrisburg, Penna.
Gentlemen:

We received copies of your journal and must say we like it very much especially your attitude toward the way the old Association is treating the real breeder and dairyman.

There certainly is something wrong when it takes six weeks to register an animal—it is getting rather monotonous to us. On December 7th we sent in some applications and have heard nothing from them yet. In early November we bought a young bull and the party from whom we purchased him sent in the application for transfer immediately and nothing has been done yet. It certainly looks like we need a new Association—one that will attend to the breeders' interests.

The Holstein cow is good enough to take care of her own interests without a lot of fictitious exploiters, which is all these State Secretaries are; men that cannot make a living by real dairying are trying to rob the real breeder and dairyman under the banner of exploitation.

I hope the new Association will keep all such fellows out and keep the breed before the public in a pure and spotless way.

The Holstein cow is a good cow but she cannot carry the stigma of disgrace that has been placed upon her and then be exploited by an army of Secretaries and State Agents which is being thrust upon her by the old Association.

We stand for the Holstein cow. We believe in her as a producer and there is no doubt but she will prove a blessing to any one who will breed and care for her but she cannot carry an Association which is supporting an army of exploiters and financially help the real breeder and dairyman.

Go after them and make it hot for them.

You will find \$1.00 enclosed for 2-years' subscription.

Signed,

NEW YORK STATE BREEDER.

FARM HOMES NEED GOOD LIGHTING

Of all the advancement made in rural life during the last few decades nothing has been more beneficial than that in the way of improved lighting.

There is no measuring the benefits of good light. Tests have been made by the public health service and other organizations showing increased output in factories, where the lighting systems have been remodeled; improvement in health conditions as a result of good lighting have been observed. But there is also the intangible, the indeterminate results of good lighting upon which we can not put a definite valuation. Who can say what intellectual or physical advancement has been lost to the nation because of poor lighting?

There has been wonderful progress along these lines in the farm homes of America. The dip and the candle gave way to the smoky kerosene lamp; the smoky lamp gave way to highly improved types of kerosene lighting; now these latter are, in thousands of instances, giving way to still more efficient systems. Gas lamps from both gasoline and acetylene have been developed to a high degree of efficiency, and day by day electricity is being made available to more and more farm homes.

There are few steps, indeed, that the farm family can take that will so greatly increase home comfort as steps to improve the lighting of the rooms in which they live and the buildings in which they work. Ideal conditions can not be developed over night. It is a gradual process, but the time is approaching when the farm homes of this land will be as well lighted as the homes of the cities. When that day arrives another of the few remaining points of superiority of city living over country will have vanished.—*The Idaho Farmer.*

One doesn't have to become a pessimist to understand that life is a serious matter. The world never takes us more seriously than we take ourselves.

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND GOOSE NOODLER

Near Watertown, Wis., lives Fred Albrecht, who owns a herd of seventy-five purebred Holsteins and has been a member of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America since 1909. Mr. Albrecht has become famous as a "goose-noodler" and is said to be the most successful producer of stuffed geese in America. During the last fifteen years he has fattened and marketed more than 800 geese worth approximately \$12,000. Fifty-seven years ago he began farming near Watertown having saved enough as a hired man to start, to-day he is said to be worth \$75,000.

About thirty-four years ago Mr. Albrecht started the goose-noodling business in a small way. In the June *Farm and Fireside* he tells of his unusual enterprise from which the following is taken:

During the summer I run the geese on a fenced pasture where they have a clean pond for bathing and for sport. I feed them twice daily on oats, barley and a little corn. In preparing geese for forced feeding it is essential to have the birds in good, thrifty condition but not fat when they are finally penned up. Many feeders fail to realize the maximum returns from their activities because they have the geese too fat when they place them in the darkened pens.

It is quit an art to prepare satisfactory noodles for feeding the geese. The noodles are made of good wheat flour, ground oats, barley and corn. The dough is scalded with warm water and then cooked in a special oven. When we had to do all the mixing and cutting by hand it was a tedious job. Now we use special machinery, which expedites the work. Each noodle is an inch in diameter and five inches long. The noodles must be soft enough so that when dipped in water, just before feeding, they are very palatable and relished by the geese.

The latter part of November I confine my geese in the fattening pens, usually eight to ten in each pen. Plenty of fresh water is requisite. The geese like the noodles and will eat from my hands.

During the peak of the fattening period I feed the geese every three or four hours so that each goose consumes five to seven or more noodles daily. Under this forced feeding, the geese become very fat rapidly. If crowded in too small pens at this time they may suffocate. The fattening process expands the livers until some weigh from one and one-half to two pounds apiece. Under the name of pate-de-foie-gras these livers sell for as high as \$1.50 a portion in New York clubs and restaurants.

During the pen period, previous to market time, my geese usually gain from six to twelve pounds apiece and become as fat and round as butter balls. When ripe for market the geese are so fat that we have to exercise great care not to damage the soft and tender skin in dressing them. We pick the geese by hand after steaming them a few minutes over a boiler of hot water. In removing the down we use an alcohol flame something like a blow torch.

My fat geese usually sell for from 50 to 60 cents a pound. Some of the fowls weigh as much as 36 pounds dressed. Last year I sold 42 fat geese for the Christmas market for \$725, an average of \$17.26 per goose.

It is so much trouble to noodle geese that we always contract for the sale of the geese before we begin the final fattening activities.

I have found that the cross of African ganders on Emden geese produce progeny which are superior for stuffing. These crossbred are large, docile and quiet. They fatten rapidly when carefully handled.

Last year 1,000 stuffed geese, valued at approximately \$16,000 were shipped from Watertown to all sections of the United States. Most of the geese were consumed at Christmas dinners in New York. In addition, more than 250 tons of stall-fed ducks and geese were shipped from Watertown to the eastern markets.

Pat and Mike were lying in bed in pitch darkness. Suddenly Pat got up. He lit a match, looked around and then blew it out and lay down again.

"What did you do that for?" asked Mike.

"Oh," replied Pat, "you see, I forgot if I blew the candle out or not, so I just looked to see."

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

March 4, 1926—Chambersburg, Pa., C. L. Barnhart, 40 head; S. R. Miller, sale manager.
March 16, 1926—Sheridan, Pa., M. H. Bennetch Spring Sale, 75 head; S. R. Miller, Chambersburg, Pa., sale manager.
March 17, 1926—Elizabethtown, Pa., W. A. Wither's Dispersal, Accredited Holsteins & Guernseys.
March 23, 1926—Harrisburg, Pa., Dr. J. L. Lenker Dispersal, Accredited Holsteins and Guernseys.
March 23, 1926—Carlisle, Pa., Dispersal of W. S. Ker's Accredited Herd.
March 24—Chambersburg, Pa., D. E. Witherspoon, S. R. Miller, sale manager.

COMING HOLSTEIN SALES

Holstein enthusiasts in central and southern Pennsylvania are looking forward to March, for during that month three of the best-known herds in that section of the country will be dispersed at public auction. We refer to the Withers herd and to the herds owned by W. S. Ker, of Carlisle, and Dr. Jesse Lenker, of Harrisburg.

The Withers herd attracted considerable attention by the splendid work did last year in the Garden Spot cow testing association. The herd consists of purebred Holsteins with a few purebred Guernseys, but it is to the work of the Holsteins to which we wish to particularly attract the attention of our readers. Mr. Withers had fifteen animals that were in milk nine months or more. Three of these were mature cows, five were four-year-olds, two were three-year-olds and five were in their first lactation period as two-year-olds. The fifteen averaged 10,871.4 lb. milk, 482.183 lb. butter. The Withers herd, including Guernseys and Holsteins, averaged the second highest in the entire association. One of the Holsteins, Q-Dale Ruby Veeman Korndyke, freshening as a four-year-old is credited with 14,936 lb. milk, 650.63 lb. butter while Dijkstra Segis Creamelle also a four-year-old had to her credit 14,731 lb. milk, 627.75 lb. butter. This herd is accredited, the animals are in splendid condition and we plan to tell more about them in a later issue. The sale date is March 17th, St. Patrick's Day.

The Ker herd consists entirely of purebred Holsteins and even in the Cumberland Valley, the home of good cattle, it has earned an enviable reputation for production. Mr. Ker is an energetic, enterprising dairyman. Years ago he selected his stock with an eye to combining both individuality and producing capacity. Because his herd was of such a high quality and because he was known to be a man who did things, he was elected president of the county Holstein organization, an added incentive to maintain a herd of excellent quality. His sale will be March 23d.

The Lenker herd like the two preceding mentioned is on the accredited list, in fact the herds of Dr. Jesse Lenker and his brother, W. D. Lenker, were the first two accredited herds in Dauphin County. Like the Withers herd, the doctor's herd contains both purebred Guernseys and purebred Holsteins. We plan to tell more about them before sale time. Some of our readers, however, are better acquainted with the Lenkerbrook herd as the Lenkers advertised in this paper until the herds of the two brothers were separated.

The younger cattle at Lenkerbrook are daughters of King Mead Segis Pontiac whose dam was a daughter of King Champion Jannek with a seven-day record of 26.52 lb. butter, 539.5 lb. milk. His sire was King Korndyke Segis Inka, a son of King Korndyke Hengerveld Ormsby from K. S. P. Segis Inka, she by King Segis Pontiac from K. P. Segis Inka, who in turn was a daughter of King of the Pontiacs from the famous foundation cow, Segis Inka. It is practically impossible to write out a pedigree in which the ancestors include so many famous animals.

The other females in this herd are equal in quality to the former herdsire. Several of them have been exhibited at near-by fairs and have always won their share of the prizes. At the 1924 Pennsylvania Farm Products Show one of the exhibits which attracted much attention was one of the doctor's cows, Colantha Napol Pontiac with her calf sired by King Mead Segis Pontiac.

THE WITHERSPOON SALE

On March 24th at Chambersburg, Pa., the county seat of Franklin County, S. R. Miller and Colonel Glenn Mead will officiate at a sale of the registered Holstein herd of D. E. Witherspoon. Many of our readers are unacquainted with the quality of the cattle in Franklin County but we assure them that although the herds are not as large as they are in some other dairy counties they are of excellent quality. The fertile limestone soil of this county and the climate which permits luxuriant growth of corn, alfalfa and clover, unite to produce high-class livestock. We doubt if any county in the state has more alert business men than has Franklin County, and these men have worked together with the farmers to hire the best county agents obtainable and have backed them to the limit in their efforts to bring the latest scientific discoveries to the aid of the farmers. As an instance of this kind, we may mention that the first scrub bull trial in Pennsylvania and one of the first held in the United States was staged in Franklin County.

Although Mr. Witherspoon is a legislator, his real business is farming, and his stock shows that he is also a high-class dairyman. Mr. Miller promises to write us some information about the herd for use in an early issue of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,

Chambersburg,

Penna.

If You Want Fresh Cows, Springers, Heifers or Young Bulls

BRED IN THE PURPLE, you can secure them in Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania, from the following breeders and dairymen whose establishments are within easy driving distance of Tunkhannock, Thompson, or Montrose. *You are invited to inspect these herds and make your own selection.*

A. L. Howell & Son...Thompson
A. R. Bush.....Montrose
L. N. Mack & Son....Montrose
Floyd E. Mack.....Montrose
Cecil L. A. Resseguie..Kingsley
A. E. Robinson.....Montrose
Robert Springer....Factoryville

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer

700 Second National Building
Akron, Ohio.

FIRST AND SECOND

Purebred Holsteins, one owned by Block and Son of Hutchinson, Minnesota and the other by Alfred Stockman stood first and second for November production in the Hutchinson-Biscay cow testing association, the Block cow produced 78.3 lb. butterfat and the Stockman cow 70.6 lb.

Hobbs—I saw the doctor stop at your house yesterday; anything serious?

Dobbs—I'll say it was! He came to collect his bill.

CLUB ACTIVITIES

STARTING RIGHT

The first chief activity of the Norman County Holstein Breeders' Association which was recently organized at Ada, Minnesota, will be to organize a cow testing association as there is not one at present operating in the territory of its members. The officers of the county association are Ed. Carman of Ada, president, and Jens Landro, of Hendrum, secretary-treasurer.

MEETING AT REEDSBURG

December 19th in the city hall at Reedsburg, Wisconsin, the Sauk County Holstein Breeders' Association held its annual meeting with about thirty present.

Riley Stone spoke on the advisability of obtaining grade breeders as members of the association, their club dues to be \$1.50 per year or just one-half what the purebred members pay. By the keeping of records, breeders of grades can become nearly as efficient as owners of purebreds. He said more cow testing associations were needed in Sauk county.

N. T. Gill told that in 1897 he sold nine cows for \$63 and said that part of the credit for the higher prices obtained nowadays was because the animals had been improved by selection, largely through the use of cow testing associations and by keeping track of production. Dr. Holmes of Hillsboro urged the breeders to advocate an area test, believing that it will result in better prices for their surplus stock.

It was decided to have the summer meeting on the farm of J. J. Marshall which is located near Cazenovia, Wisconsin.

The officers were elected by acclamation. They are: president, Halsey F. Segwick of Limeridge and vice-president, Lawrence Siebecker of Baraboo. N. T. Gill refused to continue as secretary and treasurer so Orrie Kirkpatrick of Reedsburg was elected in his place. Mr. Kirkpatrick has been breeding purebred stock for the past seventeen years. Mr. Gill was given a rising vote of thanks for his services.

LAWTON REELECTED

A. R. Lawton of Viola, Wisconsin, was reelected president of the Richland County Holstein Breeders' Club at the thirteenth annual meeting held at the Richland Center courthouse December fourth. Donald O. Brace of Lone Rock is vice-president, George L. Moss, secretary-treasurer, while A. H. Button was elected director for three years.

The association voted George Moss a present of \$30 for his services as secretary during the past year and then went on record favoring the Area test for Richland Center. A committee was appointed to work with the county board in order to get the work under way.

It was decided not to send out a county show herd next fall. The financial statement showed a balance in the treasury of \$60.89.

A LIVELY CLUB

V. J. Carpenter of Cass City, Michigan, was elected president and B. B. Reavey was elected sales manager of the Tuscola County Holstein Breeders' Association at the annual meeting held at Caro, Michigan, December fourth. Other officers elected were vice-president, N. A. Perry, Cass City; secretary-treasurer, George Foster, Fostoria; directors, E. A. Rohlf, Akron, George Rumble, Unionville, W. J. Kirk, Robert Kirk, Fairgrove and John Stern, Vassar.

A committee was appointed to take charge of promoting calf clubs and Mr. Reavey was selected to represent the association in promoting Holstein bull clubs in the county.

Largely through the efforts of the county club two cow testing associations have been formed in the county and many of the Holstein breeders are members. Bull and calf clubs have been promoted and several of the juniors exhibited at the state fair and won prizes.

SENIORS AND JUNIORS BANQUET

At Belvidere, New Jersey, December third the Warren County Holstein Association staged its third annual banquet. The 75 adults and 21 juniors present represented almost every section of the county.

"After a chicken dinner Toastmaster L. W. Hill of Belvidere called upon President Frank Castner of Stewartville, who after briefly reviewing the work of the association during the past year and commending the local cow testing association, recited "Peter Sorghum in Love." Thomas Hunt of Lambertville rendered two short recitations; then Dr. J. C. Sharpe headmaster of Blair Academy and owner of the Meadowbrook Dairy at Blairstown, responded to a toast for the adult breeders of the county. Theodore Schanzlin of Montana answered for the junior breeders. J. W. Bartlett of the New Jersey Agricultural College spoke on the value of a purebred sire. The movie "A Tale of Two Bulls" portraying the value of a purebred male in the average dairy herd closed the program. This film was produced under the supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture.

STEELE COUNTY BREEDERS

John B. Christgau of Owatonna, Minnesota, was reelected president of the Steele County Holstein Breeders' Association at a meeting at Owatonna December fourth. Nearly fifty members of the club were in attendance; other officers are: Vice-president, Nels Grass; Secretary, George Kaufman; Treasurer, Robert Evans; Directors, Alec Chambers, E. G. Heinz and Guy Adams.

In his opening speech President Christgau warned members against misuse of the association and pleaded for fair dealing at all times.

The principal speaker at the meeting was P. O. Holland, agricultural instructor at St. Olaf College, Northfield. H. G. Schroeder, E. T. Winship and County Agent Seath also gave short talks.

IN CHESTER COUNTY

The annual meeting of the Chester County Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association was held at West Chester, Pa., December 19. The following officers were chosen: Charles J. Garrett, president; Howard Jones, secretary; E. Page Allison, first vice-president; Homer Stoltzfus, second vice-president; Frank A. Keen, treasurer. Homer Stoltzfus, of Pottstown, and M. L. Jones of Westtown, were chosen as the two new members of the executive committee.

IN BLACK HAWK COUNTY

Thomas Hansen of Cedar Falls, Iowa, was reelected president of the Black Hawk County Holstein Breeders' Association at a meeting held December 12th. John Cunningham of Orange was reelected secretary-treasurer and Jake Sherman of Jesup was named vice-president. The following were chosen as directors: L. A. Wissink, Dunkerton; Jens Petersen, Cedar Falls; George Cunningham, John Lichty and Jesse Bige, Waterloo. Junior calf club work will be encouraged by the Association during 1926.

THE GRASSHOPPER LIMITED

A branch railway line in western Kansas bears the undisputed reputation of having the worst roadbed in the United States. A ride on this line makes the wildest of the amusement park roller coasters and dip-the-dips seem like tame sport. One day during a particularly wild series of buck-jumps the train came to an abrupt stop and then started to back.

"W-wh-what are we going back for?" gasped a breathless passenger.

"Engineer's fault," said the conductor tersely. "Has to back up on that last station. He made a mistake and hopped over it."

THE CANNED MILK MARKET

Continued firmness rules in condensed and evaporated milk markets as 1925 comes to an end, and such changes as have occurred during the past month have been for the most part of a seasonal nature. While not unusual for this time of the year, the most prominent change relates to production. On the basis of information available covering the larger manufacturers and practically all others, November production was about 20% less than October, although the change as compared with November of last year was negligible. Latest word from the markets indicates that the December make will show a slight increase over November, which is the usual tendency, although last year this increase amounted to but four million pounds.

Nothing new has occurred in so far as demand is concerned. Domestic trade continues to be the mainstay of the business. European export demand may be classed as negligible with Germany now entirely out of the market. Other export trade is no more than moderate. November shipments to foreign countries amounted to 7,970,000 lb. little more than half of the quantity exported in November, 1924. Taking the eleven months January to November inclusive, 1925 exports total 147,988,000 lb. as compared with 195,362,000 lb. during the same period in 1924.

Further evidence of the importance of domestic demand is revealed in the healthy reduction of manufacturers' stocks. The November reduction of 20,000,000 lb. was in line with the usual change, and brought December holdings down to 165,443,000 lb. As compared with last year, total stocks have shown a favorable relationship throughout all of 1925. Monthly stocks in 1924 averaged 92,582,000 lb. while this year the average is 158,651,000. With the year drawing to a close the following comparisons are of interest. On the basis of these figures there has been an apparent increase in domestic consumption during the first eleven months of 1925 of approximately 31,700,000 lb. over the same period of 1924.

A CHIP OFF THE OLD BLOCK

Norman Storck, ten-year-old son of J. C. Storck of McFarland, Wisconsin, is a chip off the old block. At the East Side Community fair Mr. Storck won the grand champion prize, a \$150 Holstein bull, as a grower of corn. Norman won the junior championship with his exhibit of ten ears of corn competing with more than fifty boys and girls and then won second place in the International Grain Show at Chicago competing with boys and girls from all over the country.

Norman is in the fifth grade at the Waubesa school and is rated a good student. He grows Golden Glow corn, raising 65 bushels on one acre with seed given him last spring by the East Side Businessmen's Association which started over eighty boys with an acre of purebred corn during the year.

Mr. Storck grows Murdock corn, also a yellow variety and had about twenty acres during the past season. There are 86 acres in the Storck farm. A herd of purebred and grade Holsteins is headed by the young bull won at the East Side Community Fair for showing the best collection of farm products. His name is Security Second and his dam is a big producer in the herd of Paul Kayser, Monona Drive, Madison, Wisconsin. The Storcks keep purebred Rhode Island Red fowls, Rouen ducks and improved varieties of corn, alfalfa, clover seed and tobacco.

TOLD AT THE NATIONAL DAIRY COUNCIL MEETING

Men from all parts of the country attended the annual meeting of the National Dairy Council, which was held in Chicago, December 3d.

It was brought out that, during the four years 1920-1924 the consumption of milk in the United States had increased from 43 gallons to 55 gallons, or 27% per person. The consumption of butter has increased from 14.7 pounds per person to 17.25 pounds per person, or an increase of 17%. The consumption of cheese has increased 20% in the four years or from 3.5 pounds to 4.2 pounds per person. Ice cream consumption during the same period has increased 4%, from 2.46 gallons to 2.56 gallons per person.

The budget of the National and Regional Dairy Councils during the past year amounted to \$759,185.21. There are now 152 on the staff of the dairy councils. The central office of the Dairy Council is in Chicago, but branch offices are being established in the following cities: Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Hartford, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Columbus, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Waterloo, San Francisco and Portland.

The following officers were elected: President, M. D. Munn; first vice-president, J. A. Walker; second vice-president, E. M. Bailey; secretary, M. O. Maughan; treasurer, T. A. Borman, assistant treasurer, C. T. Hays.

IN THE PITTSBURGH AREA

Ernest R. Quackenbush, secretary of the Pittsburgh District Dairy Council, has been chosen by the directors of the Dairy-men's Coöperative Sales Company, to act as joint secretary of both organizations.

Farmers in the tri-state area, Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Northern West Virginia make up the Dairymen's Coöperative Sales Company which markets its products in Pittsburgh, Youngstown, Ohio and Wheeling, West Virginia.

Since the organization of their sales company, the farmers have established an open market for all their milk the year round and the prices, which are based entirely upon supply and demand, have ranked with the highest in the United States.

Farmers in the association last year sold approximately \$12,000,000 in milk, coöperatively. Fully ninety per cent of milk produced tributary to the markets of the association is produced by members.

P. S. Breneman, a farmer from Jefferson, Ohio is president of the association and W. W. Bullard, Andover, Ohio, vice president; W. S. Wise, Meadville, Pa., John L. Wise, Harmony, Pa. and E. F. Noble, North Jackson, Ohio, constitute the remainder of the board of directors. J. A. Matchett, Bulger, Pa. is treasurer. Headquarters are in Pittsburgh, Pa.

The vindictive husband, whose wife uses his razor to open cans, has discovered that a large powder puff makes an elegant shoe brush.



LAKESIDE RUEHS WEEDIE 572464

Official 7 day record

34.67 lb. butter, 533 lb. milk

Indiana State Record

Her dam produced 34.65 lb. butter in 7 days. A.R.O.

Lakeside Ruehs Weedie is the dam of

OLDENBURG ORMSBY ORATOR

a nine months old bull calf that we offer for sale.

He was sired by MARATHON BESS BURKE 5th, a son of "Old Marathon" and from a daughter of "37" with over 20 lb. butter in 7 days at 26 months old and 800 lb. butter in a year as a Junior two-year-old. He has real dairy conformation, in color is about three-fourths dark, is handsomely marked and well grown.

This Herd is Clean and the bull is ready for light service.

\$350 will buy him

Oldenburg Farm

CHARLES WEIDLER, Owner

South Bend, Indiana

MONTANA GIRL HANDLES A WINNER

Thelma Howser of Kalispell, Montana, member of the River-side 4-H Community club has been declared county champion of the 4-H club work in Flathead County. Thelma is the eleven year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Howser and it is her third year in 4-H dairy club work. Last year she finished second in the county contest, losing by a narrow margin. In 1925 Thelma with the same animal, now a yearling, won first in the junior club cattle show for senior yearling heifer and also championship. Then, competing in the open classes, her heifer was placed first in the yearling heifer class and then was made junior champion.

Thelma's report and her work with her heifer wins for her a one year scholarship given by the State Board of Education. This is what Thelma has to say about her pet:

"This is my third year in Dairy Calf club. I have taken good care of my calf, Merrigold, all the year long. Last winter I kept her in a stall and fed her night and morning. She got two pounds of ground feed. When spring came I did not give her so much because she got the grass.

"May first, when my project began, she weighed 722 pounds. She was out in good pasture all this summer with some more young calves. In June the mosquitoes came; during that time I brought her home. She was so miserable she did not gain any, for she would not eat all the feed I gave her.

"Last May my dad applied for her registration papers. He received them May 7, 1925. On the registration blank we had to draw her picture and markings, also give her dam and sire's names. I was unfortunate in choosing the name Merrigold for a given name. They would not place it on her papers because someone else had it copyrighted. So they gave her the name of Matador Pietertje Walker.

"Last year in November Merrigold won a red ribbon at the Whitefish fair. For a prize I got a high grade Holstein heifer calf. I named her Whitefish in honor of the town. She is a good one. This spring she ran a rusty nail in her foot which made her lame for many days.

"September first our club leader phoned he would be up in a little bit to weigh Merrigold. Tom and I went to the pasture

to bring her up. She had grown to such a big animal they wondered how they were going to weigh her. We borrowed Frank's scales and put a door between them and ours. Then led her up on the door. She weighed 980 pounds. She is worth \$150.

"I brushed her nearly every day to get her ready for the big Dairy show. We hired Hornel Fagerland to take June and Merrigold to Kalispell in his big truck. She behaved well on the way to town. Up there they had a good place for them to unload.

"Merrigold seemed to be tired for she laid right down as soon as she was unloaded. Because I exhibited I had to go to town on Friday. I had to lead her out when the judging began. Mr. Trotsven from Bozeman was the judge.

"Merrigold got five blue ribbons. There were four others in her class but I got first and also junior championship. I was tickled most because she was the best Holstein heifer in Flathead county owned by a club member. Many people came to look at her.

"On Saturday afternoon there was a parade of cattle. Rex helped me lead her. The street was very muddy.

"While she was in town we weighed her. She had made a big gain since September 1, weighing now 1,025 pounds. About four o'clock Hornel came for the calves. They were loaded without any trouble. Merrigold was glad to be in her own stall again. I shall continue in the club work next year."

BOYS AND GIRLS WILL SEE PITTSBURGH

Pittsburgh will be the Mecca for 29 farm boys and girls, from Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio on January 29th and 30th. The occasion being the culmination of the "Milk Improvement Letter Writing" contest, conducted by the Pittsburgh District Dairy Council.

The parents of these boys and girls are members of the Dairymen's Coöperative Sales Company and are contest winners in their respective districts. As a reward they will be given a two day entertainment in Pittsburgh with an opportunity to compete for a still bigger prize. The grand champion letter writer will be awarded a scholarship of \$150 to be applied toward any dairy course at either Ohio State University, Pennsylvania State College or the University of West Virginia. Also, the contestant who submits the best report of the trip to Pittsburgh will be given the choice of a gold watch or a \$100 scholarship to be applied the same as the grand champion-ship.

The young prize winners will take in a program of industrial tours, banquets and other entertainments. Friday evening, January 29 they will take in a banquet tendered by the directors of the Pittsburgh District Dairy Council.

E. S. Bayard, editor of the *National Stockmen and Farmer* will act as toastmaster and feature speakers of the evening will be Chester A. Goss, editor *The Dairy Farmer* of Des Moines, Ia., M. D. Munn, President of the National Dairy Council, and E. M. Bailey, president of the American Dairy Federation.

Of the winners, 19 are girls and 10 are boys, practically the same proportion as last year. Alice Kirkbride, Deerfield, Ohio, was grand champion last year and Mary Lee, Dorset, Ohio, won the scholarship for writing the best report of the trip. Mary Lee is now a student at Ohio State University and Alice Kirkbride will enter college next fall.

The judges of the contest, who are influential in agricultural circles, proclaimed this year's essay to be of unusually high caliber. These essay contests are features in the program of the Pittsburgh District Dairy Council toward improvement of production methods on the farm. The Council is an educational organization financed jointly by the farmers and milk dealers in the territory.

In a Maine town not long ago the champion local liar was brought before the justice of the peace for stealing a hen. It was a pretty plain case and, on the advice of his lawyer, the prisoner decided not to argue about it. "I plead guilty, judge," he said. The justice was staggered; he had been prepared for a long and involved chain of lies. "Hiram," he said, after a moment, "I guess I'll have to have more evidence before I sentence you."

We Have For Sale



COWS OF THIS QUALITY

Also heifers—yearlings and calves.

Our service sire is the show bull KING PIEBE OF YORK 7TH, a grandson of Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King from a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs.

This herd is ACCREDITED and stock you obtain here is bound to make good.

Hubert S. Miller

Myerstown, Lebanon Co., Penn'a

EARTHWORMS HELP WITH THE PLOWING

Curse earthworms if you will, but withhold your contempt at least until you learn the utility side of these murky creatures.

Do you know that the earthworm is the world's plow? Do you know that in some districts a family of earthworms will turn over and plow up 100 tons of earth a year? Do you know that much of the original vegetation on our native soils was permitted to stay there because of earthworm coöperation?

Strange as fiction, these are facts. The earthworm is one of the farmer's permanent friends. Truly, there are several cantankerous species of the lowly tribe, just as there are several predacious species of birds among the large host of good bird friends; but all earthworms are not bad. Perhaps some day we will have an "earthworm week" to extol the social spirit of these underground farm hands.—*Washington Farmer*.

DOMESTIC DAIRY MARKETS

Dairy markets have materially changed since the first of December for about the middle of the month foreign butter prices dropped an equivalent of seven cents a pound which brought them to a point where importation was a possibility. Under these influences there was a general downward tendency of domestic prices. Yet December prices up till Christmas averaged five cents a pound above last year.

In addition to the depressing foreign influence is the fact that domestic production held up remarkably well. November receipts of butter at principal distributing markets were 17% heavier than they were November a year ago, emphasizing the fact that domestic consumption is nothing short of remarkable in view of prevailing high prices.

Aside from butter markets, no startling changes have occurred. Condensed and evaporated milk markets particularly occupy a good position. Production of this class of goods has apparently been more or less regulated according to current requirements, so that with a falling off of some 47,000,000 lb. in exports during the eleven months, January to November inclusive, total stocks in manufacturers' hands on December were no more than moderate in comparison with the usual surplus on that date. Available statistics indicate an increased domestic consumption of concentrated milks during these months of approximately 31,000,000 lb. over the same period in 1924. Canned milk represents our principal item of dairy export, but export demand for this product has dropped materially this year, with practically all business confined to what is generally classed as regular trade. Important European outlets are closed, Germany being entirely out of the market since the new import tariff became effective October 1st.

NEW PURCHASE BY DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

Announcement was made that the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, Inc., has purchased the entire country and city business of the Standard Dairy Company which had its headquarters at 611-615 East 12th Street, New York City. The property thus acquired includes seven country receiving stations all located in New York State, as follows: Moravia, Cayuga County; Sherburne, Chenango County; East Winfield, Herkimer County; Saquoit, Oneida County; North Hartford and Cuyler in Cortland County; and Kirkville in Onondaga County.

The city business of the company consists of an old and very well established wholesale bottle and bulk trade located in the East side section of New York City. The location and nature of the distribution business thus acquired by the League farmers, it is anticipated, will fit in very profitably with the business already being handled through the League's big plant at Avenue B and 19th Street formerly the Levy Dairy Company.

The Standard Dairy Company began business in 1900 and its control has always been kept within one or two families. The managers of the Dairymen's League believe that the acquisition of the Standard Dairy Company will expand the fluid markets for League products. During the past two or three years the League has purchased several city milk companies, has sold the city plants to the Bordens and retained the country shipping plants. It was not announced whether the League intends to follow this policy or to retain all the properties covered by the new purchase.

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL YEAR BOOK

The "Farmer and Stockbreeder Year Book" is an old-established English annual devoted to livestock and agricultural interests. The 1926 edition now before us is a volume of 352 pages and contains a mass of information of interest and value to all who are concerned with breeds of livestock originating in Great Britain. There are over a hundred and twenty illustrations, the majority of which are reproductions of first-class photographs of animals that have distinguished themselves in one or other of the leading showyards. Practically every British breed is represented, and these well-produced photographs are very valuable in indicating to those who cannot see British shows regularly the type that is now finding favor in the British showyards.

The show season itself is succinctly reviewed, and the more prominent winners among the some seventy breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs found in Great Britain are mentioned. Some fifty pages are devoted to a very complete record of the sales of pedigree stock, in which every British sale of any importance is summarized; and we note also a complete list of the names and addresses of the societies that manage the various stud, herd, and flock books. There is, too, a large number of breeders' announcements, together with a directory of breeders; and these features make the Year Book a volume of immense value to all interested directly or indirectly in British varieties of livestock. It is, indeed, a mirror in which is reflected the current history of British stock-breeding.

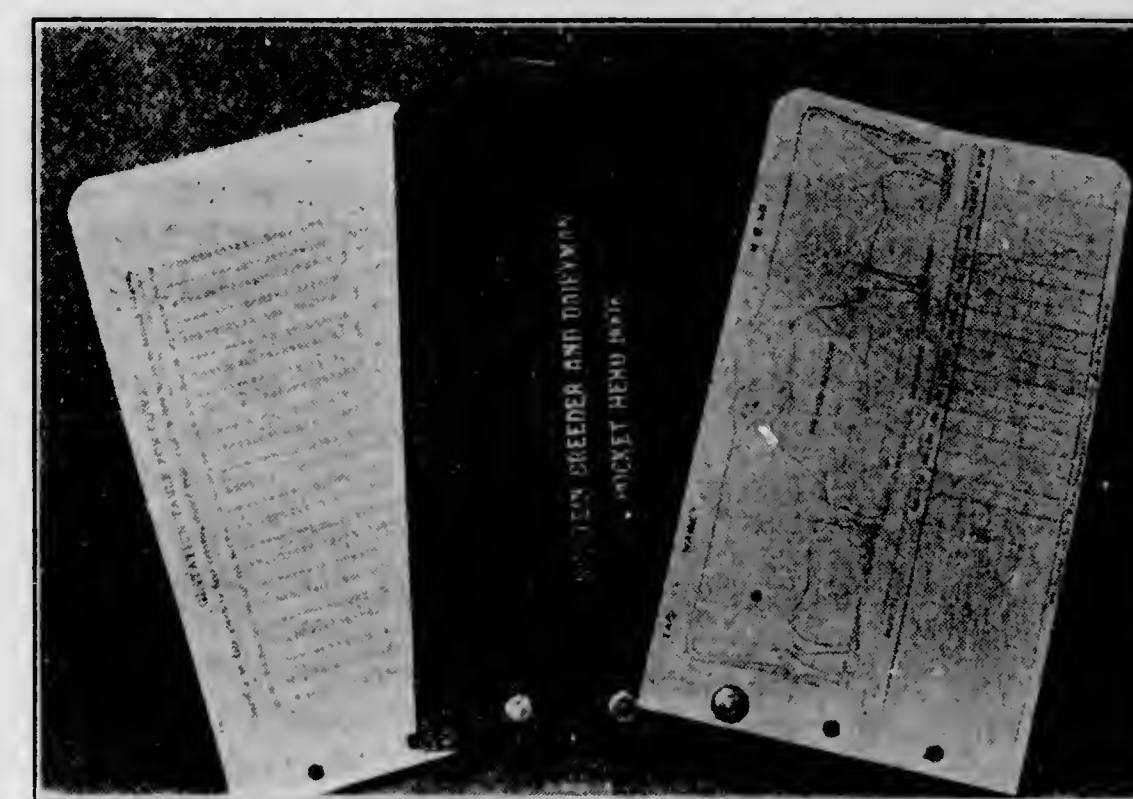
There are many general articles on topics of live interest in stock-breeding, such as "Sterility in Farm Animals," "Minerals in Dairy Cow Rations," "British Friesian Progress," "Large Black Policy," "Rationing Farm Horses," etc.; and contributions on general farming, including one on "British Machinery for Overseas Buyers."

Some American readers of the Year Book will be interested in the "Buyers' Guide" a list alphabetically arranged of things often wanted on the farm with the names and addresses of makers.

The "Farmer and Stockbreeder Year Book" is supplied by the publishers Macdonald and Martin Ltd., Lennox House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W. C. 2, England, in paper covers three shillings postage paid or in stiff covers at four shillings postage paid, equivalent to about 75 cents and \$1.00 respectively.

When Adam swore at Eve immediately after the fruit course, it was the original rib roast.

YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE!



This POCKET HERD BOOK is the result of years of experimentation by practical breeders. The result is the most convenient, practical, up-to-date BREEDERS' COMPANION you ever saw.

Given as a premium with a two year's subscription to THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN at One Dollar, new or renewal.

If you once use one you will never be without it while you own purebred cattle. The handiest premium you ever saw.

Cow Testing Association Reports

ILLINOIS COW TESTING

More than half of the Illinois cow testing associations reporting November production are headed by black and white cows as ten of the nineteen association leaders are Holsteins, six purebreds and four grades. The two leaders are purebreds, one owned by J. Hemingway and the other by F. O. Hutchins. Both of these cows were milked three times daily during the month, the Hemingway cow being credited with 89.5 lb. fat from 1,989 lb. milk; and the Hutchins cow with 80.7 lb. fat from 2,241 lb. milk. Six of the ten leading cows are purebred Holsteins, another is a grade Holstein, one a purebred Shorthorn, the ninth a grade Shorthorn and the other a Red Poll and Angus crossbred, a rather unusual combination for a dairy cow.

The Hemingway herd averages highest with 52.3 lb. fat, 1,228 lb. milk. A grade Holstein herd, also in the Ogle county association, is second in the state with an average of 1,290 lb. milk, 46.9 lb. fat. The purebred Holstein herd of A. deGraff averaged 1,101 lb. milk and 41 lb. fat in the Lake county association No. 1. A good showing is made in the Ogle county association by the purebred Holstein herd of L. Gentry, with an average of 1,068 lb. milk and 38.8 lb. fat; a very creditable showing for a herd of 38 animals.

The grade Holstein owned by John Fredrickson and Nystrom Brothers of Lockport, Will County, lost her position in the 500 Pound Butterfat Cow Club, first place being taken by a purebred Brown Swiss owned by H. W. Bischoff and Sons with 634.2 lb. fat from 15,233 lb. milk. The former leader is credited with 609.6 lb. fat from 16,952 lb. milk. Another Bischoff cow is in third place with 597.4 lb. fat from 15,133 lb. milk. The next eleven cows however, are all Holsteins, seven of them being purebreds and all above 500 lb., with a month to go to finish the year.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY C. T. A.

In the Cow Testing Association of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, we find a curious and interesting situation in the November report. The first four cows are all registered and are of four different breeds. In first place there is a registered Holstein owned by the Allegheny County Home and credited with producing 75.54 lb. fat from 2,289 lb. milk. A registered Shorthorn with 65.07 lb. is second, an eleven-year-old registered Ayrshire third with 60.54 lb. and a registered Guernsey fourth with 58.86 lb. J. H. Sanford has a registered Holstein standing fifth with 58.50 lb. fat to her credit, then comes a four-year-old Holstein owned by T. J. Wilson with 57 lb. fat, then a grade Holstein, then another registered Guernsey followed by two registered Holsteins, one owned by

W. C. Chamberlin and the other owned by A. B. Craig, the lowest cow in the leading ten being credited with 54.11 lb. fat.

All ten of the highest leading milk producers are black and white cows, the first three and the last six being registered Holsteins, the Allegheny County Home's cow heading the list.

During November, Tester M. L. Stark had 25 herds containing 342 cows under his supervision. Of this number 42 exceeded 40 lb. fat and 17 went over 50 lb., while no less than 28 gave 1,200 lb. or more of milk during the month.

Lola, owned by A. B. Craig of Sewickley, has produced 7,884 lb. milk from July 1, to November 30, the largest amount credited to any cow in the association during this period.

A FINE SHOWING

There are twenty purebred Holsteins in the herd owned by the School for the Deaf and Blind at Colorado Springs, Colorado. Three of them were dry during November, but the cow testing associations figure the averages on the entire number of cattle in the herd instead of the actual number milking so the production of the seventeen cows equalled 1,344 lb. milk, 44.4 lb. fat for the twenty head. This is not only the highest showing made in the Pueblo County Testing association but according to tester J. W. Stevenson is likely to be the highest in the entire state. It costs the institution \$1.19 to produce each one hundred pounds of milk and 35c for each pound of butterfat.

"Rue" a purebred Holstein owned by the Turkey Creek Farm was high cow in the association with a production of 2,739 lb. milk, 81.9 lb. fat.

A PRETTY RACE

During November the herd of purebred Holsteins of B. J. Waimka, led the Co-operative Cow Testing Association of Easton, California, by averaging 906.1 lb. milk and 38 lb. butterfat. The purebred herd of Tenus Borglum, exceeded them for milk with 1,048.5 lb. but, their average butterfat was 37.03 lb. Another purebred herd, that of Ernest Paul, was third with an average of 34.62 lb. fat from 901.1 lb. milk. A member of Borglum's herd was high individual with 54.3 lb. fat and a Waimka cow second with 53.7 lb.

HIGH IS HIGH

A purebred Holstein owned by Earl High led the Cow Testing Association of Covington, Pennsylvania, by producing 67.6 lb. fat during November. There were 25 herds containing 458 cows tested during the month, of this number 55 exceeded 40 lb. fat and 14 over 50 lb., while 31 produced 1,200 lb. or more of milk.

RIBBONS FOR C. T. A. HERDS

The Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association is giving ribbons to all C. T. A. members whose herds average three hundred pounds of butterfat or more during the year 1925. Herds averaging over four hundred pounds of fat will receive a purple ribbon, blue ribbons go to herds averaging between 350 lb. and 400 lb. fat and red ribbons to herds averaging from 300 lb. to 350 lb. fat.

These ribbons will be given out during the Dairymen's Banquet which will be held in the Masonic Building, Harrisburg, Pa., on the evening of January 20th. The State College authorities urge all owners of herds averaging over three hundred pounds of butterfat to be present, but if that is impossible, it is hoped that some member of the family will be present to represent the herd and receive the ribbon.

On Thursday, January 21, in the Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce Building there will be a special meeting for testers and C. T. A. members. The object of this meeting is to discuss C. T. A. problems from the view point of the dairymen and the testers. It is hoped at this meeting to secure a number of suggestions from men active in C. T. A. work that will be of great value both to those in the work and to those who have the supervision thereof.

IN PIERCE COUNTY

"Tootles" a purebred Holstein owned by Charles Orton of Sumner, Washington, produced 77.4 lb. butterfat during November in Pierce County Cow Testing association. The Orton herd consisting of 37 cows averaged 36 lb. fat. The Holstein herd at the Western State Hospital consisting of 81 cows averaged 50.7 lb. fat.

Tester George Campen reports the death of Chimacum King Korndyke Sadie Vale, the eleven-year-old sire at the head of the Western State Hospital herd. "King" was a son of King Korndyke Sadie Vale and his dam S. B. H. Molly was a daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld with a year record of 1,125 lb. butter.

MURPHY IN FRONT

J. F. Murphy, publisher of the *Minneapolis Tribune*, owned the high cow for November in the Jackson County Cow Testing Association, a purebred Holstein credited with 1,923 lb. milk and 61.5 lb. butterfat. The average production of the 241 cows tested during November was 25.74 lb. fat.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS, Cows from producing herds; Grandsons of Matador Segis Walker. INTER COUNTY FARMS, Windsor, Mo.

CUMBERLAND C. T. A. CLOSES SIXTH YEAR

The cow testing association operating in Cumberland County, Pa., finished its sixth year September 21, 1925, with 24 members enrolled. There were 324 cows in the association during all or part of the year, the average number for the full period being 253.68.

The average production of milk per cow for the year was 9,390 lb. with 333.5 lb. butterfat. The first year's average production was 2,065 lb. milk, 88.9 lb. butterfat less. The Cumberland County C. T. A. for three successive years has been highest in the state for milk production and this year it is also highest in production of butterfat.

Nineteen herds containing at least seven cows averaged 300 lb. of butterfat or more. First place is taken by the regis-



A. A. RAUDABAUGH
Now in his seventh year as tester of the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association.

tered Holstein herd of Ivo V. Otto, of Carlisle, Pa. Mr. Otto's herd averaged 12,523 lb. milk, 423.3 lb. butterfat. This is the highest showing for milk as well as butterfat and the average number of cows was 21.67.

Holstein enthusiasts have reason to feel proud of the showing made by their favorite breed in the Cumberland County association during the past year. The two highest herds are entirely purebred, the next two contain registered and grade black and white cows, the fifth is a registered Holstein herd, the sixth registered and grades, the seventh entirely purebred, the eighth a mixed herd containing some Holsteins, the ninth is registered and grade, the tenth purebred Holstein, the eleventh grade Holstein, the twelfth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth consists of both registered and grades while the thirteenth and nineteenth are Guernsey herds.

Six different cows exceeded 500 lb. butterfat during the year and five of them are purebred Holsteins. The leader, however, is a grade Holstein owned by R. Shugart credited with producing 14,497

lb. milk, 587.1 lb. fat. An Otto cow "Boiling Springs Baroness Segis" is second with 14,182 lb. milk, 561.6 lb. fat. A. N. Lehman owns a purebred Holstein with 13,935 lb. milk, 549.2 lb. fat. P. C. Gible, of Mechanicsburg, owns the next two, one being credited with 15,968 lb. milk, the highest reported, with 531.1 lb. fat and the other a three-year-old credited with 13,135 lb. milk, 516.9 lb. butterfat.

"Margaret," owned by Ivo V. Otto, has 14,264 lb. milk to her credit with 510.2 lb. butterfat, and Mr. Otto has eight other animals above 425 lb. fat. For five years the Otto herd has been enrolled in the Cumberland C. T. A. and the average for the five years is 12,640 lb. milk, 419.2 lb. fat for an average of 18.52 cows. Because of this showing the Pennsylvania State College some time ago secured the Otto herdsire, Lothian De Kol Korndyke, to head the college herd as this bull was the sire of the majority of the cows in the Otto herd.

Those who know give A. A. Raudabaugh, who has been tester of the Cumberland County C. T. A. since it first started, much of the credit for the splendid success achieved.

MICHIGAN C. T. A. WORK

Twelve purebred Holsteins owned by E. O. Shadbolt of Bennington, Michigan, led the Shiawassee Cow Testing association for November by averaging 30.6 lb. of butterfat, 851.5 lb. milk. One of his cows produced 60.5 lb. butterfat, 1,635.2 lb. milk in 28 days and another 1,766.4 lb. milk, 56.5 lb. butterfat in 24 days.

A registered Holstein owned by Percy Winslow of Hastings, Michigan, produced 16,998 lb. milk, 571.3 lb. butterfat in a year while enrolled in the Barry County Cow Testing Association No. 1. Every herd in this association is headed by a purebred bull. Seven of these are Holsteins, five Guernseys, three Jerseys and one Shorthorn.

HOLSTEINS HEAD CLASSES

A purebred Holstein owned by William Todd & Sons of North Yakima, Washington, led the Yakima Cow Testing Association by producing 62.4 lb. fat, 1,560 lb. milk during November. She was a mature cow but the leading four-year-old and the leading three-year-old were also purebred Holsteins.

INDIANA DAIRY TRAIN

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad recently ran a dairy train through eight northern Indiana counties. There were eleven stops and 1,746 dairymen registered giving the number of cows in milk he owned and whether or not he owned a purebred bull. As a result of the train 23 purebred sires, Holsteins, Jerseys and Guernseys found new homes.

"It is said that paper can be used effectively in keeping a person warm."

"Yes, I remember a 30-day note once kept me in a sweat for a month."

SYLVDALE HERD

is strong in the blood of



MAY ECHO SYLVIA
1,005.8 lb. milk, 41 lb. butter in a week.
Animals from this herd not only make great records but also win prizes at leading shows and State Fairs.
Buy your stock from an ACCREDITED Herd.
GLENN L. WARNER,
R. D. 5, Cuba, New York

Back of our Herdsire

King Pietje Aaggie Pontiac

are four direct descendant dams

	lb. milk	lb. butter
First	564.2	31.79
Second	542.4	25.31
Third	679.4	31.05
Fourth	659.2	34.32
Average	611.3	30.61

He is a real show bull. His offspring look good and ARE good. Let us supply YOUR NEEDS.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

ROBERT I. SPRINGER,
R. D. 1, Susquehanna Co., Factoryville, Pa.

Young Stock For Sale

At prices that the
Everyday Breeder and Dairyman
can well afford to pay.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS
SCRANTON, PA.

Herd under the Accredited Plan

NEW HERD STARTED

A Holstein herd is being built up by the management of the Textile Machine Works of Reading, Pa. Fifteen animals were selected by M. H. MacCallum of Wernersville. Eight grades and a purebred were purchased from Charles R. Aten who has disposed of his milk route at Berwick, two grades and a purebred bull came from E. W. Trump of Orangeville, a grade and a purebred from John Megargle of Orangeville and another animal from Delmar Fairman of Mainville. The animals have all passed the tuberculin test while the Aten animals have been enrolled in cow testing association work for two years past.

THE COW AND THE FORD

When Henry Ford proposed to scrap the dairy cow and make synthetic milk, some one remarked that Henry had a grudge against the cow because it never needed any spare parts or a new set of horns. But Prof. H. P. Davis, of Nebraska's dairy department takes Henry more seriously, and insists that the flivver wizard has no right to take the cow to task until he can produce a more efficient machine.

"The machine which has made Mr. Ford famous," he says, "is able to utilize but 18 or 20 per cent of the efficiency of the fuel he employs, whereas the average beef cow utilizes 50 per cent of her fuel—her feed—while the dairy cow transforms 70 per cent of the energy into production. You cannot feed gasoline to a cow, nor can you operate a Ford car on a bushel of corn or other grains, but as the situation now stands the dairy cow is more than three times as efficient a piece of machinery as Mr. Ford has yet been able to produce.

"I take direct issue with Mr. Ford. Dairy men are operating a manufactory, as he is, but they are showing a greater growth in efficiency than he. The average dairy cow in Nebraska produces 109 lb. butterfat a year, which is about \$12 more than her feed costs. With better

feeding and better handling this can be increased to 300 lb., which will show four times the net profit of the average cow. If this is increased to 600 lb., the profit is increased fourteen times as much. We have eleven Holsteins in our herd that averaged over 800 lb. the last year, or 1,074 lb. of butter.

"As good a manufacturer as Mr. Ford, in possession of facts like these, would assuredly not want to scrap as efficient machinery as that, especially in the face of the fact that more intelligent handling will increase its production."

Mr. Davis says there are other comparisons to be made, all of which are in favor of the dairy cow. But he seems to have made out a case, without going any farther.

IN ADA COUNTY

"Highland Grove King Fayne" a prize winner at the recent Pacific International Exposition was recently purchased by Chris Lillegard and Tom Killen of Ustick, Idaho. The Ada County association contains 29 herds consisting of 308 cows. The three highest producers were registered Holsteins; one owned by C. H. Douglas & Son of Meridian with 71.9 lb. fat, the second owned by Chester Eggers of Meridian with 68.8 lb., and the third by Soucie and Maberly also of Meridian with 67.2 lb. The Douglas herd was first for production with Soucie and Maberly second and Eggers third.

After considerable urging, Herr Schulze of Berlin took his wife on a tour of northern Europe.

Arriving in due course at Nordkap, the promontory of Norway, they viewed the midnight sun, and Herr Schulze idly scratched on a rock:

"Sat here with wife. Fine! Schulze, Berlin."

Three weeks later a neighboring rock read:

"Sat here without. Finer! Meier, Hamburg."

WAY IT SEEMS TO THE CITY MAN

Ice man,
Milkman,
Every day,
Groceryman,
Meat man,
Want their pay.
Laundryman,
Drug man,
Tailor, too,
Auto man,
Preacher man,
Want their due.
Housemaid,
Nursemaid,
Lady with wash;
Dressmaker,
Shoemaker,
Also, by gosh;
Baker,
Faker,
Man for rent;
After every
Doggone cent.

MORE "AG" STUDENTS

Almost every agricultural college in the country has reported a lessened number of agricultural students during the past four or five years. It is therefore interesting to note that there is a gain of 146 students in the enrollment of the agricultural college at Ames, Iowa, over the figures for last year.

Two girls were quarreling.

"Oh," said one, "I'm sick of you! I believe you can't help it though. You've got a chauffeur's tongue!"

"What?" cried the other girl, scared.

"Is it catching? How does one get it?"

"Oh," said the other pointedly,

"through constantly running people down."

At least 20 purebred Holsteins will be added to the dairy herd owned by the State Hospital at Ingleside, Nebraska. This herd is already considered one of the best in this section.

E. T. WINSHIP

E. T. Winship, influential Minnesota Holstein breeder, died suddenly at the Owatonna city hospital, December 14, 1925. Mr. Winship had an attack of acute laryngitis and death resulted from a choking spell. Mr. Winship was born in Owatonna, September 16, 1859. His father was a Holstein keeper and small farmer. He became a clothing salesman and traveled all over the United States. He owned two farms which were stocked with purebred Holsteins. At the time of his death he was president of the Minnesota Holstein-Friesian Association, the Minnesota State Automobile Association and the Ten Thousand Lakes Association of which he had been president only three weeks. He was a leader in the Minnesota good roads movement. Mr. Winship is survived by his widow and three brothers.

Being president of the Minnesota State Holstein association one would naturally expect him to be an advocate of big records made under the present advanced registry rules. Yet, evidently Mr. Winship's business mind perceived the fallacy of forcing dairy cows to make records regardless of profit or of the health of the animals for *Hoard's Dairyman* quotes him as saying the following during an interview:

"I have made many official records with my cows, but I am through with forced tests. They do not measure the true value of the cow. Cow testing association records will give me the information I need for the proper development of my herds."

PAUL STEWART HONORED

Paul P. Stewart of Maynard, Iowa, was recently elected a member of the State Fair Board by representing the fourth district. Mr. Stewart who is a prominent breeder of Holstein cattle operates a 280 acre dairy farm. He has three sons enrolled in the State agricultural college at Ames and each have been prominent in boys' club work.

DEMAND FOR BULLS

Ludvik Petrak of Cedar Rapids, Iowa has sold five Holstein bulls around serviceable age during the past three months. He reports that there has been a good demand for Holstein bulls. Two of the animals were sold following the showing which the herd made at Manchester during the Delaware county fair. The animals were all sired by King Segis Johanna Ormsby, the seven-year-old bull sold by Mr. Petrak to Frank Pidama of Fairfax, Iowa, last year. The dams of the animals had cow testing association records of over four hundred pounds of butterfat. The following were the purchasers: B. B. Holscher, Earville; Wagne Pugh, Littleport, Rex B. Conn, Marengo; Dr. T. C. Gorman, and M. H. McFarlan, Waubek; and Lewis Shimek, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

NEW IOWA STATE HERD

Member E. T. Westervelt of the Iowa Board of Control recently purchased seven Holstein cows and heifers at a sale near Milford, Iowa. These animals will be used to start a dairy herd at the Milford Soldiers' Home and more will be added at the earliest opportunity.

IN VERMONT

There were 247 cows tested during November in the C. T. A. operating in Le Sueur County, Vermont and their average milk production was 786 lb. The high cow, a purebred Holstein was owned by William Dietz and produced 1,290 lb. milk, 75.5 lb. fat.

A KANSAS DAIRYMAN

A. J. Miller is a Holstein dairyman living near Hutchinson, Kansas. He formerly lived in Iowa but moved to Reno county seventeen years ago. He owns a herd of about twenty Holsteins of which seventeen are purebreds. Cream is supplied to a number of Hutchinson people and the skim milk is kept to raise calves

and pigs on the farm. The Miller herd is enrolled in the Reno County Cow Testing association and several different months during the past year held the high average for production.

A MONTANA MAID

"Maid" a purebred Holstein cow owned by Andrew Senty of Billings, Montana, led all the cows enrolled in C. T. A. work in her state by producing 1,725 lb. milk and 100 lb. butterfat during November. She thus takes the place of "Ruth" owned by Jude Hubber of Belt, Montana, which for several months had led the state.

A Holstein owned by Wallace Murdock of the Cascade Association was second with 70.7 lb. fat and a grade Holstein was third with 66.7 lb.

Jude Hubber's herd averaged 34.3 lb. butterfat, 1,042.6 lb. milk while the Holstein herd of Jan Jansma was second with an average of 917.1 lb. milk, 31.3 lb. fat.

JAVA HERD

Thirteen purebred Holsteins owned by R. L. Forrest of Baltimore on his Java Farm formed the biggest producing herd enrolled in the Anne Arundel County C. T. A. during November by producing 1,099 lb. milk, 35.6 lb. fat. As far as we can ascertain this was the highest herd for milk in any of the Maryland associations during November and was very close to the top for butterfat.

TESTING CREATES TRADE

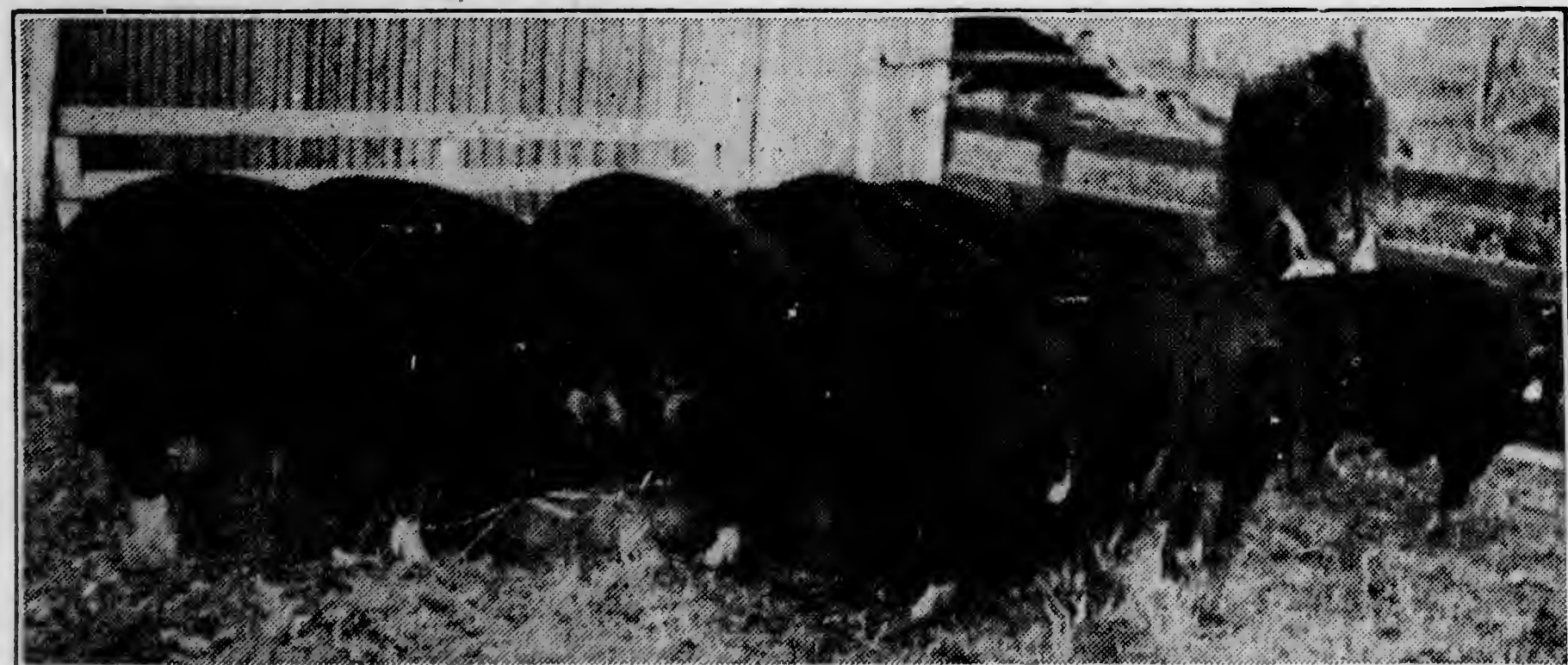
Nick Rockweiler of Hillsboro, Wisconsin, sold nearly all his purebred Holsteins to Illinois dairymen, receiving \$2,800 for the lot. He will gradually raise another herd. The action of the Chicago Health Commissioners in demanding that milk shipped to that city come only from tested herds is causing many Illinois dairymen to test and to replace their losses with Wisconsin cattle.

One farm in every ten in the United States has a radio set. Got yours yet?

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

NATIONAL POLAND-CHINA JOURNAL, SHELBYVILLE, INDIANA



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cts. for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.00. National Record records your Poland-Chinas.

Life Membership \$10.00

No Dues. No Assessments. Saves half in recording fees.

A Profitable Business—Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

Come to Chenango County for Good Holsteins!

Chenango is one of the four leading counties of New York State for number of Registered Holstein-Friesians. Every owner is a practical Breeder and Dairyman, and each herd here listed is under State and Federal Supervision and is periodically Tuberculin Tested. These herds are within a short distance of Sherburne and Norwich. Good Roads and splendid railroad facilities.

Dan E. Anderson Norwich
Mendoza A. Brooker
South New Berlin
Mrs. Maud Dwight
South Otselic



Pietertje Leila Cornucopia

An A. R. O. daughter of an A. R. O. cow and sired by a son of Spring Farm King Pontiac.

She is like the other members of Sylvan Lawn Herd, a producer as well as a fine individual.

Can spare a few good ones.

E. C. COBB

Chenango Co., Greene, N. Y.
Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

For Your Next Bull

A son of KING ORMSBY PONTIAC CREATOR whose EIGHT nearest dams average over 35 lb. butter in a week.

From a daughter of LONG BEACH DE KOL KORNDYKE, whose dam made 1,226.27 lb. butter in a year.

Big records, short time and yearly, appear in every line of their pedigrees.

The young bulls are show animals and their dams prize winners.

This herd has never had any T. B. or Abortion.

DAVID FALCONER

SCOTTVILLE

MICHIGAN

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

FANCY POULTRY—30 varieties. Catalogue free. HERMAN BLUMER, BERGER, MO.

PREMIUM BUFF ROCK cockerels. EDGEWOOD FARM, BALLSTON LAKE, N. Y.

BUFF ROCKS—Bred to lay. Cockerels, \$3 each. B. H. THOMAS, Eaton, Ohio.

READY TO LAY—White Leghorn Pullets \$1.50. ELLA WHITWOOD, Hudson, Ill.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. Order early. K. HINSHELWOOD, Englishtown, N. J.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, toms \$8, hens \$6. KATHERINE ORR, Dodge Center, Minn.

WHITE FACED BLACK SPANISH cockerels and pullets for sale. FLOYD RINEHART, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

PEAFOWL, Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, Wild Geese, Ducks. Free circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

CHOICE MAMMOTH BRONZE Turkeys from Boston winners. ELSIE HALLOCK, Washington Depot, Conn.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS—Healthy laying strain. Show and utility. Write for prices. CAROLINE BELL, Rt. 5, Richwood, Ohio.

PEDIGREED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS out of dams with high trapnest egg records up to 280 eggs. MRS. FRANK BENDA, Brownsville, Minn.

BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, twelve weeks' old, \$1 each. No better breeding. Don't delay. WALHALLA POULTRY FARM, Noblesville, Ind.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS from my own breeding stock; nothing but two- and three-year-old hens used in matings, with young, vigorous cockerels; ready for delivery after February 10. Price, \$22 per 100. Order now; 20% deposit books order, and assures delivery date. J. F. WINEKE, Reisterstown, Md.

CHESTER COUNTY BABY CHICKS
Black and White Leghorns\$10 per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds\$12 per 100
White and Silver Wyandottes\$13 per 100
Jersey Giants\$22 per 100
Larger Lots Cheaper. 1,000 chick orders a specialty.

GEORGE S. CULLEN,

Box H ELKVIEW, PA.

CANARIES

FOR SALE—Canaries, guaranteed, \$8. All kinds cage birds. GEORGE T. FOSTER, 427 2d Street, Greenport, L. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE—Male Canaries, \$5. Wanted—Female ring neck pheasant. W. J. BRYANT, UNION, MAINE.

DOGS

FOX TERRIER—Extra fine. Males \$7.50; females \$5. TED HUNSINGER, Flora, Indiana.

SHEPHERD PUPS—Guaranteed from heel working stock. FAIR OAKS FARM, NORWOOD, MINN.

PUREBRED NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES. Beautiful Specimens. Specially priced. Write Mr. ALFRED GREGERSON, Foosland, Ill.

CHOICE COLLIE PUPPIES—Handsome, intelligent. NORRIDGEWOCK FARM, NORTH STONINGTON, CONN.

PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIE PUPS, Shomout strain, males \$15.00. GEORGE GORANS, BENSON, MINN.

PEDIGREED AIRDALE PUPPIES—eight weeks old, sound, healthy stock, priced right. SUPERIOR KENNELS, PINCONNING, MICH.



HUNTING DOGS—Coon, possum, skunk and rabbit dogs. Reduced prices. Sent on trial. SAM. STEPHENSON, Covington, Tenn.

FOR SALE—Collie pups, 4 months' old, from heel driving parents, \$15.00. JOHN C. RADY, Oakfield, Wis.

POLICE PUPS. Pedigreed. Register eligibility in A. K. C. VINDABERG KENNELS, Mrs. R. Turberg, Torrington, Conn, Conn. R. F. D. 1.

FOR SALE—Very beautiful registered pointer bitch, nine months old, just right to breed for an early litter of puppies. Priced very reasonably. For particulars write D. A. LOUGH, Waveland, Indiana.

FOR SALE—German Police Pups, five months old, from imported stock. The kind that is bred for business. O. B. LIBBY, WARREN, MAINE.

ENGLISH COLLIE PUPS—Every one guaranteed imported into U. S. A. Shipped C. O. D. Males and spayed females \$15.00. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, POPE MILLS, N. Y.

FARM RAISED GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES—Ready to ship. Faithful companions. Best cattle dogs. Picture of parents on request.

WM. J. SCHUCK, New Ulm, Minn.

LIVE STOCK



DUROC BOARS—Club winners. Great Orion Sensation blood. RALPH WILSON & DAUGHTERS, Bloomville, Ohio.

SPOTTED POLAND-CHINA spring boars and gilts, pigs weaning age, priced right. H. E. RALSTON, MARENGO, OHIO.

FOR SALE REGISTERED OXFORD RAM LAMBS, Well grown, sire imported. Also one yearling ram bred in Canada. OSCAR SHIRLEY, HOULTON, MAINE

PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

SEND FOR our Holiday Specials. GLENDALE GLADIOLUS FARMS, Allen, Mich.

ALFALFA and all kinds of hay. Ask for delivery prices. HARRY D. GATES COMPANY, Jackson, Michigan.

COSSACK AND GRIMM'S Alfalfa Seed and Sweet Clover, hardiest and best. Send Postal for samples and folder giving full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, COTTONWOOD, S. D.

ALFALFA SEED 95% pure \$7.50 per bushel; hulled white sweet clover, 95% pure \$5.00 per bushel. Track here; Sacks free. GEO. BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

HONEY—Amber, guaranteed pure, best in the land, 5 lb. pail, postpaid 3d zone, \$1.10. B. J. DENTON, Dansville, N. Y.

DELICIOUS WHITE HONEY for sale. 60 lb. can boxed, 13 cents per lb. F. O. B. Lodi. WM. HABERMAN, Lodi, Wis.

TOBACCO—Postpaid, natural red leaf, free from dirt and insect poison. Chewing, 10 pounds \$3.00, smoking \$1.75. J. A. MILES, Martin, Tenn.

HONEY FOR SALE—New crop direct from producer. Also Sweet Clover seed. Write for prices. JOHN A. SHEEHAN, Falmouth, Kentucky, Route No. 4.

CEMETERY MEMORIALS from Vermont marble and granite. Reduced prices. Artistic designs. Send for our new catalogue. THE TEMPLE BROTHERS, RUTLAND, VERMONT.

BARREL LOTS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED CROCKERY, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for particulars. E. SWASEY & COMPANY, PORTLAND, MAINE

UNLEACHED HARDWOOD ASHES improves meadows, pastures, orchards, wheat, oats, corn, lawns, flower gardens. Free Circular. Agents wanted. GEORGE STEVENS, PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO, CANADA.

THERE'S A REASON

For ten years Vernon E. Clough of Parma, Michigan, struggled with an unresponsive herd of grade cows. They increased in number but this meant more work instead of more wealth. The end of each year found him a little worse off than the year before. So he selected the best of the scrubs and sold the rest, then went in debt for three purebred Holsteins.

In seven years his three original purebreds increased to 25 head and he had disposed of all his grades. In the seven years he sold purebred stock amounting to \$1,500 and the cows he had left were earning him a good profit.

Mr. Clough enrolled his herd in the local cow testing association and they made a good showing. Then he exhibited at the Lenawee County fair and competing with several of the best herds of the state, he won his share of prizes. Naturally he is an enthusiastic believer in purebred Holsteins.

FROM POLICEMAN TO DAIRYMAN

J. E. Elsberry at one time was a St. Louis policeman and had also been in street car service in that city. He moved to Minot, North Dakota, in 1901 and at that time his worldly wealth consisted of a wife and six children and \$250 in cash. He had been raised on a Missouri farm and thought he could get ahead faster farming than he could living in the city.

He started on a one hundred sixty acre claim, fourteen miles from Minot on unbroken prairie land. Mr. Elsberry spent \$50 for lumber with which he built the frame of a sod house, then he got four oxen and a fourteen dollar breaking plow and was ready for business. The first year the whole family lived in the one-room sod house. The first year seventy-acres were broken and seeded to flax. The next year thirty bushels of wheat to the acre was raised. In 1907 the homestead had been proved

up, a good two room frame house built and a barn provided for the horses and oxen. The Great Northern Railway had built a cut off within two miles of the farm which Mr. Elsberry sold for \$4,500.

He then rented a 240 acre farm from Colonel E. S. Person, a banker of Minot. At the end of two years he bought it for \$50 an acre. Although at the time his neighbors laughed at him for paying so much, after making some improvements on it he sold it in 1916 for \$100 per acre.

Then Mr. Elsberry rented a piece of land which formerly was a wheat farm. On this he placed a Holstein dairy and grows corn, oats, barley and sweet clover but no wheat. He has a hundred acres of seeded pasture, feeds skim milk to his calves and hogs of which he raised seventy last year. He is enrolled in the local cow testing association and one of his cows, Johanna Pauline Jewel, averaged 70 lb. butterfat a month for five months and each month produced over a ton of milk. The dairy contains 125 Holsteins nearly all purebred.

Mr. Elsberry has four sons, all of which have helped to make the herd and farm a success; all the boys are still living on the farm and one of them, Lloyd, is now of age and in partnership with his Dad.

Mr. Elsberry attributes considerable of his success to a loan of \$500 which he obtained from Colonel Person, who, although a Guernsey breeder made the loan to enable Mr. Elsberry to purchase Holsteins.

A BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

The town of Beatrice, Nebraska, has been having trouble over its milk supply. Some of the residents wished the school children to be provided with milk for lunch but the supervisor reported that milk considered to be safe was not obtainable. This roused the Parent-Teacher Council chairman who quoted Dr. Emmett Holt, famous child specialist, in regard to milk, particularly from Holsteins.

One good Holstein breeder, Henry Brandt, who is president of the Gage County Dairy Cattle Breeders' Association, invited the ladies of the council to visit his farm and look over his Holstein purebreds and ascertain for themselves the condition of the barns and equipment. He agreed to furnish milk and cream from his own herd and from the herd of his brother whose cattle are also under State and Federal supervision and now "everybody's happy."

BREEDER HURT

Victor Lohmann of Lake Elmo, Minnesota, proprietor of Elmo View Stock farm and well-known Holstein breeder, was carried twelve miles on the pilot of a fast mail train December 12th after the truck he was driving was struck at a crossing. When the engine struck the truck Mr. Lohmann was thrown on the pilot and clung there half-conscious until the train pulled into East St. Paul. According to the *Austin Herald* he suffered a broken leg, a fractured shoulder and was badly hurt about the head.

SHORT COURSE AT PENN STATE

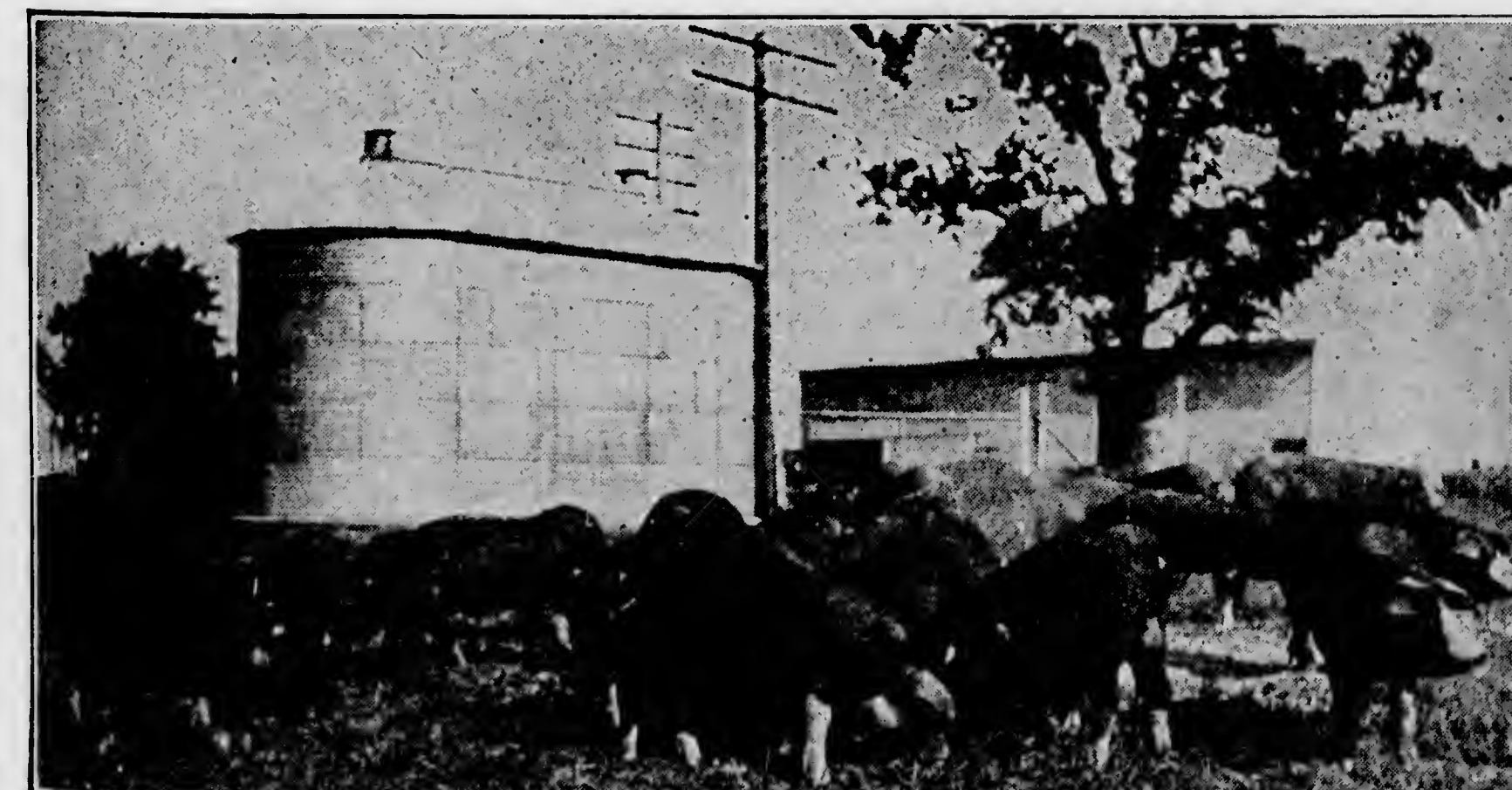
An eight weeks agricultural course will be held at the Pennsylvania State College from January seventh to March fifth, 1926. This course includes a number of subjects valuable to men wishing positions as testers in cow testing association work.

The aim of education should be to teach us rather how to think, than what to think—rather to improve our minds, so as to enable us to think for ourselves, than to load the memory with the thoughts of other men.—*Beatrice*.

"Going into the discard, eh?" said the shirt sympathetically.

"I'm frayed so," assented the soft collar.

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal. Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



Full Information Free—Write Today for Sample Copy.

This Journal keeps you posted on the care and feeding of the hog. Much valuable information, worth many times your investment.

COMBINE THE COW and SOW as the real MORTGAGE lifter.

Advertising rates on economy basis. Don't miss a single copy of this interesting Journal.

Subscription 1 year, 50c; 3 years, \$1.

THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : : Bluffton, Ohio

Big Milkers and High Testers Combined

Bull born April 26, 1925.
Right in every way, 7/10 black, well marked.

His dam, Hillside Rhododendron produced 35.15 lb. butter in seven days. She averaged 92 b. milk a day for 30 days, average fat, 4.29%.

His sire is from a cow that produced 3,019.6 lb. milk, 135.83 lb. butter in 30 days.

The dam and sire's dam averaged 96.3 lb. milk a day for 30 days, with an average test of 3.93%.
Persistence — Production — High Testing.

HILLSIDE AND SPRING-BROOK FARMS
Trucksville, Penna.

Herd recently passed Another Clean Test.

Mapleway Herd



PROFIT PRODUCERS

Big, handsome, wide-hipped, square uddered cows compose our herd which is ACCREDITED and has been established

FORTY-THREE YEARS

We have furnished foundation stock and new blood for many good herds. We will be pleased to serve YOU.

MILLER BROTHERS

Clarks Summit
Lackawanna County, Penna.

100 ENVELOPES

and 200 5½x8½ Note
or Lettersheets,

printed with your name and address and postpaid to you, \$1.00. Send \$1.00 for one year's subscription to our farm and home journal and 25c extra to pay postage and get a trial box of stationery free. Send cash with order to

Fletcher's Farming

Hondo, Texas

FARM POWER

Pennsylvania farmers are gradually increasing the use of gas and electric power in their farm operations and home life. At present, figures recently compiled by the State Department of Agriculture, indicate that 86,739 farmers or 43 per cent. are equipped with gas engines and 2,619 or 10 per cent. have electric light and power. There are 328 more gas engines on the farms than was estimated a year ago and the use of electric light and power by the farmers show a gain of about one per cent. during the year.

FOWLER DEFENDS DAIRYMEN

Frank T. Fowler of Waukegan and Lake Villa, Illinois, is at present very much in the limelight owing to his stand in support of the Health Commissioner of Chicago who, as we predicted some time ago, is endeavoring to shut out from the Chicago market all milk coming from herds that have not been tested for tuberculosis. The suggestion came from the city that the dairymen of Lake County, in which Mr. Fowler resides, were not adhering to the Chicago requirements, thereupon Mr. Fowler sent a telegram to Mayor W. E. Dever in which he said "With over 65% of our herds free from tuberculosis and over 20% additional signed up awaiting in turn services of County Veterinarian who is working fourteen hours a day testing herds, we protest to the limit any imputation Lake County is not with Chicago health authorities in their campaign for health and decency." The mayor was invited to phone the United States government veterinary offices in Chicago and confirm the telegram which also stated that Lake County led the dairy counties of Illinois in its desire to become a Federally Accredited area and in actual tuberculosis eradication work accomplished.

NORTHERN GROWN ALFALFA SEED

Northern grown seed is generally favored for farm crops with the possible exception of corn. Some of our readers are bound to be interested in the offering of alfalfa and sweet clover seed by the Triangle Ranch of Cottonwood, South Dakota, old patrons of our classified advertising page. Therefore a little information about this ranch and the seed grown on it will be of interest.

Cossack alfalfa is a Southern Russian variety. Government agricultural officials of that country furnished some seed to Professor Hansen of the South Dakota State College who brought it to this country where it is proving very hardy and valuable.

Grimm alfalfa was developed on a Minnesota farm by an old German named Wendelin Grimm who brought the seed from the old country. He sowed it on his farm. His other alfalfa was killed by the frost but some plants of the Grimm variety survived. He sowed the seed from these and in the course of a number of years bred a variety of alfalfa that is esteemed for its hardihood and quality throughout the Northwest.

William H. K. Williams, owner of the Triangle Ranch, obtained some seed from Minnesota and also some through the South Dakota State College. It is now grown at Cottonwood, Jackson county, seventy miles east of the Black Hills where the altitude is 2,300 feet and the average annual rainfall is about eighteen inches. The mercury in the thermometer has been known to go down to forty-eight below zero. Alfalfa that would stand these conditions would grow almost anywhere we believe. Mr. Williams states that the government test of his seed showed it to be 99.61 per cent pure with a germination of 98 per cent.

Our information is obtained from an interesting little folder which is enclosed with all letters and gives a number of testimonials from men who have used Triangle Ranch alfalfa seed.

FARM PROGRESS CREEPS ALONG

In its Library of Popular Economics the Bank of Manhattan County, N. Y., mentions that "as late as 1800, when the first castiron plow was offered, some feared that it would poison the land. The reaping machine was practical for ten years before one could be sold; in the twelfth year only two were sold. Only one century ago the production of an acre of wheat required 60 hours of man's toil. Today it has been reduced to as low as three, though the average is probably nearer ten. Consider, for example, that the census shows 1,700,000 fewer workers on farms in 1920 than in 1910, and yet in the same period there was increase in the quantity of each one of the important cereal crops. This increase ran as high as 30 per cent in the case of wheat. It concerns the wheat crop of 1924, which was large enough to supply our own needs and make up the shortage in many other countries. This crop was produced by American farmers with their limited use of mechanical aids and yet, if it had depended solely on the methods of three generations ago, the entire 114,000,000 people of our population and 59,000,000 besides would have had to engage in the occupation of wheat farming." Thus does progress creep along.

IN IDAHO

During the past year 11 purebred Holstein cows and heifers owned by G. H. Douglas & Son of Meridian, Ida., averaged 426 lb. butterfat per animal, while their milk production was a little over 11,000 lb.

A bank takes on a number of young men during the summer. On their salary receipts is printed a legend something like this:

"Your salary is your personal business—a confidential matter—and should not be disclosed to anybody else."

One of the new boys in signing this receipt added:

"I won't mention it to anybody. I'm just as much ashamed of it as you are."

Rumors usually have wings, but that is no sign they come from angels.

MACK'S JUNIOR HERDSIRE

When a herd of purebred Holsteins that has been run for many years from a purely dairy angle can send representatives to high class fairs and win in strong competition, it is evidence that good cattle are produced in that herd. This is as it should be, for the show ring type should represent the best of the animals found in the dairy herds.

For many years the farms owned by the Mack Brothers, at Montrose, Pennsylvania, have been producing Holsteins that, in their herds and in the herds of their customers, have been both delights to the eye and sources of income. A number of high-class sires have headed these herds, one, Grand Champion Segis 2d, was a show bull and from a show cow, while his father, grandfather and great-grandfather won high honors in great show rings. Therefore, it was to be expected that his daughters would prove show animals and they have, for at the 1924 Susquehanna County Fair, the females of the champion herd were daughters of Grand Champion Segis 2d.

The present senior herdsire on the Mack farms is Colonel Joh Lyons and this bull was the grand champion male at the 1924 Susquehanna County Fair. He is a son of King Joh and the 33 lb. cow Gypsy Lyons and his eleven nearest dams have official seven day records that average 32.15 lb. butter.

There is another bull on the Mack farms that is highly regarded in Susquehanna County. He is Walker Pietertje Segis Fayne 4th, now six years old. Shown at the fair at Binghamton, New York, last fall this bull was second in his class, a very creditable performance as he had very little fitting and this was the only fair at which the Macks exhibited. Those who have attended the Binghamton Fair know that the cattle classes are always well filled and that many good animals compete for the prizes.

Walker Pietertje Segis Fayne 4th, was by a bull whose sire was King Walker Segis and whose dam, Eirene Fayne, made a seven day butter record of 31.52 lb. and averaged over 91 lb. milk daily for a month.

Walker Pietertje Segis Fayne 4th, was from Ybma Spofford Delta Gelsche, maker of a 27.86 lb. butter record in seven days with an average of over 70 lb. milk daily. She is closely related to a large number of well known animals, including the famous Glista Family of the Cornell University Herd.

One of the Mack farms is operated by "Lafe" Mack and his son Maurice, the other is run by Floyd Mack and all of the family are expert dairymen and cattle judges. "Lafe" Mack's herd is accredited, while Floyd Mack's has passed one clean test and he expects it to pass another in a few days.

"Were you very ill with the 'flu,' Rustus?"

"Il! Man, Ah was so sick—eberry night Ah look in dat er casualty list for mah name."

S. T. WITMER AS A CORN GROWER

Holstein breeders are usually good farmers, that is why they keep and raise the best breed of cattle on earth. When owners of purebred cattle exhibit farm products at the fairs and shows, they generally stand well towards the head of the list.

The fifth annual corn, potato and poultry show of Dauphin County was staged at Hershey, Pa., the week of January 18th by the Dauphin County Agricultural Extension Association. In looking down the list of awards as recorded in the Harrisburg daily papers we notice that S. T. Witmer of Hummelstown, Pa., carried off the first prize in the class for thirty ears of Lancaster County Sure Crop Corn, and that he stood second in the class for the best ten ears of the same variety.

While giving all the credit to Mr. Witmer for his skill we are inclined to think that the quality of the corn is partly due to the generous applications of barnyard manure to his fields from his Holstein dairy. Congratulations, Sam.

BELIEVES IN PUREBREDS

Thoralf Yderstad of Mason, Wisconsin, has been raising purebred Holsteins since 1915, on his 80 acre, Valley of Good Hope Farm. Yderstad owned the first registered sire in the Mason community in 1911. He started again in 1915 with three grades and two registered cows and now has 19 registered animals in his dairy. One of his cows is Colantha Changling Frisby, with a record of 1,016.7 lb. butter in 305 days. She is the dam of the former champion Pieterje Ormsby Mercedes Frisby.

Besides breeding purebred Holsteins Mr. Yderstad grows White Cross oats, Wisconsin pedigreed barley and Rural New Yorker potatoes as cash crops.

MILK FOR INDIAN SCHOLARS

A herd of 60 Holstein cows, nearly all purebreds, furnish milk for the tables of 800 Indian boys and girls at the big Chilocco schools close to Arkansas, Kansas. It is believed a diet which places special emphasis on milk will benefit the students and it is planned to produce supplies that will average a quart a day for each one in the school.

IN MICHIGAN

Averaging 40.15 lb. butterfat on 1,076 lb. milk, the Holstein dairy of O. J. Beecher headed the Lansing-Ingham County Cow Testing Association for the month of November. J. Moore's herd was second with an average of 32.42 lb. fat and 911 lb. milk.

GOOD SHOWING

The annual report of the Cerro Gordo Co. C. T. A. No. 1 shows that the Holstein herd of H. M. Herricks of Fredericksburg, Iowa, averaged 340.2 pounds fat during the past year. A Holstein owned by Charles Kniess led the association with 460.2 pounds fat.

A Seasonable Greeting



I am aware of the fact that my success of the past has been largely due to the co-operation of my many Friends, and I wish to express my appreciation to you All. May the Sunshine of Prosperity attend You throughout the New Year.

Glenn R. Mead

The Auctioneer

East Aurora New York

Boiling Springs Herd

averaged 12,523 lb. Milk, 423.3 lb. Fat last year in the Cumberland C. T. A. for an average of 21.67 milkers of all ages. Half of the cows producing 500 lb. or more of Fat were members of this herd.

During the past FIVE YEARS this herd averaged 12,640 lb. Milk, 419.2 lb. Fat for an average of 18.52 cows enrolled in C. T. A. work.

Boiling Springs Herd is AC-CREDITED.

Call on us when you require purebred Holsteins.

IVO V. OTTO

Carlisle, R. D. Penna.
Cumberland Co.,

The Old Home Farm



offers PUREBRED HEIFER CALVES of QUALITY and BREEDING from a Tuberculin Test-d Herd

Eugene B. Bennett

Allamuchy New Jersey

WANTED A Breeder of Holsteins

to use this space, every issue, for a full year. The cost is *surprisingly low* and you will be telling your message, *twice-a-month* to the thousands of buyers who read

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Men who are building herds for Production and Profit.

Just for Fun

THE GROCER BOY IN LOVE

Jack Ginger in a Bran new suit and with a Flour in his lapel, sporting a shirt done in Starch, called at Olive's house with a Box of Candy, and also to take her to a show for the evening.

The name of the performance to be, Yeast is West. Jack was a well Bread lad with plenty of Polish and when it came to Dressing he had a Corn-er in the market.

Now Jack was Nut-ty in the Cocoa about his Spice-y friend, and Clove to her through thick and thin. She sure did take the Cake even though she used quite a bit of Powder.

You would have to Rice early to Ketchup with her. After the performance he said, "Soap-pose we go to a restaurant and have a Meal, we haven't Bean down here for some time."

She readily consented, and after having her cats in-Cider they started for home.

Arriving, they sat down on the sofa and began to en-Twine until they were Glue-d together.

Jack was String-ing Sugar-coated love tid-bits, and was ready to give Herring, when all of a sudden with a Jar he exclaimed "Holy Mackerel, now I am in a Jam, the old Lobster is Pickle-d. There stood her father with a Bottle in the hand and he sure proved to be a Tartar for he started to Raisin trouble.

He did not Mince words, and called him a little Shrimp and told him not to Loaf around any longer, but Jack remained cool as a Cucumber and told her father that he was a Jelly-Fish and Plum crazy.

Her father did not like this Sauce-y answer and a Gruel-ing argument followed. Jack was a Match for him however and told him Eggs-actly what he thought of him.

He left after this Chili reception but was by no means at the end of his Rope.

When he got home he sat down and Pen-ned this letter to his sweetheart: My Dear Little Sweet-Pea:

It Beats all how I love you, with your Raddish hair and Turnip nose.

My love is as tender as a Squash and as strong as an Onion. You are the Apple of my eye. You also have a Peach of a Fig-ure and if we Cant-aloupe, Lettuce marry. I know we shall be a happy Pear.

Dear Honey, if you Carrot all, please set the Date.

Your loving Pencil pusher,
JACK GINGER.

"Mother, which frock shall I wear for the party?"

"I don't know, dear; I must see which is the cleanest."

"Will you find out, please, 'cos I want to know whether to wash for a square neck or a round one."—Madrid Torc.

HELPFUL SALESMAN

With a firm tread and a masterful air the woman stepped into the florist's shop. After gazing about for some moments her choice fell upon a green palm in an ornamental pot.

The salesman approached with deference.

"Will it grow well in the sunshine?" she inquired.

"Yes, madam."

"Don't say it will if it won't," she snapped. "If it does well in the sun, will the shade hurt it?"

"Oh, no, madam."

"What!" she exclaimed. "You tell me it will thrive equally well in the sunshine or shade? Young man, you don't know your business. Call the manager."

The manager was summoned. Even he quailed before her; but all the same, he backed up his assistant's statement.

"Then it was really a remarkable plant," she commented, sarcastically. "My good man, it is both ridiculous and unnatural."

"That's just it," said the manager, quietly; "it's an artificial plant."

WHO LOST THEIR GOAT?

(Adv. in the Flushing, N. Y., Journal.) "Found—Goat. Party may have same by paying for this ad and applying at 276 Lawrence street, and identifying property."

Sam—"Rastus, is pants a common noun?"

Rastus—"Pants am an uncommon noun."

Sam—"How come uncommon noun?"

Rastus—"Pants is singular at de top and plural at de bottom."

A minister says the girls of to-day in looking for husbands do not care particularly about a man being educated. No, give them the man and they will do the educating.

Suggestion to evangelists: Paint heaven as a place paved with gold, with free filling stations on every corner, and located upon the shining strand of a crystal sea of gasoline.

"Why did Bink's widow feel so indignant at his funeral?"

"The members of his volunteer hose company sent him a floral fire extinguisher."

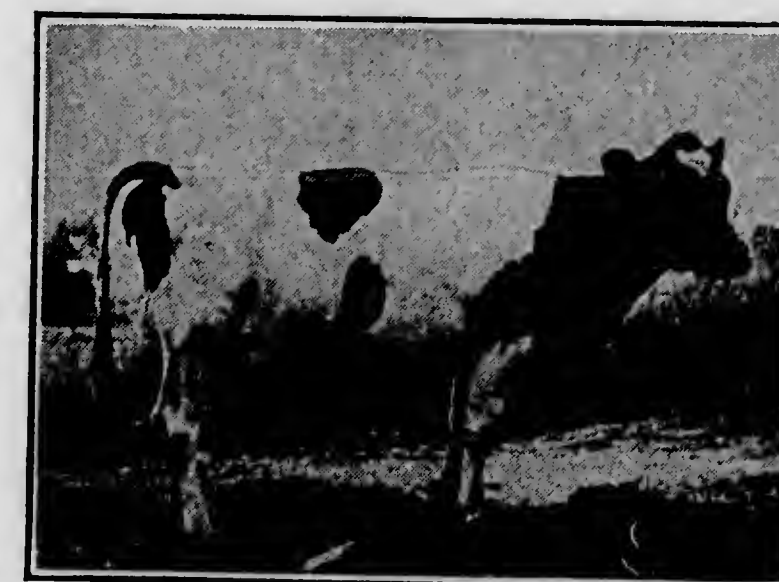
"Say, George," said the young business man to his friend, "where do you buy your typewriter ribbons?"

"I don't" replied the other, without thinking; "I usually buy her flowers."

Zeke: "Why don't you paint your barn?"

Luke: "Hain't I been lookin' for my paint brush for two years?"

THE BLOOD OF OUR GREAT COW Cornucopia Plum Johanna



HAS BEEN INTENSIFIED IN THIS HERD

She produced 1056.78 lb. butter in a year, has two daughters each above 1,000 lb. and she, with her five tested daughters averaged 18,723.1 lb. milk, 918.35 lb. butter in long time test with a 4% fat test.

SHE AND HER DAUGHTERS WERE HORNLESS

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building

Scranton, Penna.

Herd Under State and Federal Supervision.

Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago

combines Individuality of the highest order with remarkable Production and Persistence, as shown by the performance of his dam and female ancestry.



His dam is a beautiful cow that produced 31.05 lb. butter, 701.9 lb. milk in 7 days, more than 100 lb. milk a day. She produced 1,126.89 lb. butter in a year averaging 73 lb. milk a day for the entire time. In two years she produced 53,664.1 lb. milk, 2,268.59 lb. butter. He is by the greatest show bull of California, is backed by wonderful producers and heads our Accredited Herd.

L. L. ALLIS,

Rummerfield, Pa.



White Oak Roxie Burke

A record maker and a real producer. While she was nearly dry when this photo was taken it shows her size, quality and substance.

She and her stablemates have passed Three Clean T. B. tests and their milk tests from 3.7% to 3.9%.

Good stock at Reasonable Prices.

H. A. STOTTLEMYER

Hagerstown,

Maryland, R. D. 5.

Another Satisfied Advertiser

Holstein Breeder and Dairyman,
Harrisburg, Penna.

We received inquiries from four different states for the last heifer we advertised with you. So when we have more stock to sell you will hear from us. I am enclosing check for two years' subscription.

ALVA AMSDEN,
Amsdale Farms,
Cuba, New York.

Let us tell you about our Special Advertising proposition to acquaint the Holstein dairymen of this country with you, your herd and the stock you have to sell in the DAIRYMAN, every issue for a whole year.

The receipts from one animal sold generally pays the bill for the entire twelve months (24 issues).

Write today to

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN
HARRISBURG, PA.

Fully Accredited Cattle



COLONEL JOH LYONS

One of the well-bred, handsome bulls heading our ACCREDITED purebred herds which now number around 140 head.

Just think, 140 head of ACCREDITED HOLSTEINS for YOU to choose from. For many years these herds have been handled to produce profitably, the result is that cattle obtained here make good anywhere. We want to reduce our herds to the capacity of our stables.

L. N. MACK & SON and FLOYD E. MACK
Montrose, Pennsylvania.



NELLIE MECHTHILDE PONTIAC

Cows of her type, quality and producing capacity are bred to our herdsire

KING VALDESSA MCKINLEY PONDYKE whose three nearest dams, all tested as heifers, average 1,052.34 lb. butter in yearly work. His three direct descendant maternal dams, average 937.16 lb. butter in year test, and all were heifers when tested.

In addition, he is a show bull and our herd is ACCREDITED.

Can spare a Few Good Ones.

L. S. BROWN
R. D. No. 1 Saegertown, Pa.

My Herdsire



GRAY VIEW KING SYLVIA

is from Sylvia Prilly Pontiac and was sired by a son of Carnation King Sylvia and the 34.55 lb. cow Heilo Ormsby De Kol, 805 lb. butter and nearly 20,000 lb. milk in 295 days.

He is a splendid individual, straight, deep, long and handsome; a robust, hearty, healthy bull and his offspring take after him.

Let me sell you one of his sons or a few good females bred to him.

O. I. MARTIN
Cambridge Springs, Penna.
This herd consists of Real Producers and is under State and Federal Supervision.



THIS IS OUR KIND

Big, Handsome, Typy Cows—Producers and Profit makers.

Our senior Herdsire is

KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

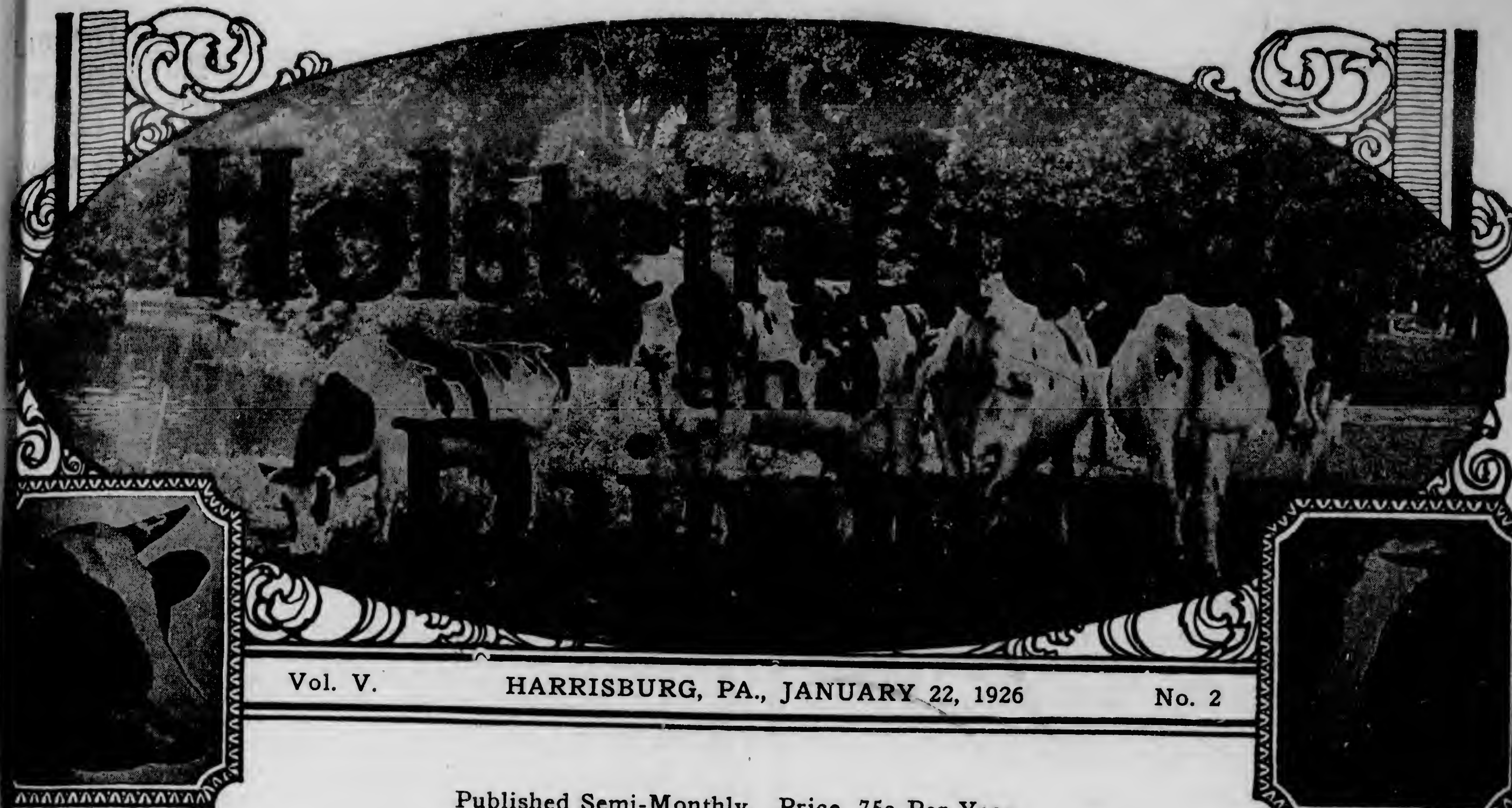
noted sire of producers and shows animals.

Our Junior Herdsire is

IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE DIONAGEN

whose three direct descendant dams have each made over 30 lb. butter in 7 days. Inspection invited. Prices Low.

A. E. ROBINSON
Susquehanna Co. Montrose, Pa.



Vol. V.

HARRISBURG, PA., JANUARY 22, 1926

No. 2

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



THE PUREBRED HOLSTEIN DAIRY OWNED BY H. A. STOTTLEMYER OF HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND, HELP ADVERTISE THE BREED IN THEIR NATIVE STATE



Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922 at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

PENNA STATE COLLEGE
STATE COLLEGE PA

Keep This In Mind!

In one year's work while enrolled in the Garden Spot Cow Testing Association my *Fifteen* Holstein milkers averaged

10,871 lb. Milk
482.18 lb. Butter

on twice-a-day milking!

Having sold my farm I must dispose of my herd which, therefore, will be sold at Public Auction on

Wednesday, March 17, 1926

Watch this paper for full particulars.

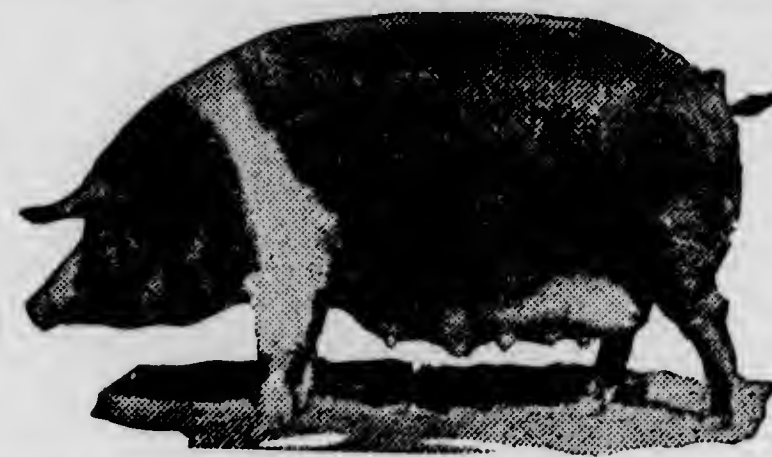
W. A. Withers

Elizabethtown, Lancaster Co., Pa.

Sunshine Dairy contains purebred Guernseys as well as purebred Holsteins and is Accredited.

HAMPSHIRE

FOR SIX YEARS FOR SIX YEARS



in succession, 1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923, Hampshires have won the carload lot grand championship over all breeds at the International Livestock Show.

HAMPSHIRE are the practical farmer's practical hog, because of their meat type—grazing qualities—activity—health and vigor—highly developed mother instinct—milking qualities—early maturity and economical gains, and because they are *Recognized Market Toppers*. The heaviest ton litter for 1923 from the biggest hog state in the Union, Iowa, was sired by a purebred Hampshire boar. This litter weighed 3,199 pounds at 180 days.

The official breed paper is—*THE HAMPSHIRE ADVOCATE*—a monthly publication, devoted to the interest of Hampshire breeders and the Hampshire breed.

SUBSCRIBE NOW! \$1.00 per yr. or \$2.00 for 3 yrs.

FREE SERVICE DEPARTMENT—Through our field department we are able to buy hogs of correct Hampshire type of leading bloodlines at reasonable prices. Years of experience in buying and judging hogs insures you this valuable service, at no cost.

WRITE TODAY TO

THE HAMPSHIRE ADVOCATE CO.,
409 Wisconsin Ave., Dept. 35 Peoria, Illinois

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. V

HARRISBURG, PA., JANUARY 22, 1926

No. 2

The Ray J. Sabin Herd A Dairy Holstein Herd in Southern New York

AMONG the good dairy herds of purebred Holsteins in Tioga County, New York, is that of Ray J. Sabin, of Spencer. When asked how long the farm had been in the family Ray's answer was "Always." Then he explained that his grandfather settled on the farm and cleared it so that it has always been in the family since the farm was primeval forest.

The present owner of the Sabin farm did not in his earlier days plan to be a New York State farmer. His uncle was W. P. Sabin who was an old bachelor. He died and then soon after his brother Otis, the father of Ray, died leaving the Sabin estate which consisted of four hillside farms. Ray left home when he was six-

Another herdsire that had considerable influence upon the present herd was Sir Changeling Hengerveld. His dam is Previous 2d Changeling, a daughter of Changeling Butter Boy and was therefore a product of Tioga County. She produced 94.5 lb. milk in a day, 33.26 lb. butter in seven days; 131.78 lb. butter, 2,537.7 lb. milk in thirty days.

A bull owned jointly by W. P. Sabin and M. P. Fisher was King Pontiac Abbekerk Paul. His sire was Spring Farm King Pontiac, a son of King of the Pontiacs from the 37-lb. cow, Tweede White Lady. The dam, "Tidy Abbekerk Princess Pauline," freshened for the second time at four years and sixteen days old. She was put in official test in which she produced 30.27 lb. butter, 500.7 lb. milk in a week. She was a daughter of Tidy Abbekerk Prince and the 25-lb. cow Pauline Clyde Wayne, and was one of the largest and handsomest daughters of her noted sire.

A later herdsire was Chief Tacora Korndyke Piebe a son of Napol Sir Violet Korndyke and Cloverly Princess Piebe. This cow, freshening at exactly three years old made a semi-official record of 13,999.9 lb. milk, 543.81 lb. butter in 349 days. She is full sister to Cloverly Countess Piebe, 35.28 lb. butter, 696 lb. milk in seven days; 829.93 lb. butter, 20,608.9 lb. milk in a year. These two full sisters are daughters of Cloverly Piebe Prima 30.12 lb. butter, 654.1 lb. milk in a week; 1,060.81 lb. butter, 26,011.1 lb. milk in a year.

The Sabin herd contains about thirty head. That it



THE SABIN HOLSTEINS IN THEIR HILLSIDE PASTURE

teen and milked cows at an establishment near South Lincoln, Massachusetts. He took a short course at Cornell University in 1911. Then he had charge of the poultry plant at the Vandercamp Farm, a large establishment owned by Frank C. Soule & Sons, of the Merrell-Soule Company, one of the pioneer manufacturers of dried milk and milk powder. Then Mr. Sabin went to Waverly, Iowa, as field man for the Iowa Sugar Company and was called back to New York State after his Uncle Will died.

W. P. Sabin originally was a sheep farmer. He took out a twenty-year life insurance and when this came due in 1908 he drew his money and invested it in purebred Holsteins. One of his herdsires was King of the Pontiacs 12th, a son of King of the Pontiacs from Ruby De Kol Burke, a daughter of the noted old-time sire, De Kol Burke, with a seven-day official record of 585.4 lb. milk, 25.69 lb. butter. She was a splendid individual and a great producer, and her daughters and granddaughters inherited her type and producing ability. A few of the present herd are descendants of this cow through King of the Pontiacs 12th.



THE TYPE AND SIZE YOU FIND AT SABIN'S

is of high quality is shown by the fact that cows in the herd have produced from 75 to 80 lb. milk a day in their every day work. One member of the herd, Effie Ormsby Pontiac 2d made a cow testing record of 10,637.7 lb. milk, 351.6 lb. fat. "Daisy" another of the cows produced 15,709.3 lb. milk, 450.2 lb. fat, while the average of the entire milking herd was 9,124.2 lb. milk, 315.6 lb. fat, the average value of the production was \$188.05 and the average net profit made by the

AN IDEAL HERDSIRE

SON OF



PIETJE ALCARTRA FAYNE

Age	Butter	Milk	Time
8 years	30.03	707.7	7 days
5 years	25.16	632.7	7 days
3 years	23.63	568.0	7 days
C. T. A. record	718.00	17,168.0	1 year

Highest record daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje for both milk and butter.

All records made by us.

She combines what all breeders are striving for, namely:

Individuality—Production—Breeding.

Her son, born Jan. 10, 1925, is well grown; nicely and evenly marked, and a very good individual. He is **FULL BROTHER** to our herdsire, Ideal King Creamelle and also has two **FULL SISTERS** in our herd, (both young). **Price \$500.**

We want to show you this bull, his sire and dam, his full brother and many other relatives.

Cecil L. A. Resseguie, Kingsley, Pa.

(This Herd has passed *FOUR* Clean Tests.)

The Reason Why

Breeders discontinue their advertisements in

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman!

CHENEY BROTHERS & JONES

ROANOKE PLANTATION

Federal Accredited Herd of Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Randolph, Va., Jan. 1, 1926.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER & DAIRYMAN,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Gentlemen:

As the demand for cows and young stock has been very active the past few months and as we are sold out of our surplus stock now we are writing to ask that you discontinue our advertisement.

We have been pleased with the ads you have written for us and wish to thank you for same.

Yours very truly,

CHENEY BROS. & JONES.

Let us find buyers for your surplus cows and young stock. You will be surprised at our every issue advertising proposition, the big value for the small charge and the service given.

For full particulars, drop a line to

Holstein Breeder & Dairyman

Advertising Department

Harrisburg, Pa.

cows in this herd of purebred dairy Holsteins was \$75.15.

The present Sabin herd is under the accredited herd plan and has a splendid health history. The first time only one reactor was found, the second time only one, while the third time the herd passed clean and so is on its way to accreditation.

Ray J. Sabin is a hard-working, industrious farmer that believes purebred Holsteins are the best and most profitable animals for a dairy farm. Mrs. Sabin is a splendid helpmate and together they make a home that is a pleasure to visit. They have two children, a boy eight years old and a girl three, and both the youngsters apparently inherit their parents' love for livestock.

The First Tractor

FEW people know that the state colleges were in the first place partly responsible for the gasoline traction engines or tractors. The first successful gasoline traction engine was made by two state college students, Hart and Parr.

Mr. Hart was born in Charles City, Iowa, and after going through the public schools enrolled at the Iowa State College for an engineering course. After a while he changed and enrolled at the University of Wisconsin. There he met another student, Mr. Parr, who had similar ideas to his own. These two young men studied internal combustion engines during their course and built their first stationary engine in the University laboratories.

The word "tractor" was not coined until 1907, until

then they were called "gas traction engines." Although the first successful gas traction engine was designed fundamentally much the same as the ones that followed they did not look the same. It was a clumsy looking thing and its exhaust sounded like the report of cannons. Its chassis and transmission were similar in design to those of the steam engine. Its radiator was a series of coiled pipes filled with oil. The first tractor to work successfully was named "Hart-Parr No. 1."

Things good in theory do not always work out well in practice. In the first successful tractor the exhaust, in order to muffle the ear-splitting sounds, emptied into two hollow pipes which ran the full length of the chassis and supported the engine. Although these were seven inch pipes the very first day they became red hot and the weight of the engine caused them to give way. The pipes were then replaced by "I" beams.

"Hart-Parr No. 1" although it did not compare with the present day tractor, was a success from the start. After serving seventeen successful years on Iowa farms it was scrapped during the troublesome war days of 1918.

The pioneers of the industry still have a memorial in Hart-Parr No. 3 which, after twenty-three years is still working on Iowa farms. Hart-Parr No. 3 is the oldest operating tractor in the world. It has been shown at several state fairs and has always been given the honor position in Machinery Row. Any farm boy who operates an up-to-date tractor would laugh at seeing this relic. It weighs about ten tons and delivers little more than forty-five H. P. on the belt, and about twenty-two H. P. on the draw-bar. Today its descendant of equal H. P. weighs 5,200 pounds, a weight reduction of 74 per cent.

Information and Inspiration

TO BE successful one must know the facts. He must be informed about his business. If you don't know cows and the care of them from one end of the scale to the other you are vitally handicapped. But mere information isn't enough. There must also be the thunderbolt of enthusiasm. A man may be as wise as Solomon but if he hasn't the inspiration to go ahead and make use of his knowledge he will be a failure. Inspiration isn't mere perspiration. It is genuine, burning, energetic interest in one's business. If the poet must be in the mood—"his eye in fine frenzy rolling"—in order to write his best, so a dairyman must be inspired as well as informed or he will be likely to pull off pretty crude stuff in his business of milking and raising cattle. It is easy to get the *information*. It may not be so easy to keep up the *inspiration*. Cultivate it. Don't let other things crowd out of your thoughts the main business of your life. Some teachers inspire, others inform. Keep in touch with the men who electrify you. Read books that fill you with a new interest in your work. Get new points of view and welcome every new theory. You must not accept it too quickly; but welcome its coming and test out its efficiency. All these things will help to keep your inspiration at white heat.



ORMSBY SENSATION 3D

heads Springbrook Herd which is under State and Federal Supervision.

His sire, Ormsby Sensation, heads the noted Beaver Dam Herd. You know about him, the work of his dam and his daughters.

Ormsby Sensation 3d's dam, as a two-year-old, averaged 69.5 lb. milk daily in her official test. She produced 20.22 lb. butter in 7 days, 628.53 lb. in a year.

Ormsby Sensation 3d combines choice individuality with royal breeding. His daughters are exceptionally promising. Come and see them and their sire in my herd. You will want to take one of his sons back with you.

S. T. WITMER

Union Deposit, Dauphin Co., Pa.

This Herd is ACCREDITED

Siberia as a Butter Producing Country

HOLSTEIN owners who attended the Philadelphia meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America will recall that Mr. William Bishop, of Washington, whose term of office had expired, made a speech from the platform in which he called attention to Siberia as a dairy country. Political disturbances since that time have, until the past two years, kept this great territory from having much influence on the world's butter markets. The Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics recently called attention to the fact that the supply of butter contributed to world markets by Russian dairy regions has again reached considerable proportions while prospects favor a further rapid recovery of the dairy industry in the Soviet republics, especially Siberia.

Exports of butter from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics during the past season amounted to fully 50,000,000 pounds, as accounted for by the combined imports from that source into Great Britain and Germany alone, by the end of November. It was not expected that the shipments would be added to very considerably after that time. The estimate, therefore, of a total exportation of 55,000,000 pounds from present Russian territory for the 1925 season, as reported recently by Mr. C. A. Koefoed, Danish Agricultural Agent in Russia, appears consistent with such official trade figures as are now available.

Of the territory now included in the U. S. S. R., Siberia, as in pre-war years, still supplies most of the export butter. Some indication of the dairy resources of Siberia, and the trend of their exportation are indicated by the following statement of the quantity of butter transported by the Siberian railway across the Urals to Western Russia. The relative importance of the Siberian supplies in the last 25 years is also evident from the comparison of the Siberian surplus with the total exports of butter from Russia, in those years for which official statistics are available.

SIBERIAN SHIPMENTS TO OR THROUGH RUSSIA IN EUROPE, AND TOTAL EXPORTS OF BUTTER FROM RUSSIA AND U. S. S. R.

Year	Shipments from	Exports from	
	Siberia to Russia	Russia	U. S. S. R.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1894	15	11,412	.....
1900	38,580	42,974	.....
1910	143,938	124,372	.....
1913	.....	172,003	.....
1914	120,739	118,997	.....
1915	.....	119,359	.....
1917	129,373	.....	.....
1918	65,146	.....	.....
1919	36,744	.....	.....
1920	26,528	.....	.....
1921	16,329	.....	.....
1922	14,513	.....	.....
1923	24,619	.....	Nil
1924	76,323	.....	10,978
1925	77,161*	.....	44,462
			55,115*

*Estimated by Soviet authorities.

Siberian shipments as published in Smor Tidende, November 6, 1925, quoting Mr. C. A. Koefoed. Russian exports since 1913 from International Institute of Agriculture, Rome: Original Official sources from earlier years.

It is, of course, impossible to give figures showing accurately the trend of exports of butter from former

Russian territory. Comparisons for identical territory are not now possible, since the area within the boundaries of the former Russian Empire now gives rise to exports involving possible duplication, as those of the Baltic states, or are included with other territory, as in Poland. The combined exports for the season by the end of August 8th, from the Baltic states, Estonia, Lithuania, and Latvia totaled 29,144,000 pounds according to trade figures published by the International Institute of Agriculture.

Dairying Means Progress

WEST Salem, Wisconsin, is a dairy community. A number of Holstein breeders live there as well as a number of Guernsey cattle owners. That dairymen are progressive is shown by the following paragraphs.

There are 113 farm houses in the West Salem community. There are seventy homes in which there is running water, forty have bath rooms and a number of them have shower baths.

Of these one hundred thirteen homes, eighty-one are equipped with electric lights. The majority of these are connected with the "High Power Line" which furnishes them light and power at an average of \$3.00 per month. To connect with the line it costs the home owner \$250, then there is \$275 for the wiring and \$150 for the motor.

There are thirty-two homes lighted with acetylene gas or gasoline so the coaloil lamp has gone out of business around West Salem.

There are seventy-four power washing machines in the 113 homes, many of them electrically driven. In this community there are sixty-nine electric flat irons.

In the West Salem community there are 1,744 milking cows, an average of fifteen per farm.

There are 119 silos, 55 farms growing 335 acres of alfalfa, 25 tractors and 88 purebred bulls on these 113 farms.

Of the 88 bulls, 58 are Guernseys, 20 are Holsteins, 5 Jerseys, 3 Shorthorns, 1 Brown Swiss and 1 Ayrshire.

There are 660 purebred cows divided according to breed as follows: 304 Guernseys, 252 Holsteins, 35 Jerseys, 45 Brown Swiss and 24 Shorthorns. The other cows are all high grades.

The West Salem creamery made 1,228,980 pounds butter in 1924.

The West Salem breeders of dairy cattle shipped 156 cars of purebred stock in 1924, to go into other communities to be used for breeding purposes.

The bank deposits of West Salem increased from \$186,000 in 1904 to \$1,165,000 in 1924.

There are few persons who realize that pampering, indulging and training a child in the habits and ways of domination are inadequate training for life and are destructive to the child's mental health and emotional adjustment.—Hygeia.

'Tis education forms the common mind; just as the twig is bent the tree is inclined.—Pope.

Bull Luck in the Law Courts

ABOUT two years ago I sold Jay Bryd a bull for \$107.50. Jay paid me \$2.50 cash and promised to pay the balance in 30 days. This bull was a fine registered animal and Jay sold him for \$125 all cash. I waited on Jay the allotted 30 days, but I failed to get my money. I waited 10 months longer and spent many days making trips to Jay's house for the purpose of collecting this debt, but Jay remained steadfast, and paid me not.

So I proposed to hire me a lawyer. You could get a good lawyer then for \$25 retainer. I sued Jay. The cost of the papers and serving the complaint amounted to \$9.55. Jay answered my complaint and swore that I owed him \$120 and I guaranteed the bull not to butt and he butted Jay down the second day after he bought him.

Well, we went to law. I got a good judge to pass judgment on the evidence. I didn't have to pay the judge, but judges were being hired then for about 10 dollars a day, being almost two-thirds as much as a bricklayer was getting. He had a first-class court stenographer who was pulling down about 8 dollars a day, being about one-half as much as a plasterer got for 8 hours work.

It seemed that the court had sent out in the highways and by-ways and brought in 12 men to serve on the jury, each of which got about \$1.50 a day, being about 25 per cent of what a plumber got for a regulation day's work. The whole jury cost only about \$18, but they stuck the court for dinner. I thought they were a little bit high, too.

Jay's lawyer stung him for about 10 dollars for the day's work, being about the average price paid a good automobile mechanic for adjusting carburetors. There were about 24 more dollar-and-a-half jurors sitting around the court room waiting for us to get through swearing ansoforth. There were also about 50 or 60 men sitting around in the auditorium listening to the evidence and the speeches. Most any of these guys could have been earning 75 cents a day if they craved work.

I brought up my ten witnesses, but they got nothing for testifying, and were hardly worth that. Jay had 15 witnesses and most of them swore that I knew that bull would hook and that he was dangerous, and was known all over the community as a fence buster and a man killer, and that I just sold him to Jay so's he'd hook the lard out of him as I didn't like him because he shot 1 of my hound dogs 10 or 15 years ago. Jay turned out to be the leading member in Saint Paul's Church, prayed in public, and was also a tither. (As a matter of fact he rarely ever attended church, when he did go he hung around outside till the collection was taken, and if the Lord's work ever got a dime out of him nobody ever found it out.)

It was a hard fought case. The jury sweated and squirmed and the judge looked on constantly with much interest. Me and Jay and that bull had certainly stirred up something. I was afraid our lawyers were going to fight. They didn't shoot the bull in question, but they shot it just the same. The trial started at 9 a. m. and at 5:30 p. m. the judge charged the jury.

The jury retired at 5:59 p. m. and they stayed retired for a long time.

I sat out in the court room, restless, uneasy, worried and my mouth was so dry I couldn't spit and my head was swimming, and I was in an all-round bad fix, but that jury juried right on. About 2:35 a. m., the following morning they came out, the Judge was phoned to, but he couldn't get over to the courthouse that night, so a sealed verdict was handed to the deputy.

I went home. Couldn't sleep. Never spent such a night. Understand Jay was in the same fix. The witnesses didn't seem to give a darn, but believe me, my goat was got. I was at the courthouse at 7:30 the next morning. Court opened at 9 o'clock. The judge put on his kimono, walked up into the pulpit, and asked the clerk to read the verdict and he read as follows: "We, the jury, have failed to agree and it's a mistrial." There I was: my bull gone, done swore and sweated myself half to death and the whole thing to be gone over again. The total cost so far to all concerned was \$768.25 exclusive of the cost of the chairs that the jury broke up. Jay still owes me, and we are waiting on the supreme court to say why. That's all.—*Gee McGee in Anderson (S. C.) Mail.*

The Most Desirable Milk

By FRANKLIN N. STRICKLAND, Ph. C., Phac. D.

I HAD a mother bring me two bottles of milk, one light in color and with a not readily noted cream line,—the other deep in color with a heavier cream line, who said pointing to the deeply colored cream, "this is what I would like to have on my milk; more cream. This other is what my milk man leaves me." Analysis of the milks actually showed a higher butter-fat content in the light colored milk, than was contained in the deep colored one. The difference in color was that the light one was from a Holstein herd, wherein the fat was much more finely divided, causing it to be that much lighter in color, and by reason of its fineness of fat globules were more quickly and easily acted upon by the proper digestive juices, became more easily digestible, and tended to cause no gastro-intestinal disturbance.

I frequently speak before mothers' clubs, etc., upon the subject of milk. There I talk the value of clean, safe, sanitarily produced milk. There I am not privileged to mention dairy breeds, but if I was speaking of the value of milk of different breeds, or more particularly milk from Holstein-Friesian cows, I certainly would convince my audience both by words and practical experiments to illustrate just why Holstein milk was best, why it was light in color, why its fat was most digestible, why its flavor (when compared with other milks of practically same fat percentages) was superior and therefore of greater palatability. I certainly can convince almost any one of the superiority of Holstein milk for growing babies, making healthy children, stronger and healthier men and women, whenever and wherever milk is indicated as the one essential food.

When I started to own one single cow, it could just as readily have been one of any other breed. I could have as readily increased my herd with any of the

other breeds. Because of serious illness of one most dear to me then and now, milk was the one best food. It had to be good and clean; fresh, sweet and "raw." No one here had strictly Holstein herds; we had all kinds of milk. By reason of this, and the way cows were fed, we learned that "all is not milk that looks like milk." I shall not burden you with our milk "trials and tribulations." We were obliged to own a cow to feed her properly, to make clean, safe, vital, raw milk. We needed it, Oh, so very much. We got one; a young, beautiful black and white; could have had "papers," but they did not mean anything to us just then. She milked well; fine milk; best of all fresh, clean, virile milk. We knew this by its effects on our patient, who grew better, rosy cheeked and quite well and strong; we needed more milk; we got another cow,—another and even better Holstein. We got more,—herd and patient thrived and grew. Interested? Yes, we were. Papers now, and nothing must be other than "purebreds,"—all black and white. More than 10 years ago we started, not a whole lot of wealth to be sure in money, nor have we lost, but oceans of health, and subsequent happiness. With us the Holstein cow is no myth; she is a living part of us, until to-day we have forty, every one we are proud of. Their milk has helped others,—babies, invalids, children, former drinkers of much liquor. Their milk has been to many a wonderful panacea. I have sold "patent medicines" in their palmiest days when glaring advertisements as to their curative merits were wonders for making sales of such nostrums, but if to-day, the Food and Drug Laws of the land would permit, and

I could keep and sell sweet, Holstein milk in pint bottles, wineglassful doses, at \$1.00 per, tell the truth as to its merits as a curative in cases I personally know,—well, what I want to convince you of is, that milk aside from its wonderful dietetic properties, has remarkable curative ones also, and that when made properly is "good medicine" for the body and for business.

Even were it possible, I would not want a 5 or 6 per cent Holstein milk for babies, children and invalids. Normal Holstein milk is "just right," and even though there are times when fats and solids are lower than man-made standards, I take the decided stand that properly made Holstein milk will make greater gains in feeding similar groups of babies, children or invalids, than the milk from any other dairy breed.—*Canadian Holstein-Friesian News Bulletin.*

Breeder's Money to Finance Political Organs

ONE of the drains upon the Treasury of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America that has helped to build up the loss of over \$197,000.00 in four years is money paid out of the Association's Treasury in useless and worthless page advertisements appearing in the *Holstein-Friesian World* and the *Holstein-Friesian Register*. These advertisements have been carried by the Extension Department, it would seem, to keep the breeders MISINFORMED as to the true condition that existed in the Association.

Why should the breeders of Holstein cattle be called upon to pay for page advertisements in a Holstein publication advertising the merits of the Holstein cow? If the readers of such publications did not believe in the Holstein cow they would not be subscribers of the paper and if a Holstein publication did not carry Holstein news and advocate the Holstein breed may we ask, what would it do? Those who created it did so for the purpose of promoting the Holstein breed of cattle. This being true it surely is not necessary for the Holstein-Friesian Association of America to pay breed publications for carrying page advertisements to advocate the merits of the breed any more than it would be to pay a dog for being a dog when he could not be anything but a dog.

If the Holstein-Friesian Association of America would carry advertisements in the *Jersey Bulletin* and *Guernsey Breeders Journal*, papers that were advocating some other breed of cattle, setting forth the merits of the Holstein-Friesian cow, their advertisement might be worthwhile and the money might be considered legitimately expended.

Nurse (at insane asylum)—"There's a man outside who wants to know if any of the male patients have escaped lately."

Doctor—"Why does he ask?"

Nurse—"He says somebody has run off with his wife."

It is by education I learn to do by choice what other men do by constraint of fear.—*Aristotle.*

We Have For Sale



COWS OF THIS QUALITY

Also heifers—yearlings and calves.

Our service sire is the show bull KING PIEBE OF YORK 7TH, a grandson of Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King from a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs.

This herd is ACCREDITED and stock you obtain here is bound to make good.

Hubert S. Miller

Myerstown, Lebanon Co., Penn'a

The Effect of Disease on Butterfat Percentage

By HOWARD C. REYNOLDS

THE subject of official records has occupied the attention of the dairy farmer and particularly the breeder of purebred dairy cattle to a greater or less degree for the past forty years.

When the system of recording official records was first undertaken it was accepted on its face value as sound and that the records thus recorded would be of untold value to the dairymen and to the breeders of purebred cattle in selecting dairy cows and choosing breeding animals.

As time went on and the system was carried through its experimental stages and the plan put to the acid test, the results have been disappointing.

In the making of so-called official records there has always been a tendency on the part of the owner to especially fit and prepare the animal for test and while thousands of the records have been made under healthy, normal and, to a great measure economical milk and butter producing conditions, in later years the art of specially fitting, feeding and handling cows on official test has been developed to such a degree and carried out at such an enormous expense that a large portion of the later day records represent abnormal, exaggerated production and the question of economical production has been entirely lost sight of—the expense involved in feeding, fitting and handling a cow while on test far exceeding the market value of the milk produced.

The amount of milk and the amount of butter and the percentage of butterfat that has been credited to purebred Holstein-Friesian cows while on official test has been so great and phenomenal in character that were it not for the fact that the records were made under the strictest official supervision they would be unbelievable.

As to the performance record and butter and milk production increased the prices that were demanded for record animals and their offspring was increased until fabulous prices were paid for animals with fabulous records and when the purchaser began to cast about to see whether he had value received for his depleted bank account or the mortgage on his farm, his "check up" was very disappointing.

If we study the official records recorded in the Blue Books of the Advanced Registry Department of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America we find that the same animal is often credited with different butterfat percentages. The variation in the butterfat percentage is often so great that, if correct, it disproves the theory that the butterfat percentage in a given animal is fixed, it also disproves the theory on which the foundation of the Advanced Registry work is based, making butterfat tests unessential as a factor in selecting breeding stock.

Again, purebred Holstein-Friesian cows may be credited on official test with a high butterfat percentage yet, when these same animals are milked under ordi-

nary conditions and their milk delivered at the creamery or to the local market it may be found to contain a much lower percentage of butterfat.

In the published bulletins of the Superintendent of Advanced Registry giving the leading Advanced Registry official records, it is not uncommon to find cows of the Holstein breed accredited with butterfat percentages equaling or exceeding the Jersey or Guernsey. For example, by referring to the report of the Superintendent of Advanced Registry for entries during the period from August 25th to November 18, 1925, one cow is credited with a butterfat percentage of 6.01; another with 5.41; another with 5.06, and still another with 5.45.

As these records are made under the strictest supervision it would tend to establish the fact that the animal actually produced milk containing this amount of butterfat. On the other hand, if we would take these same animals, place them in a working dairy, feed and care for them under healthy, economical, normal milk producing conditions and apply the same rigid supervision, we know from actual experience that the butterfat contained in their milk would be much less.

If there are any purebred Holstein cows that make it their every day business to produce milk containing 5, 6 or even a higher percentage of butterfat, they should be discovered in Cow Testing Association work or by some method other than exclusively when tested under forced official record making conditions. Before we can accept as an established fact that these animals are possessed with a fixed and inherited butterfat percentage with which they are accredited when tested under official conditions, we must have some assurance that the high butterfat percentage credited to cows on official test is a fixed, inherited quality and not the result of some external or internal influence upon the animal that may cause her to give off an increased butterfat percentage in her milk while on test that she does not possess naturally and that has no value from an economical standpoint or from a breeding standpoint.

If we study the methods practiced in feeding and fitting cows for official test work and, further, if we study the effects of both the making of long and short time records on the cow, we are led to conclude that a diseased condition plays a very important part in high butterfat percentage. The evidence is so strong that a diseased condition is at the bottom of phenomenal records or particularly high and abnormal butterfat percentages that let us assume such a condition to be true and then proceed with our evidence to further establish the proof.

Scientific investigators and Textbook writers, after conducting thousands of experiments and investigations are all agreed that the butterfat percentage in a given animal is fixed and unchangeable throughout her natural life with only a slight variation.

These investigations and experiments were conducted with animals in a normal state of health.

Dairy cows maintained in working dairies under practical dairy conditions are found when tested to produce a uniform percentage of butterfat in their milk from month to month and year to year through their normal and economical life of usefulness. Thus it is proven from practical experience that the butterfat percentage in a dairy cow is fixed by heredity, changing only slightly; yet, if we study the records of milk and butterfat percentages as they are recorded by the Advanced Registry Department in the Blue Books of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America we find that there is a wide variation in the butterfat percentage accredited to the same animal tested on different occasions.

For example, let us cite the records of one cow tested on five different occasions. This cow is officially accredited by the Advanced Registry Department of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America with the following butterfat percentages as recorded in the Blue Book: 3.80, 3.88, 4.18, 4.79 and 6.47.

If a purebred Holstein-Friesian cow under strict official supervision can be made to produce large quantities of milk containing unbelievable percentages of butterfat ranging as high as 5, 6, 7 or even a higher percentage and when scientists tell us that the butterfat percentage is fixed and unchangeable, at least in healthy cows, to what methods do these Magicians, if we may use the term, who are skilled in the art of feeding and handling test cows, resort in bringing about these results when these same animals before they are tested and after, if they give any milk, show to produce milk carrying a very much lower percentage of fat?

In studying the influences to which a dairy cow might be subjected that would cause a variation in butterfat percentage given in the milk, some very interesting experiments have been conducted some of which will tend to show that the percentage of butterfat in a cow's milk is controlled by a nerve center in the brain. For example, the milk from two quarters of a cow's udder has been withdrawn and the percentage of butterfat determined and then the cow was submitted to a severe dogging, becoming frightened, nervous and

excitable, and under this nervous condition the milk from the other two quarters of the udder was withdrawn and tested and showed a marked increase in the butterfat percentage. Such experiments would tend to prove that there was a direct relation between the animal's sensory or pathetic nervous system and the functions of the udder.

We know that certain diseases effect the animal body very differently. Some diseases are characterized by a rise in body temperature, others by a change in the amount and the chemical composition of secretions given off by different glands.

An exhaustive study of the effect of disease on the human body has been conducted and it has been found that when certain diseases are known to be present certain changes are known to take place in the body secretions and in like manner when these changes in body secretion are found to be present by Laboratory experiments and tests, the disease is known to exist.

(Continued in our next issue.)

Dairymen's League December Price

THE regular monthly report of the Dairymen's League cooperative Association sent to all members with their checks for the month of December announces a base gross pool price of \$2.50 per 100 pounds of 3% milk. A deduction of 7c is made for expenses, which makes the net pool price for the month \$2.43, the highest pool price of the calendar year just closed. The lowest pool price for the year was paid in June when the base net pool price was \$1.80. The net pool price for the calendar year has averaged approximately 40c per 100 pounds higher than for 1924.

The total amount of all pool milk handled both in League plants and plants operated by cooperating dealers, according to the report for December, is 140,515,646. This is an increase of approximately 1,790,000 over the total milk pooled by the Association in December, 1924.

Traditions can be used as well as abused.



IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE

DIONAGEN

my junior herdsire, is from a 31.36 lb. junior four-year-old, whose dam made 31.3 lb. butter in 7 days and was from a 30.5 lb. cow. There's Production Plus Transmission for you. His individuality is the best, so are his sons and daughters. Prices Right.

A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna Co. Montrose, Pa.

Quality Cattle

OUR KIND



JOSEPHINE KAREL MECHTHILDE

Every animal in this herd has passed Three Clean Tuberculin Tests. They are not only choice individuals and big producers, but produce milk of high quality, as our herd test runs from 3.7 to 3.9%.

I want to sell a few.

H. A. STOTTEMYER
Hagerstown, Maryland R. 5



SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE

is not only a splendid individual but is siring handsome calves. His dam produced 21,968 lb. milk, 945 lb. butter in a year as a three-year-old; his sire's dam 30,024 lb. milk, 1,250 lb. butter in a year. He is a Dairy Bull and heads a big producing Dairy.

This herd is ACCREDITED and Crawford County is now a Modified Accredited Area.

L. S. BROWN,
R. D. No. 1, Saegertown, Pa.

NOT ABOUT COWS

When Winter Comes

EACH season of the year has its good points and each has its disagreeable ones. The trouble with most of us is that "distance lends enchantment to the view," and when we are furthest away from any period of the year we recall only its good features while realizing fully the discomforts of the present. On a stifling August day who has not thought longingly of the pleasant winter days, that fill one full of vim? And when the mercury drops below zero who has not visioned the pleasures of summer, when there are no fires to tend indoors and no wraps to be put on before going out doors? In singing the praises of spring no mention is made of the muddy roads, the late frosts or the sudden changes in temperature. When a really fair estimate of the seasons is given, they will be found to be just like people, not all good nor yet all bad. To paraphrase that little verse we have all heard—"There's so much good in the worst of them and so much bad in the best of them—it hardly becomes any of them to talk about the rest of them."

WINTER IN THE COUNTRY

Now especially in the country, one is very apt to regard the winter as something to be endured, a sort of hibernating between fall and spring. Carried over the first part by the joys of Thanksgiving and Christmas, we shudder to think of the two or three months that must intervene before we can really hope for anything like spring weather. Yet, winter is not without its pleasures even in the country. No doubt city people who have enjoyed themselves immensely in the country during the summer think with profound pity of those who spend the winters amid rural surroundings, and wonder what amusements can be enjoyed during the long cold months. It would be a great revelation to such people to spend one winter in the country, and to learn from experience some of the pleasures that farmers enjoy at this season of the year.

THE FARMERS' VACATION

The winter months are the farmers' vacation, if he can ever be said to take one. Spring means long hours of plowing and sowing; summer means arduous days of cultivating and reaping under the hot sun, while autumn brings the strenuous labors of harvesting and storing into barns, and all this in addition to the regular daily chores. In winter it is true wood must be cut, but that is the sort of work that can be done at the farmer's convenience. The only work that must be done are the daily chores so that very often most of the family may spend the day visiting nearby friends or relatives. A week or two may be spent in the city enjoying the pleasures that are so numerous there at this season of the year. But even for the greater part of the time which must be spent at home, winter affords many pleasures all its own.

FUEL

This particular winter has for the farmer one comfort and satisfaction, since he does not have the fuel worries which are now besetting many city residents. The wood lot is handy, there is plenty of it, and being used to burning wood, he manages the fires with ease and economy. When winter's blasts pile the snow around the house the farmer's family is snug and warm within.

GOOD EATS

While it has become very popular to descant upon the folly of over-eating, no one will deny the pleasures of the table, and no one appreciates these pleasures more than the farmer. Outdoor work gives him a strong vigorous body and an accompanying appetite. Nowhere are there to be found better cooks than in the farm homes, and nowhere can better, purer food be obtained. By the time that winter has arrived the farm cellar is full of everything good to eat—vegetables of all sorts, canned stuff of every kind, pickles, preserves and jellies, apples and nuts and all sorts of smoked and salted meats. Everything for the table and time to enjoy it.

Time also to take that oft desired nap after a good hearty meal, and should the road to town be blocked with snow for even a week, what need to fear when all the makings of good meals are right at hand? And what is lacking from home production has probably been supplied by the prudent housewife from the stores of the nearby town.

READING

With the advent of the long winter evenings comes the opportunity to do the reading that has been saved up because of the press of duties. Many of the magazines that go into farm homes have to wait for time to be read and for both the men and the women of the house, this time is in the winter. Serial stories, technical articles, household helps, that have been laid aside for further perusal when there is more time, are now brought out to beguile the long winter hours. Many a trip is made to far distant scenes—to tropical islands, to Alaskan wastes, to the busy streets of New York or Chicago. How can there ever be a dull minute when these places are so thoroughly enjoyed?

GAMES

This is the time of year when parents can become better acquainted with their children by the playing of games together. Nor need this be a condescension on the part of the elders, for frequently the youngsters win out in these games of chance and skill, proving no mean antagonists. For the older folks who enjoy cards there is an opportunity for many a jolly rivalry, and checkers and dominoes may be made the basis of a lot of fun. Very often, there are games which

have been received as Christmas gifts which prove a fruitful source of amusement.

THE RADIO

The farmers of to-day have a source of pleasure that those of even three or four years ago did not have—the Radio. If one were going to find any fault with the radio, it would be the amount of time it consumes, and in the winter that is just what is wanted most of all. So, by a simple twist of the wrist, the residents among the snow clad hills may enjoy daily programs of the best music and speeches, and best of all, without having to dress up and go out. What terrors can winter have for those fortified by so many means of enjoyment?

CLUBS

Many country districts have clubs which meet every two weeks, and are attended by the entire family. One such club has been going for nearly forty years. Programs of papers, music, and stunts are given which would do credit to city residents. The Grange, the Church in its various activities and secret societies all afford opportunities for good wholesome pleasure that can be enjoyed by the entire family. And with every farmer now owning a comfortable car, and interested in keeping the roads open, it is very seldom that any social activities have to be given up on account of the weather.

So whenever it seems as though the winter and its apparent hardships were getting to be too much for us, let us stop for just a moment and reflect on the many pleasures that it brings us.

THE fundamental idea of democracy is that every one ought to have a chance to show what is in him. And the striking fact is that we cannot find out who the really great men are unless we give every man a chance. The fault with the old method of government for the benefit of a few was not only that it was selfish but that it did not select those who were really the best. If we think that men are born unequal in the sense that one class is born better than another, we shall trouble ourselves little about the supposedly inferior group. But if we think that every man should have a fair and equal chance, we shall be in the way of finding out who our real poets, inventors, scholars, and leaders are.—Prof. James H. Tufts, in "Our Democracy, Its Origin and Its Tasks."

Odds and Ends

A CUT in an oil cloth may be easily mended by placing a piece of adhesive plaster on the under side. If this is done at once, before the edges of the cut become ravelled and soiled, the mend will defy detection.

Save the orange peel. Wash carefully before drying and it may then be used to season puddings. A piece burned on a shovel or tin plate in a close stuffy room will sweeten the air at once and leave a pleasant odor.

White clothes that are packed away are very apt to become yellow. To prevent this, dip an old sheet in bluing water—using enough bluing to color the sheet—then wrap the white clothes in the sheet. Or blue paper will accomplish the same result.

In pouring medicine from a bottle, the latter should be tilted so that the label is on the top. Then if any of the liquid runs down the side of the bottle, it will not leave an unsightly stain, but may be wiped clean at once. The cork should always be returned to the bottle at once. Many a spill might be avoided if this were done.

The little pieces of scented toilet soap from the bath room should be kept to use when making hot starch. This will keep the starch from sticking to the irons and will give it a fragrant smell.

When anything that is made of glass is new—drinking glasses, lamp globes or dishes of any sort—they should be placed at once in cool water, brought to a boil and allowed to cool in the water. They are much less apt to crack from heat if so treated.

Advertising, says one writer on the subject, was employed in the time of the Cæsars. On the walks of what were presumably the most frequented thoroughfares, were advertisements of gladiatorial shows and notices of plays. In Rome at this period a daily gazette called *Acta Diurna* contained public notices and advertisements. Among the Greeks, a public crier was employed to announce the wares of the shopkeeper. The public crier, or bell-man, persisted through the Middle Ages. The first English newspapers contained no advertising, but a journal published at the middle of the seventeenth century, *The Mercurius Politicus* had small advertisements of the "situations wanted" type. From 1712 to 1853 a varying revenue tax was imposed on advertisements. The establishment of the *London Times* in 1758 may be regarded as the commencement of the period of modern advertising.

The famous French academy grew out of an exclusive literary circle of women formed about 1615 by the Marquise de Rambouillet for the purpose of rescuing the French language from the vulgarity which characterized it.

THINGS THAT ENDURE

BY TED OLSON

Honor and truth and manhood—

These are the things that stand,
Though the sneer and jibe of the cynic tribe
Are loud through the width of the land.
The scoffer may lord it an hour on earth,
And a lie may live for a day.
But truth and honor and manly worth
Are things that endure alway.

Courage and toil and service,

Old, yet forever new—
These are the rock that abides the shock
And holds through the storm, flint-true.
Fad and folly, the whims of an hour,
May bicker and rant and shrill;
But the living granite of truth will tower
Long after their rage is still.

Labor and love and virtue—

Time does not dim their glow;
Though the smart may say, in their languid way
"Oh, we've outgrown all that, you know!"
But a lie, whatever the guise it wears,
Is a lie as it was of yore.
And a truth that has lasted a million years
Is good for a million more!

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

G. H. TRUCKELL, Associate Editor

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Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc.,
Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year,
(two years \$1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th
or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

JANUARY 22, 1926

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Why and Wherefore

WE HAVE repeatedly told our readers that the purpose for which the \$12,000.00 President organized the various State Associations was to take over the management of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and exploit its resources. The members were disfranchised and a political form of government was adopted to enable the Political Element to put their scheme into effective operation.

To show how cleverly these Politicians go about their underhanded methods, Secretary Houghton has just recently sent out a long letter to the Secretaries of the various State Clubs calling their attention to the matter of nominating and electing delegates and giving the State Secretaries a list of the number of delegates to be elected from each state and territory.

The Holstein-Friesian Association primarily was and by rights should be a closed membership corporation. Its affairs should be managed and controlled by members and each member should have a direct voice in voting on any and all subjects.

From Mr. Houghton's letter to the Secretaries of the State Associations it would seem that he is no longer serving the members by dealing with them directly but is appealing to outside influences—the State Clubs organized under the \$12,000.00 President—which in no way should be a part of the National Registry Association and the members of which, in many instances, are men who are not members of the National Association.

We ask, what would become of our banking institutions, our railroads and other commercial enterprises if a band of unscrupulous politicians were permitted to go on the outside and by territorial divisions, which only applies to civil government and not commercial enterprises, organize a few of the stockholders and a lot of outsiders into small groups and then take over the banks or railroads, depriving the stockholders of a direct voice in the management at their annual meetings and set out to exploit their resources?

Let us consider the Holstein-Friesian Association of New York as it is being managed under the guiding hand of the political element that controls the Holstein-Friesian Association of America through their stool pigeon and political lackey, Mr. Charles Bigler.

The New York State Association has been a constant drain on the breeders' pocketbooks of that state and its activities in promoting auction sales and spreading propaganda by gum-shoe methods or *whispering campaigns*, it would seem, has done the Holstein industry in the State of New York untold injury.

The breeders of the State of New York have been withdrawing their support and coöperation from the political machinery installed by the \$12,000.00 President and, as we have said before, now managed by the political machinery in control of the affairs of the National Association with Mr. Bigler as their representative.

The New York State breeders' financial interests in the State Association as to the financial interest of the political management in control of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America is on the ratio of six to one.

Breeders paid in annual dues	\$1,025.00
National Association contribution	6,000.00

Total cost of keeping the Bigler machinery in spending money during the past year	\$7,025.00
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(Not mentioning the accumulated unpaid bills.)

The above figures show that the political management in control of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America collect \$6.00 in increased transfer fees from the New York State breeders and pay it over to Charlie Bigler to every \$1.00 that the breeders pay into his Association treasury direct.

Some sixty were in attendance at the Annual State Association meeting. The total New York State membership in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America is given over forty-seven hundred showing that not over one and one-fourth per cent. of the members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America living in New York attended the meeting. Certain sections of the state that were entitled to a director in the Association were not even represented at the meeting.

Notwithstanding the small attendance they endorsed a list of breeders to be voted on as delegates to represent the Association and the breeders of the state at the Annual Convention of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

Evidently this group received Mr. Houghton's message and have acted upon it.

Adaptation to Environment

YEARS ago when the writer was on a farm he purchased a quantity of corn for seed, obtaining it from one of the government agricultural experiments stations. When corn planting time approached the very best part of the field was set aside for the purchased seed corn. The field received a double dose of barnyard manure and was harrowed repeatedly until it was in a state of tilth almost like an ash pile; in addition to the barnyard manure a quantity of com-

The Cost of Playing to the Gallery

WE ARE printing elsewhere in this issue an editorial appearing in the *Farm, Stock & Home and Northwestern Farmstead* under date of January 16, 1926, entitled "Governor Lowden's Economics." The writer refers to Lowden as being a "hopeful candidate for the Presidency." Possibly he might well have used "perpetual candidate for Presidency" or the "Bryan of the Republican Party." The *Sioux City Record*, in a recent editorial, has styled Mr. Lowden as the "Self-Appointed Moses."

As an *economist*, Frank O. Lowden's efforts as President of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America have utterly failed. Under his guiding hand as President the members have been deprived of their direct voice in the Association's management. The transfer fee has been increased 300 per cent. The Association has been operated at a loss during the first four years that he has acted as President of over \$197,000.00.

Mr. Lowden was made President of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America in 1921, elected by the breeders on an economical platform. It would seem that the members had misplaced their trust for at the end of Mr. Lowden's first year as President, the Association had been operated at a loss of \$59,909.67; at the end of the second year \$39,530.56; at the end of the third year \$40,896.15, and at the end of the fourth year, \$56,830.63.

Financing Press Bureaus for personal exploitation is one thing—being able to manage a breed Association economically is quite another.

Possibly Mr. Lowden's ability in being able to get his name before the public and the price he is willing to pay for such publicity is best shown by referring to the report of the Subcommittee of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, United States Senate, Sixty-sixth Congress, S. Res. 357.

This report deals with the investigation in the Presidential campaign expenditures. A Mr. Lewis L. Emmerson acted as Mr. Lowden's campaign manager.

The report is so voluminous that space will not permit printing it all but in order to give our readers a little insight how a master at the art of self-exploitation goes about the work; let us cite briefly a portion of the dialogue that was recited between the members of the Investigation Committee and Mr. Lewis Emmerson, Mr. Lowden's campaign manager.

The Chairman.—What is the aggregate of the amounts you have received from the governor?

Mr. Emmerson.—All of the money I have expended, with the exception of that \$35,825.00.

The Chairman.—How much is that?

Mr. Emmerson.—Do you want me to give you what we have expended?

The Chairman.—I want to get what the governor has paid over to you.

Mr. Emmerson.—I will have to do a little figuring on that. I thought you wanted a list of our expenditures. That would cover the whole thing, except the \$35,000. I can give you that exactly in a minute.

The Chairman.—If you have expended it all.

Mr. Emmerson.—I have, except some small sums. It amounts to \$379,159.78.

mercial fertilizer was used. The corn was planted in due time. The entire field received the same amount of cultivation but in addition the selected portion was hoed several times, all big weeds that escaped the cultivator were pulled and everything done to insure a bumper crop. The season was favorable, the corn did well and the yield from the selected area was much larger than from the main corn field.

College opened just before corn harvesting time. The writer was very proud of the corn-growing experiment, on which he did the major portion of the work but, upon telling that noted corn and grain expert, Thomas F. Hunt, about the project he was very much surprised and chagrined when the Professor pointed out that the experiment did not tell whether or not the purchased seed corn was superior to the home-grown product. Professor Hunt, while commending the care given the corn field, said that part of the purchased seed corn should have been planted on ground equal to the field on which the general crop was grown and that part of the home-grown corn should have been given the same opportunity and care that the purchased corn received. Then, and only then, could any difference be seen as to value under similar conditions.

The writer was not on the farm during the next crop year but was told that the seed saved from the purchased corn did not yield any better than the home-grown product which had been carefully selected for a number of years and had become acclimated to its environment. It would seem to us that the same reasoning could be applied to dairy cattle raising as Professor Hunt applied to the growing of corn. If cattle are raised under "hot house" conditions, are kept in the barn until they are nearly two years old, are fed about all the feed they could handle and attain a generous growth then, after they freshen are put in test and fed all the feed they will take and are milked four times a day in order to obtain a big milk and butterfat record, can such cattle be expected to make good when they are purchased by dairymen who give them ordinary care and feed and milk them twice daily? Because of their growth, apparent producing capacity and records the dairymen pay a fancy price for them. In their new home the cattle often do not do as well as the home-raised product which have been adapted to their environment and often times are the offspring and descendants of animals that have been selected because they were the best producing stock in the dairymen's herd. Then the dairyman feels that he has been "stung."

Cow testing association records made under ordinary farm and dairy conditions tell more about the true worth of the animal than do records made under favorable conditions with unlimited feed and regardless of expense. Animals raised under these "hot house" conditions are like the purchased seed corn which when, it was grown on the farm and given ordinary culture, did not yield any heavier than did the home-grown variety which had become accustomed to its environment through being repeatedly grown on the home farm through what might be termed a number of successive corn generations.

Some compile, others analyze, few do both.

The Chairman.—For what, in a general way, has that been expended?

Mr. Emmerson.—I will explain any of these items that you stop me and ask me about. We have expended in traveling expenses, \$8,198.80. All told, in salaries for the help, stenographers and a force of that kind, \$34,262.64. Office equipment, expenses, etc., \$33,786.83; postage, \$16,268; incidentals, \$2,092; rent, Congress Hotel headquarters, including rent of every kind, \$4,971; Auditorium Hotel, where our publicity man was located, \$1,500.92; telephones, \$1,104; telegraph, \$1,006; Young Men's Lowden League, \$8,333; Traveling Men's Club, \$3,156; Women's division, \$16,271.

The Chairman.—How would you expend that money in the women's division?

Mr. Emmerson.—On bills paid out by them. I mean to say the bills were sent to me O. K.'d and the money was paid. That included their publicity and pink teas, and everything that women have in connection with a campaign. They entered into a pretty wide publicity campaign, getting out some printed matter of their own, and that was their help, the stenographers and postage and everything connected with their headquarters. Agricultural campaign, \$6,198.

The Chairman.—What kind of a campaign?

Mr. Emmerson.—Agricultural.

The Chairman.—What was that?

Mr. Emmerson.—Mr. Schones, of Illinois, did some work for Governor Lowden in almost every state among the farmers. He is a very prominent agriculturalist, and had the publicity work done in almost every agricultural state.

Chicago, Cook County, \$2,953; our Washington headquarters, \$22,000; printed matter, circulars, etc., everything in connection with stuff sent out of all character, \$96,056; organization expenses, \$156,843.

It is not the purpose of this article to reflect on Mr. Lowden's personal conduct. He is free to spend his money as he chooses providing he keeps within the law. We are merely reflecting on the manner in which Mr. Lowden spends his own funds so that our readers may judge whether they believe that his policies and methods of conducting publicity meet with their approval and particularly if they are willing that the same influence or a similar publicity campaign should be continuously conducted by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America at the breeders' expense.

Nearly \$900,000.00 of the Association's funds have been expended since April 30, 1919, in publicity and extension, and yet the American Eagle has not been replaced by a Holstein bull.

It was the first quarrel since their marriage and he was getting the worst of it. "Well, men are fools to marry!" he said at last.

"Of course they are," she answered. "But what are women to do? There's nothing else they can marry."

Mr. Glummer.—"If I should die before you I hope you won't wear mourning."

His Wife.—"I won't. I tried on some last winter when you were so ill and it made me look ten years older."

Governor Lowden's Economics

MR. FRANK LOWDEN, one time governor of Illinois, now hopeful candidate for the presidency, is working overtime attempting to find a solution of the agricultural problem. We find no fault with him on this score, but some of his recent speeches lead one to believe his zeal is outrunning his economic knowledge.

He is painting a dark picture of the future of agriculture, assuming that the United States is destined to become completely industrialized and farming is to steadily decline to the European level. He says that, as the operating costs of farming are practically fixed, the farmer must in periods of low prices produce more in order to meet these charges. This increased production still further lowers prices by increasing the surplus, so the farmer is involved in an endless chain that will eventually ruin him.

Mr. Lowden overlooks what a very casual glance at statistics of production and price reveals, namely: low prices curtail production. Farmers do not increase the production of articles that are low in price. They wait till the price is up and then try to catch the high price with next year's crop.

Governor Lowden is right when he says operating costs of farmers are practically fixed. The real solution of the problem is to increase the return per acre. This is the only way that operating costs, or the cost per bushel can be reduced. This, however, is only half of the answer. On its face, it apparently means the same as Mr. Lowden's statement. If we qualify this by saying that acreage shall be so controlled that a burdensome surplus from the larger yielding acres is unlikely even under favorable climatic conditions we state something very different.

We know this is difficult of accomplishment, but we have never had anybody give us any other real, fundamental, effective answer as to how to make farming profitable.

We do not believe we are likely to become industrialized to the extent of ruining agriculture. There are two very sound economic reasons that will prevent this. The first is the number of farms will not decline below the number necessary to feed the country at a profit to the farmers. The second is that, if the United States should become industrialized to the extent that England and Germany are, we would produce more manufactured goods in six months than we, and the rest of the world, could use in two years.

Mr. Lowden's one and only answer to the agricultural problem is coöperative marketing, but so far he has never shown how coöperative marketing can take care of a surplus. Has never told how coöperative marketing will help the farmer who tries to get out of debt by growing stuff that must, on account of a surplus, be sold at less than cost of production.

We feel that farmer coöperative marketing organizations can eventually be used to bring about controlled acreage, that such bodies are the natural and logical means of doing so, that to stop at marketing without taking the next step, coöperative production will not prove a solution of the farmer's problem.—*Farm, Stock & Home and Northwest Farmstead.*

Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Federation

THE Pennsylvania Federation held its annual meeting in the Masonic Temple, Harrisburg, at 10 a. m., January 21. About fifty were in attendance, many of them delegates representing the affiliated local or county clubs. After President Thompson called the meeting to order the secretary read the minutes of the 1925 meeting and then his report for the year 1925. The Federation had been represented at the State Agricultural Council which was consulted on pending or proposed agricultural legislation and the recommendations of the Council carried considerable weight with the administration and members of the House and Senate.

Federation premium rosettes had been sent to twenty fairs during the past year. The Federation had been represented at the meeting held in the Capitol in Harrisburg, the result of which helped secure an appropriation of \$2,099,000.00 for tuberculosis indemnities and helped to secure the receipts from the dog tax to help finance the running expenses of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

During the year one local club, the Grove City Holstein-Friesian Association, had joined the Federation, bringing the number of members to approximately six hundred. As the financial portion of the secretary's report was largely a duplicate of that of the treasurer it was omitted.

The report of Treasurer Frank A. Keen showed a balance on hand, January, 1925, of \$252.59. One hundred eighteen dollars in dues had been received during the year 1925, while between January 1 and the date of the meeting \$133 had been received either by the secretary or the treasurer in dues. The expenditures from the first of January, 1925, to the thirty-first of December, was \$322.71. The balance on hand was \$180.88, with unpaid bills amounting to \$23.19. Part of the expenditures was the refund of dues paid to the Federation direct by members of affiliated local clubs.

A Reason for Holsteins

IN SELLING feeds to dairy cows the farmer has a wide choice of markets, bad, good and very good. Few men discriminate closely enough between these markets. If a wheat buyer offers a cent or two a bushel more than other buyers he gets our wheat; if a wool buyer offers half a cent a pound more for our wool we sell our wool to him; but if one cow returns three dollars from a dollar's worth of feed and another only two, we scarcely notice it at all. Here we have a difference of a dollar every time each of these two cows consumes a dollar's worth of feed, and, frequently, within a year this difference is great enough to amount to a hundred dollars. Much more attention would be given to a choice of cows if we would think of them as markets for our labor and for corn silage, concentrates, and clover hay. Here is one place where the farmer has the market largely under his control.

A small jack will lift a car, but it takes a lot of jack to keep it going.

At the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show

THE program of the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association took all of Wednesday and included papers by many authorities, veterinary and medical, and discussions led by practical dairymen.

The officers elected were: Professor A. A. Borland of State College, President; Dr. L. M. Thompson, President of the State Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs, First Vice-President; M. T. Phillips of Pomeroy, President of the Guernsey Association, Second Vice-President; Mr. Schrum, President of the State Jersey Association, Third Vice-President and Mr. R. F. Brinton of West Chester, Pennsylvania, Secretary and Treasurer.

About 350 attended the Dairymen's Banquet, which this year took the place of the usual Holstein banquet. Professor A. A. Borland was Toastmaster and the speakers included the Honorable Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania; Secretary of Agriculture F. P. Willits; Dean R. L. Watts of State College; R. W. Balderston, Secretary of the Interstate Milk Producers' Association, and C. L. Burlingham, formerly Secretary of the Ayrshire Association and now Assistant General Manager of the *Breeders Gazette*.

The names of the winners in the Market Milk and Dairy Products Exhibits at this year's Show were announced and cups and other prizes awarded. Ribbons were presented to the owners of High Producing Herds in Cow Testing Associations of the State. It was announced that trophies would be presented to the three Pennsylvania Bull Associations making the best showing during 1926.

The exhibits of milk at the Farm Products Show consisted of one hundred thirty-one samples of which ninety scored over ninety points. First in its class was the exhibit of the Lenkerbrook dairy of Harrisburg, Pa. Milk from Lenkerbrook was served at the banquet, each diner receiving a double capped bottle. Milk from this dairy retails at 28c per quart in the city of Harrisburg.

Besides the speaking, those present, which included one hundred or more who did not partake of the banquet, were entertained by music given by a Quintet from the Department of Agriculture and the Harrisburg Technical High School Orchestra while the Dutch Dialect Readings given by the Rev. W. E. Peffley of Lemoyne, Penna., made the hit of the evening. Community singing, led by Mr. H. C. McWilliams, helped to make those present acquainted with each other.

Like so many other things in life, it is extremely easy to express the principle of sound investing, but very difficult to make a practical application of the principle. The two main factors, however, to consider in making sound investments are:—(1) the safety of the principal; (2) the certainty of the income; (3) the marketability of the investment.—*S. Wade Marr, in The Progressive Farmer.*

The business man who trusts to luck has the same chance for success that a dock-tailed horse has to switch a fly from the end of his nose.

THE PRACTICAL DAIRYMAN

CARE OF THE MILKING MACHINE

Theoretically, milking by machine should produce a cleaner product than milking by hand, but the experience of thousands of dairymen shows that machine milking brings problems all of its own. Clean, healthful, marketable milk can be and is produced where milking is done by machine but cleanliness is absolutely necessary and close attention must be given to the cleaning and sterilizing of the milker parts.

In the order of their importance the chief sources of contamination of milk drawn by a milking machine are: (1) teat cups; (2) rubber tubes; (3) pails and heads; (4) condensation water from the vacuum line; (5) stable air; (6) filth on teat cups from being dropped on the floor.

Some machines provide for the trapping of condensation water and the filtering of stable air. Factor six may be eliminated by ordinary care when moving the cups and pails from one cow to another. The vacuum should be broken while this is being done.

The proper care of a milking machine is not the time consuming task that it sometimes appears and the results more than compensate for the time and effort spent. Immediately after milking, night and morning: Rinse in cold or lukewarm water. To do this, place the water in an ordinary milk pail. Drop the teat cups into the bucket of water and while the machine is still attached to the suction line, allow the water to be drawn from the bucket through the teat cups, tubes, and head into the milker pail. Douse the teat cups in and out of the water to aid in rinsing.

When the milk has been thoroughly washed out, fill the bucket with hot water, to which some satisfactory alkali or dairy cleansing powder has been added. Draw this water through the tubes in order to wash out any remaining milk, particularly the fat.

Fill the bucket with clean, scalding water, and draw the water through the tubes to wash out the cleaning solution and thoroughly rinse the system. (If desired, in warm weather this may be followed by cold water.)

If the tubes and teat cups are to be sterilized by the chemical method, draw a small quantity of the sterilizing solution through the system so that all parts may be exposed to the solution.

After the teat cups and tubes have been washed as indicated, they may be detached from the machine and sterilized by (a) the chemical, or (b) the heat method.

STERILIZING—CHEMICAL METHOD

Place the teat cups and tubes in the sterilizing solution, formula for which is given later. Be sure that the teat cups are immersed slowly, so that the liquid may drive out the air in the tubes, in order that no air bubbles or spaces may prevent the solution from reaching the entire surface of the rubber. Allow the parts to remain in the solution, attach them to the head and the pail, and draw through some clean, cold water to rinse out the solution, thus eliminating any undesirable flavors which might be carried over into the milk.

A sterilizing solution strongly recommended is as follows—Place 50 pounds of salt in a 20-gallon jar and fill with clean water to within six or eight inches of the top. To this salt solution, add one quart of the home-made hypochlorite solution described below. Thereafter, add one pint of the home-made hypochlorite solution weekly in the winter, and one pint twice each week in the summer. If commercial preparations are used, add these at the same intervals, as directed by the manufacturers. Commercial hypochlorite or chloramine solutions may be used in place of the home-made solution if one prefers.

Maintain the sterilizing solution at the original water level by adding salt and clean water as often as necessary. Make up an entirely new jarful of the solution as soon as the old solution ceases to be clean. Never use a solution for more than six weeks. See that no dirt or other foreign material gets

into it at any time. If it does, empty the crock at once and fill it with fresh solution.

A home-made hypochlorite solution is made by mixing the contents of one 12-ounce can of chloride of lime with one gallon of fresh, cold water, in a two-gallon covered crock. Be sure the chloride of lime is in a clean, fresh-looking container, plainly marked as to the content of available chlorine. Don't use it otherwise. In preparing the hypochlorite solution, first add just enough water to the chloride of lime to make a paste. Stir well and add the balance of the gallon of water. Allow this to stand over night in a cool place. The clear, greenish-colored liquid, which appears above the precipitated lime is the part to be used. This liquid should be poured carefully, siphoned off, or filtered through a fine muslin or strainer cloth. This home-made solution is just as effective as the commercial hypochlorite solutions and chloramine powders, and costs very much less.

STERILIZING BY THE HEAT METHOD

The Dairy Department at the University of Minnesota gives the following directions for sterilizing by the heat method:

After washing and rinsing the teat cups and tubes as indicated before, place them in a vessel of clean water, thoroughly submerging them. Then heat the water, preferably with steam, to a temperature of from 160 to 170 degrees from 15 to 30 minutes. Then allow the water to cool and leave the teat cups and tubes in the water until you are ready to use them at the next milking. If steam is not available, the water may be heated on a stove in a wash boiler or other vessel until it reaches the boiling temperature. The teat cups and tubes may then be placed in the water, and a cover put over the vessel, which is then removed from the stove. If the water is heated on a stove, the rubber parts should not be placed in the water until after the water is heated, as the heat from the stove may spoil the rubber.

CARE OF STANCHION HOSE

The stanchion hose should be kept clean. When the machine is operated by individual stanchion pumps or where there is no check valve from suction line on the head it should be sterilized with hot water, steam or sterilizing solution daily.

CARE OF METAL PARTS

The head, spigots, and pails that come in contact with milk may be washed in the same manner as ordinary milk utensils—by rinsing in cold water; washing thoroughly with hot water to which a washing powder or alkali has been added; rinsing with clean, hot water; steaming or scalding with boiling water; then thoroughly dried and kept in an unexposed place.

Keep the pulsator out of water, and occasionally look after condensation traps and check valves.

Occasionally the entire vacuum line should be thoroughly flushed with hot alkali water. After flushing, the line should be rinsed with hot water, or steamed, and the piping thoroughly drained. Do not use so much water that the vacuum tank will be over-filled and the water drawn through the pump. Water drawn through in this method of cleaning the pipe line may be drained from the vacuum tank drain cock and at stanchion cocks.

TESTING TEAT CUPS FOR LEAKS

If the metal teat cups are rubber lined, test them from time to time to see that there are no leaks through which milk might pass into the chamber between the inflation cup and the metal. The cups may be tested by placing them in a pail of water and blowing through the suction tube. If there is a leak in the rubber, bubbles will rise to the surface from the point of the leak.

The above directions follow very closely the suggestions of the Milking Machine Manufacturers' Association. If they are followed faithfully, the dairymen will have very little trouble in producing clean milk as far as the use of a milking machine is concerned.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FARM PRODUCTS SHOW

The Pennsylvania Farm Products Show is being staged at Harrisburg the week of January 18. Publication day interferes with a full report in this issue. Pennsylvania is the only important agricultural state that does not have a state fair. It is claimed to have the largest county and local fairs of any state in the Union. For instance, at the 1925 fair held at York there were over one hundred thousand in attendance on at least two different days, which is said to be more than ever attended the National Dairy Show in a week with one exception. The managers of the present great Pennsylvania agricultural shows claim that a state fair would work against the interests of the events they manage and so far have been successful in blocking all attempts to establish a state fair. The Farm Products Show held annually at Harrisburg comes the nearest to being a winter state fair of anything held in the East and always attracts large crowds, despite a number of disadvantages of which the weather usually experienced during January and the fact that there are no fair buildings and that buildings have to be hired are two of the chief.

The chief social event of Farm Products Show week for a number of years has been the Holstein banquet which has been well patronized by owners of other breeds and men prominent in the dairy industry. This year, instead of a Holstein banquet, the banquet will be held under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association which includes milk producers who own herds of native cows as well as grades, and purebreds. Among the speakers promised are the Hon. Gifford Pinchot, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Secretary of Agriculture Willits and a number of men prominent in dairy circles.

Weather permitting several of the breeds will exhibit a few choice animals. Among the Holstein exhibits are two heifers from the herd of Abner S. Deysher of Reading, Pa. Both of these heifers are daughters of King Tweede Spring Farm, one of which has just closed a strictly official record of 1,305.66 lb. butter, 26,359.7 lb. milk as a two-year-old, which is the world's record for age in strictly official test.

The annual business meeting of the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs is to be held Thursday morning and much interest is being taken in this meeting as several of the officers intend to resign so that an entirely new corps will have to be elected. In another column we plan a synopsis of all the happenings of interest to dairymen until the forms of this issue of the Breeder and Dairyman close.

OUT OF DEBT AGAIN

Two years ago the Holstein Breeders' Association of Black Hawk County, Iowa, ran a county show herd, which although winning many prizes, cost so much that it put the association in debt. A year ago the association owed a Waterloo bank an accumulated debt of \$200. The members wished their club to be once more on a business basis.

A meeting was held in the office of Floyd Johnston, field secretary of the Iowa State Dairy Association. A committee was appointed to get pledges from several men who wanted to see the organization put on its feet and to clear up misunderstandings which had arisen. This was done, and the pledges paid and the debt cleared up.

The association plans to sponsor dairy calf club work. More and more members of the livestock fraternity realize that the junior project has almost limitless possibilities.

Officers of Black Hawk County Holstein Breeders' Association for the coming year are: Thomas Hansen, president; John Cunningham, secretary-treasurer; Jake Sherman, vice president; John Lichty, L. A. Wissink, George Cunningham, Jens Petersen and Jesse Bige, directors.

SARATOGA COUNTY CLUB

Willard E. Saunders was elected president of the Saratoga County Holstein Association at its annual meeting held about the last of December at Ballston Spa, N. Y. The other officers are Howard J. Knapp, first vice-president; R. Cassidy, secretary; William B. Perry, treasurer; Daniel W. Carpenter, Charles L. Merchant and Burt Garrison directors. Mr. Merchant was chosen as delegate to the State association convention and Mr. Carpenter as representative on the county tuberculosis committee.

A VALUABLE CALF CLUB

Seven boys and girls living near Plevna, Kansas, are the owners of twenty-one head of purebred Holsteins worth considerable money as a result of their work in the Plevna Calf Club which was organized in 1923. The club members purchased heifers and since that time each of the original heifers has given birth to two calves. Several of the older animals have given fifty pounds milk in a day as heifers.

The Plevna club members won considerable prize money on their animals during the past year. Miss Wretha Geist has a heifer calf that won first prize and grand championship at the Sylvia and Plevna community fairs. Her heifer was also junior champion at the Reno County Dairy show. She weighed 650 pounds when only seven months of age and is a very type Holstein.

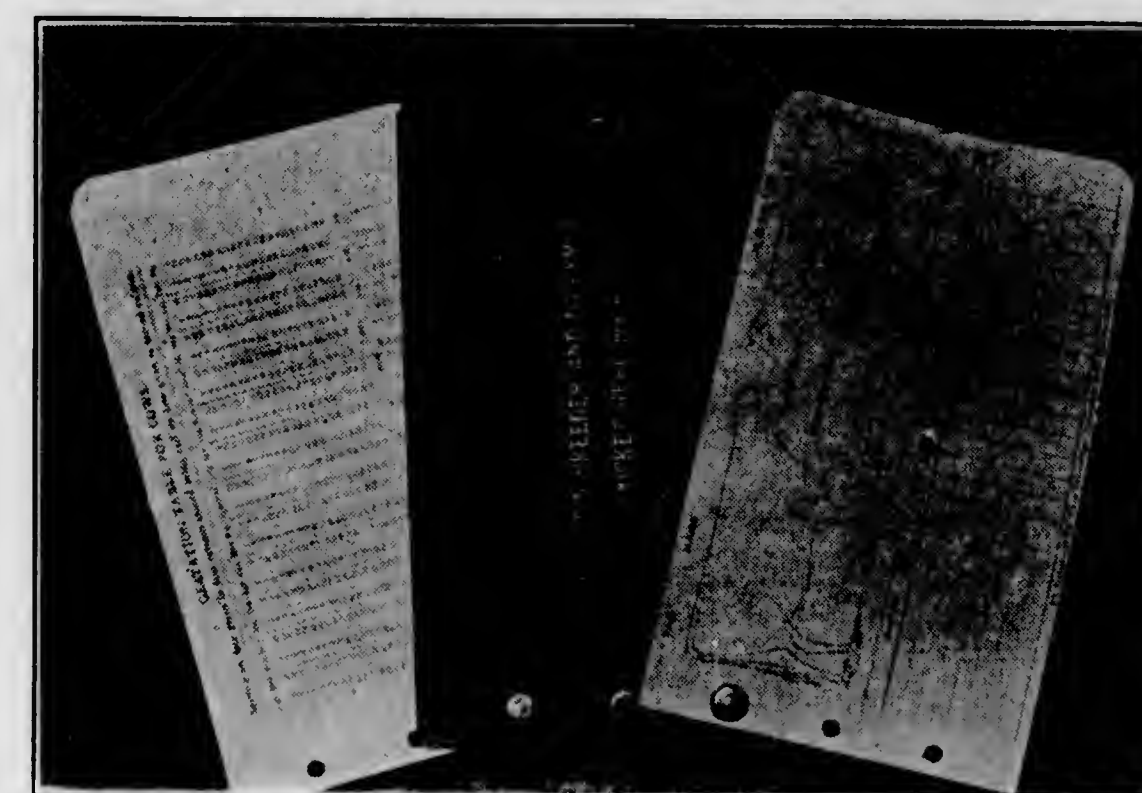
A bull calf, which was raised by Floyd Frisk, won first prize and grand championship at the Sylvia and Plevna community fairs and was junior champion at the Reno County Dairy show. A junior yearling bull owned by Harold Stiggins placed second at both the Sylvia and Plevna fairs. The cow owned by Miss Wilma Wightman took second prize at the Plevna fair.

A tree toad loved a she toad
That lived in a tree;
She was a 3-toed tree toad,
But a 2-toed tree toad was he.
The 2-toed toad tried to win
The she toad's friendly nod;
For the 2-toed tree toad loved the ground
That the 3-toed tree toad trod;
But vainly the 2-toed tree toad tried—
He couldn't please her whim;
In her tree toad bower, with her V-toe Power,
The she toad vetoed him.

A speaker at a minister's meeting in Boston told the story of a negro clergyman who had so pestered his bishop with appeals for help that it became necessary to tell him that he must not send any more appeals. His next communication was as follows: "This is not an appeal—it is a report. I have no pants."

No one can borrow trouble without paying interest. The troubles that afflict us most are those that never happen.

YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE!



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FUEL SAVING HINTS

By H. C. SOLBERG

Professor of Mechanical Engineering, South Dakota College

The severe winter weather experienced from time to time naturally reminds the householder that the problem of keeping warm is a large item in the expense account of living.

A few suggestions along the line of taking care of the furnace so as to obtain the best results from the fuels used may be of service. Because of the great difference in the systems used for ordinary house heating, a set of rules applicable to all cases cannot be given.

In the ordinary furnace, whether the fuel is soft or hard coal, firing at frequent intervals with a thin layer of coal at each firing will give the best result. With hard coal, the bed should be level, with the coal slightly higher at the side of the furnace fall than toward the center. With soft coal, the bed should be considerably thicker near the firing door, and thinner toward the back of the grate, in order to give the fresh coal a chance to dry out.

At each firing this dried coal should be pushed back and the fresh coal placed near the door again. This will reduce to a minimum the danger of formation of a poisonous coal gas, which is liable to be generated with soft coal unless a sufficient quantity of air is permitted to pass through the fires. This coal gas, after being heated, may also ignite and cause a small explosion.

Ashes should be removed from the ash box every day to prevent any danger of burning the grates. Grates should also be kept free from clinkers to permit the air to pass through the fires. The inside of the furnace should be kept clean at all times, as a coating of soot or ashes prevents the heat from the fires acting on the heating surface of the furnace.

Opening of the door and openings in or around the door above the fires should be reduced to a minimum, as free air over the fire tends to cool the fire as well as the heating surfaces of the furnace.

In rooms heated by radiators, provision should be made for moisture. Receptacles for water should be placed on the side

or under the radiators and not on the top. A vessel containing water placed on the top will absorb a large amount of heat, thus destroying the efficiency of the radiator surface.

In cold weather, houses should be kept as tight as possible. Openings around doors and windows permit a greater quantity of air to pass out and in than there is any necessity for and this excessive interchange of air must be heated.

When the wind is blowing hard it is much more difficult to keep the houses comfortable than in still air. This is due to the fact that one mile velocity of wind is equal to one degree drop in temperature. In other words, a temperature of 10 degrees below zero, with a wind of 25 miles per hour is equal to 35 degrees below zero with no wind. This shows the necessity for double windows and weather strips on the exposed side of houses.

FEED DOPE

Since November 24 while changes in concentrate prices have been moderate the movement has been decidedly toward a lower level for the majority of feeds, being especially pronounced in corn meal, middlings and molasses, says the New York State Extension News Letter. Due to immediate demand for current supply, gluten feed and gluten meal advanced \$1.00 and oil meal \$1.75. The average drop on eight feeds is \$2.22. All of this tends to favor the careful feeder during mid-winter production period.

The ration suggested this time is 200 lb. hominy, corn or barley, 300 lb. oats, 100 lb. middling, 200 lb. cottonseed meal, 100 lb. oil meal and 100 lb. gluten feed. This is but little change from the mixture suggested last month. Oats are relatively high to buy though not so high as bran.

This grain mixture will give best results if fed with a good legume hay and silage. With hay of this sort, full advantage can be had of the low cost due to a large use of low protein feeds that are relatively cheap. With mixed hay, add 100 lb. oil meal and take out the 100 lb. middlings. With timothy add to the latter mixture 100 lb. gluten feed and take out 100 lb. hominy.

In New York, the use of farm grown grain is on the increase and information is frequently asked as to suitable mixtures to use with these low protein feeds so as to make full use of them and secure economical production. Where peas, oats, and barley show considerable amounts of peas, add to 1,600 lb. of the same, 200 lb. gluten feed, 100 lb. cottonseed meal and 100 lb. oil meal in making a ton. If the quantity of peas is small use 1,400 lb. of the small grain mixture, 400 lb. oil meal and 200 lb. gluten feed. If oats and barley alone are in about equal proportions adding 600 lb. cottonseed meal to 1,400 lb. oats and barley will give a grain mixture containing 17.6 per cent digestible protein. While these rations are lower in digestible protein than many that feeders have been in the practice of using, when used with legume hay and silage they are reported to have given very economical returns.

MINERAL VALUE OF ALFALFA HAY

A cow giving 10,000 lb. milk in a year should have ten pounds of good alfalfa hay daily or 3,650 lb. in a year if hay is fed every day. This amount of average alfalfa hay contains forty-seven pounds of calcium. As a cow can absorb from her digestive tract somewhere about twenty per cent of the calcium contained in good alfalfa hay, the calcium contained in 3,650 lb. would come close to providing that which is necessary for the secretion of 10,000 lb. milk which would contain about ten pounds of calcium.

The amount of phosphorus contained in 10,000 lb. milk is about nine pounds and 3,650 lb. alfalfa hay contains only about nine pounds of phosphorus. As a cow cannot absorb from her digestive tract much more than 2 per cent of the phosphorus contained in her feed she ought to have some food with a large phosphorus content if she is giving 10,000 lb. milk in a year. Cottonseed and linseed oil meals as well as wheat bran contain a large amount of phosphorus, wheat bran containing about 1.3 per cent.

"The man who says it can't be done," declared George Horace Lorimer some years ago, "is always wrong." Always wrong and entirely too numerous.

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman

BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

Feb. 5—Sheridan, Pa., John H. Bennetch sale, S. R. Miller, sale manager.
March 4, 1926—Chambersburg, Pa., C. L. Barnhart, 40 head; S. R. Miller, sale manager.
March 16, 1926—Sheridan, Pa., M. H. Bennetch Spring Sale, 75 head; S. R. Miller, Chambersburg, Pa., sale manager.
March 17, 1926—Elizabethtown, Pa., W. A. Wither's Dispersal, Accredited Holsteins & Guernseys.
March 23, 1926—Harrisburg, Pa., Dr. J. L. Lenker Dispersal, Accredited Holsteins and Guernseys.
March 23, 1926—Carlisle, Pa., Dispersal of W. S. Ker's Accredited Herd.
March 24—Chambersburg, Pa., D. E. Witherspoon, S. R. Miller, sale manager.
March 25, 1926—Harrisburg, Pa., Dr. H. M. Kirkpatrick, herd dispersal.

McQUILLEN DISPERSAL

On December 23, H. A. McQuillen of Delta dispersed his herd of 35 purebred Holsteins. The cows averaged a little over \$200 a head. The top price, \$400, was obtained for the five-year-old "Canary Ormsby De Kol Violet" purchased by Paul Meriam of Indiana, and he also took Pietertje Matilda Hartog for \$350.

Edward Partee of Defiance, Ohio, took the four-year-old Canary Mercedes Pietertje De Kol for \$245, and C. J. Miller of Medina paid \$225 for Mercedes Ormsby Violet.

NOTED HERD DISPERSED

About a dozen years ago J. Von Herberg, a theatrical magnate of Seattle, Washington started building what he intended to be one of the best Holstein herds in the country. His cows were put on official tests and several world's records were made. On December 14, 1925 the herd was dispersed on the farm of Charles E. Fisher near Kent, Washington.

The sale was augmented by ten females from the Milky Way Farm at Sumas as A. L. Smith, the owner, wished to reduce his herd. The seventeen cows averaged only \$115.00 while the heifers averaged approximately \$65. Berylwood Prince Holland Fobes, the only bull in the sale, brought the top price, \$380 which was paid by J. D. Schmidt of Woodcreek Stock Farm, Monroe, Washington. The majority of the animals were purchased by dairymen of King and Pierce counties.

BENNETCH HERD TO BE SOLD

John H. Bennetch of Sheridan, Pa., is one of the best known Holstein breeders in Lebanon county. On February 5th he plans to disperse his herd which includes thirty registered Holstein-Friesians and a number of grade Holstein heifers and cows. The sale will start at 1:00 p. m., will be held on the Bear-Raven Stock Farm which is located near Kleinfeltersville, Lebanon County, Pa. Trolley cars from Lebanon and Ephrata pass close to the farm which is on the state road between Lebanon and Womelsdorf.

Mr. Bennetch has always been a stickler for both production and type. The animals in the Bear-Raven herd are backed by the best bloodlines of the breed. This is a farmers milking herd and the animals have made good for the present owner and will for the purchaser.

L. B. Kurtz will be the auctioneer and S. R. Miller of Chambersburg, Pa., will explain the pedigrees. The Bennetch herd is under State and Federal supervision and the animals will be sold subject to a sixty day retest privilege. For catalogue address John H. Bennetch, Sheridan, Penna.

THE KER HERD DISPERSAL

When William S. Ker, of Carlisle, Pa., disperses his purebred Holstein herd on March 23d the event is bound to attract buyers from a considerable distance as Mr. Ker has always been a pioneer in tuberculosis eradication work in Cumberland county, in fact, the Ker herd was tested under the Accredited Herd Plan in 1919 without finding a reactor and this splendid record has been sustained until the present time.

Mr. Ker started breeding purebred Holsteins in 1911, fifteen years ago. His present herd was largely built on cattle obtained from the well-known New York State dairyman and breeder, John J. Walrath, and you will find one or two of the older members of the herd carry the designation "Dutch Corner" in their name for "Dutch Corner" was the Walrath herd prefix.

One of the herdsires and the one that had the most influence on the herd was King Lyons Korndyke Beauty, a son of the show bull "King Lyons 3d" and Dutch Corner Beauty Korndyke 3d, a daughter of Segis Lyons. King Lyons 3d was by King Lyons from Gypsy Hengerveld and was therefore a maternal brother to another noted sire and show bull "Judge Segis."

The present herdsire is a son of Lothian De Kol Korndyke, the good bull now in the Pennsylvania State College herd because of the remarkable work of his daughters year after year in the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association. We shall have more to say about the Ker herd in succeeding issues. We regret that this herd has to be dispersed but at the same time know that the animals are good ones and that some of them will go into good hands where they will be the foundation of other herds. The sale will be held on the Ker farm which is about a mile west of Carlisle, Pa., and is just south on the concrete road from Carlisle to Newville, in fact the buildings are plainly visible from the road.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Penna.

If You Want
Fresh Cows,
Springers,
Heifers or
Young Bulls

BRED IN THE PURPLE, you can secure them in Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania, from the following breeders and dairymen whose establishments are within easy driving distance of Tunkhannock, Thompson, or Montrose. You are invited to inspect these herds and make your own selection.

A. L. Bowell & Son...Thompson
A. R. Bush.....Montrose
L. N. Mack & Son....Montrose
Floyd E. Mack.....Montrose
Cecil L. A. Resseguie..Kingsley
A. E. Robinson.....Montrose
Robert Springer....Factoryville

Colonel C. M. Hess
Holstein Auctioneer
700 Second National Building
Akron, Ohio.

The fancy shop proprietor had ransacked his shop in an endeavor to please the rather exacting woman who wanted to purchase a present.

"Now, are you sure this is genuine crocodile skin?" she inquired, critically examining a neat little satchel.

"Quite, madam," was the reply. "You see, I shot the crocodile myself."

"It looks rather dirty," remarked the customer, hoping to get a reduction in terms.

"Yes, madam," replied the shopkeeper, "that is where the animal struck the ground after it fell off the tree."

Cow Testing Association Reports

PENNSYLVANIA C. T. A. WORK

Holsteins carry off the honors for November cow testing association work in Pennsylvania. The highest and third highest butterfat producers are purebred Holsteins, the second is a grade, while the three highest milk producers are registered black and white cows.

Lewis A. Zimmerman of Lehighon owns the biggest milk producer credited with 2,688 lb. Harry Paulhamus of Hepburnville has the cow in second position with 2,625 lb. milk to her credit. B. W. and J. C. Thompson of Clarion county have the third cow credited with 2,454 lb. The Paulhamus cow stands first for butterfat with 91.8 lb. to her credit. A grade Holstein owned by G. S. Henry and Son of Edinboro is second with 82.7 lb. and a registered cow owned by O. A. Shirey of Williamsport is third with 79.2 lb.

Thirty-two associations reported November production for 10,870 cows. Of this number 827 produced more than 40 lb. fat, 247 above 50 lb., while 501 cows each produced 1,200 lb. or more of milk.

The Carbon-Lehigh county C. T. A. had the highest ten cow average, 66.2 lb. Lycoming county is second with 64.1 and Montgomery county third with 62.3.

IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY

"Virginia" a registered Holstein owned by Ivo V. Otto of Carlisle, Pa., took first place in the Cumberland C. T. A. for the month of December by producing 76.8 lb. fat, 2,400 lb. milk. Her stablemate "Ormsby" is second with 75.4 lb. fat, 2,217 lb. milk. Virginia is eleven years old and Ormsby twelve. The ten leading cows each made over 60 lb. fat; E. C. Ludt being represented by two purebreds and other breeders around Carlisle by one each, there being eight purebreds and two grade Holsteins in the list of the ten highest producers. Holstein herds carried off all the honors, the Kurtz herd of seven cows being first with 50.9 lb. fat and 1,530 lb. milk; J. H. Lear's herd of fourteen second with 46 lb. fat. The Otto herd of sixteen purebreds averaged 1,260 lb. milk, 41.3 lb. fat and the herd of E. C. Ludt showing an average of 40 lb. fat, 1,144 lb. milk for eleven animals came next.

Tester A. A. Raudabaugh had 27 herds containing 259 cows in his charge during the month, of which 63 produced over 40 lb. fat and 52 over 50 lb., while 55 exceeded 1,200 lb. milk.

The Cumberland County association is certainly active for nine cows were sold to the butcher during the thirty days and four purebred bulls purchased. Ivo V. Otto purchased another herdsire, a registered Holstein of which we will have more to say in another issue. Henry B. McCormick bought a registered Guernsey bull. E. C. Ludt took a son

of Mr. Otto's old herdsire from a daughter of Ormsby Korndyke Lad, that for six years has averaged over 13,000 lb. milk and 400 lb. fat in cow testing association work. Walter Rupp is the other breeder who purchased a herdsire during the month. Mr. Raudabaugh closes his interesting report with the words "everything going fine" and we believe that everyone who reads the report of this summary of it will agree with him.

SULLIVAN COUNTY C. T. A.

Sullivan County C. T. A. closed its fifth year of operation December 1, 1925 with twenty-seven members, of which twenty-three were enrolled during the whole of the year. There were 327 cows in the association during all or part of the year, the average monthly number for the full period being 234.

The average production of milk per cow for the year was 7,378 lb. and of butterfat 271.6 lb. This is a gain of 896 lb. milk and 36.9 lb. butterfat above the first year the association was in existence.

"Hemmingdale Wayne Colantha" owned by John H. Neuber of New Albany, Pa., was the highest producer being credited with 19,377 lb. milk, 646.6 lb. butterfat. Mr. Neuber owned a grade Holstein in eighth position with 11,840 lb. milk, 427 lb. fat and a purebred "Hemmingdale Golden Dream" in sixth place with 11,940 lb. milk, 451 lb. fat. Harrington & Co., of Dushore had the cow in second place "Crestmont Colantha Segis" with 15,803 lb. milk, 525.7 lb. fat to her credit and the Harringtons own the fifth and seventh highest producers. The Harrington herd with a monthly average of 9.17 cows averaged 11,348 lb. milk, 379.7 lb. fat. In second position came the herd of C. V. Dricoll also of Dushore, whose registered and grade Holstein herd averaged 9,593 lb. milk, 372.7 lb. fat. The Neuber herd with a monthly average of 11:58 cows averaged 8,481 lb. milk, 316.9 lb. fat.

IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY

During December fourteen cows in the Allegheny County C. T. A. produced 60 lb. of fat or more. The first month in the history of the association more than ten cows had each produced 60 lb. of fat in the month. Exactly half of these are registered Holsteins, two were grades and one was a Holstein and Jersey crossbreed. First honors, however, went to a registered Guernsey with 85.73 lb. fat; in second place was a registered Holstein owned by Bell Brothers with 80.12 lb. fat, 2,003 lb. milk. A grade Holstein was next with 76.39 lb. fat; then came a registered Holstein owned by the Allegheny County Home with 75.53 lb. fat, followed by another registered cow owned by A. N. McClinton with 73.66 lb.

fat, 2,232 lb. milk, the highest milk yield reported. Lola, owned by A. B. Craig of Sewickley, stands in eighth place with 68.14 lb. fat, 2,065 lb. milk credited to her. During the past six months this cow has produced 9,949 lb. milk. Although she has been in milk so long she stands second in the entire association for milk production during the month of December.

Mr. L. M. Stark tested 25 herds containing 346 cows in milk during the month. Of this number 68 exceeded 40 lb. and 29 exceeded 50 lb. fat, while 51 cows each produced 1,200 lb. or more of milk.

IN THE VOLANT C. T. A.

Westfield Cow Testing Association operates in part of Lawrence County, Pennsylvania and finished its fifth year September 1, 1925 with twenty-six members of which five were in the association only part of the year. There were 288 cows enrolled but there were only 240 in for the full period.

The average production of milk per cow for the year was 6,927 lb., of butterfat 296.6 lb. This is an increase of 709 lb. milk and 45.6 lb. butterfat above the first year's production.

The registered Holstein herd of J. B. Elder of Volant stood in first place with an average of 12,467 lb. milk, 438.6 lb. fat. H. A. Freed of Racine, Pa., has a herd consisting of both registered and grade Holsteins and they averaged 11,812 lb. milk, 407.1 lb. fat.

The highest individual producer was Bessie, a registered Holstein owned by J. B. Elder. As a four-year-old she is credited with 14,779 lb. milk, 532.5 lb. fat. "Grace" a grade Holstein owned by H. W. Boozel of Volant was second with 522.5 lb. fat, 15,009 lb. milk, while "Jewel" a registered Holstein in the Freed herd is third with 517.9 lb. fat, 13,886 lb. milk as a ten-year-old.

SEELEY HERD FIRST

Harry Seeley of Knoxville, Pa., has a herd of Holsteins enrolled in the Cowanesque Cow Testing Association, which finished its first year November 1, 1925 with twenty-five members. The average production of milk per cow was 7,088 lb., of butterfat 252 lb., while the monthly average of the cows was 229. The Seeley herd which averaged 12.75 cows is credited with an average production of 320.2 lb. butterfat, 8,698 lb. milk. John Tubbs also of Knoxville, has a registered and grade Holstein herd that averaged 316.2 lb. fat, 8,175 lb. milk.

The leader was a registered Holstein "Princess" owned by Harry Seeley. She is credited with 520.7 lb. fat, 14,391 lb. milk. "Matt" a grade stablemate has to her credit 11,631 lb. milk and exactly 500 lb. fat.

HOLSTEINS WIN HONORS

Registered Holsteins occupied the places of honor for December in the report of the Mifflin County C. T. A. The first three cows were registered Holsteins followed by two grades, then two more purebreds and two more grades with a cow of mixed breeding in sixth place. Rufus H. King of Bellville, Pa., had the leader "Starlight" with 66.4 lb. fat, 1,702 lb. milk to her credit. A. C. Youder had the one in second place with 58.6 lb. fat, 2,342 lb. milk, quite a production for a twelve-year-old cow. George Opper is the owner of the third cow, a four-year-old credited with producing 53.3 lb. fat, 1,522 lb. milk. J. H. Byler is the owner of a purebred with 48.2 lb. fat, 1,460 lb. milk, while another member of the King herd made 47 lb. fat, 1,566 lb. milk. For the fifth successive month the R. H. King herd averaged highest, the figures for December being 40.9 lb. butterfat.

During the month, tester S. R. Harshbarger had 23 herds containing 215 cows in milk under his charge; of this number 21 produced over 40 lb. fat and four over 50 lb., while 27 exceeded 1,200 lb. milk.

WISCONSIN C. T. A. WORK

Eugene Grinde had the leading cow, a registered Holstein, in the Dane County C. T. A. for the month of December, she producing 1,531 lb. milk, 64.3 lb. butterfat. Leonard Grinde's Holstein herd was high with an average of 39.3 lb. fat, 1,279 lb. milk.

Salm Brothers own "Cobbleman," a purebred Holstein that topped the Neenah Association with 79 lb. fat, 1,683 lb. milk. Members of this herd made 60.7 lb. fat, 51.2 lb. and 50.2 lb. respectively, and the entire herd averaged 32.6 lb. fat, 871 lb. milk.

H. E. Dickinson, of Oconomowoc, has a registered Holstein that topped the Hartland-Oconomowoc Association for November by producing 104.4 lb. fat, 2,610 lb. milk on three times a day milking.

The Herman Buth herd was high by averaging 47 lb. fat, 1,399 lb. milk, with the Dickinson herd second with 39.8 lb. fat, 1,071 lb. milk for thirteen milking purebreds.

Charles Moore is the Highway Commissioner of Rock County, but owns a good farm on which he keeps a purebred Holstein herd. During twelve months this herd averaged 454 lb. fat, the high cow producing 640 lb. Mr. Moore is also feeding about 300 western lambs for the Chicago market.

Mike Kieffer and Walter Yahr of Fredonia, divided honors during November in the Belgium-Fredonia Association. Kieffer's cows were first and second with 60.8 lb. fat and 59.7 lb. Yahr's cows were third and fourth with 41.2 lb. fat and 40.8 lb., while Kieffer had two other purebreds that were credited with 40.3 lb. and 40.2 lb. respectively.

One would expect the Kieffer herd to be well in the lead. Twelve cows of this aggregation averaged 33.8 lb. fat and 918 lb. milk, while the Yahr herd of eleven cows averaged 1,029 lb. milk and 32.1 lb. fat.

First place in the Bryon Association was taken by a registered Holstein owned by E. M. Cowles and Son, with 92.7 lb. butterfat from 2,589 lb. milk. A two-year-old in the same herd produced 1,578 lb. milk and 62.7 lb. fat and the Cowles herd averaged 48.4 lb. fat and 1,366 lb. milk.

A registered Holstein owned by Max Kleman of Caroline, led the Leopold-Pella-Tilleda Cow Testing Association, by producing 55.9 lb. fat and 1,476 lb. milk. All ten of the leading cows were black and white and the herd of Hubert Mass of Tilleda, averaged 1,025 lb. milk and 37.7 lb. butterfat.

A registered Holstein owned by Vickers and Peterson of Frederick, Wisconsin, topped the list in the Polk-Burnett County Cow Testing Association, by producing 54.2 lb. fat. Grade Holsteins were second, third and fourth.

After a rest of one year the Fennimore-Boscobel Cow Testing Association was reorganized and the former tester reengaged. Echo Johanna 2d, owned by Governor Blaine, was the leader for the first month by producing 59.3 lb. butterfat from 1,520 lb. milk. In 1923 she was the top cow of the association, with a production of 699.1 lb. fat and with the sixth highest cow in Wisconsin Cow Testing Association work.

The Holstein herd of Lou Doeringsfeld & Son averaged highest with 36.7 lb. fat. This was the leading herd in 1923 with an average of 406 lb. fat for the year.

Sylvia, owned by Herbert Tubbs of Seymour, Wisconsin, was the best producer during November in the Cicero-Black Creek Cow Testing Association, making 48 lb. butterfat from 1,500 lb. milk. There was almost a tie for second position, a cow owned by Mr. Tubbs producing 43.5 lb. fat and one owned by H. R. Last, producing 43 lb.

Phillip Augustine's Holstein herd averaged 1,202 lb. milk, 36.1 lb. fat in the Marinette association. Mr. Augustine, who owns a large dairy farm near Pound, Wis., has a fine dairy and the high herd or high cow frequently is a member of his herd.

H. E. Dickenson of Oconomowoc owns the leader in the Hartland-Oconomowoc association, a purebred with 104.4 lb. fat, 2,610 lb. milk to her credit. The Dickenson herd of 13 purebreds was second with an average of 39.8 lb. fat, 1,071 lb. milk, the Herman Buth herd of eight purebred Holsteins being first with an average of 1,399 lb. milk, 47 lb. fat. One of the Buth cows produced 1,878 lb. milk, 60.1 lb. fat.

Rosie, a purebred Holstein owned by Chas. and Mayme Duffey of Highland, is credited with producing 43.1 lb. fat, 1,001 lb. milk in the Muscoda-Homer As-

Polled Holsteins



For
Beauty
Production
Prolificacy
Profitableness

Safety of Self and Stock

Place a Polled Holstein Bull at the head of your herd. Prices and Quality are both right.

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building, Scranton, Pa.

Early Rise Stock Farm

OFFERS YOU

Heifers and Heifer Calves.

My present herd of 60 purebreds is descended from Five Foundation Animals of choice Individuality and Large Producing Capacity.

Menzo A. Brooker

South New Berlin, R. D. 2

Chenango County, New York

Under State and Federal Supervision.



THE KIND WE RAISE

They are bred to
MODEL DARIUS KING SEGIS

son of the famous Clara Clothilde Lyons, 639.8 lb. milk in 7 days, 20-771.2 lb. milk, 723.4 lb. butter in 10 months as a senior two-year-old.

FRED B. KEENEY

Wyoming Co. Laceyville, Pa.

This herd is ACCREDITED.

THE PRACTICAL DAIRYMAN

CARE OF THE MILKING MACHINE

Theoretically, milking by machine should produce a cleaner product than milking by hand, but the experience of thousands of dairymen shows that machine milking brings problems all of its own. Clean, healthful, marketable milk can be and is produced where milking is done by machine but cleanliness is absolutely necessary and close attention must be given to the cleaning and sterilizing of the milker parts.

In the order of their importance the chief sources of contamination of milk drawn by a milking machine are: (1) teat cups; (2) rubber tubes; (3) pails and heads; (4) condensation water from the vacuum line; (5) stable air; (6) filth on teat cups from being dropped on the floor.

Some machines provide for the trapping of condensation water and the filtering of stable air. Factor six may be eliminated by ordinary care when moving the cups and pails from one cow to another. The vacuum should be broken while this is being done.

The proper care of a milking machine is not the time-consuming task that it sometimes appears and the results more than compensate for the time and effort spent. Immediately after milking, night and morning: Rinse in cold or lukewarm water. To do this, place the water in an ordinary milk pail. Drop the teat cups into the bucket of water and while the machine is still attached to the suction line, allow the water to be drawn from the bucket through the teat cups, tubes, and head into the milker pail. Douse the teat cups in and out of the water to aid in rinsing.

When the milk has been thoroughly washed out, fill the bucket with hot water, to which some satisfactory alkali or dairy cleansing powder has been added. Draw this water through the tubes in order to wash out any remaining milk, particularly the fat.

Fill the bucket with clean, scalding water, and draw the water through the tubes to wash out the cleaning solution and thoroughly rinse the system. (If desired, in warm weather this may be followed by cold water.)

If the tubes and teat cups are to be sterilized by the chemical method, draw a small quantity of the sterilizing solution through the system so that all parts may be exposed to the solution.

After the teat cups and tubes have been washed as indicated, they may be detached from the machine and sterilized by (a) the chemical, or (b) the heat method.

STERILIZING—CHEMICAL METHOD

Place the teat cups and tubes in the sterilizing solution, formula for which is given later. Be sure that the teat cups are immersed slowly, so that the liquid may drive out the air in the tubes, in order that no air bubbles or spaces may prevent the solution from reaching the entire surface of the rubber. Allow the parts to remain in the solution, attach them to the head and the pail, and draw through some clean, cold water to rinse out the solution, thus eliminating any undesirable flavors which might be carried over into the milk.

A sterilizing solution strongly recommended is as follows—Place 50 pounds of salt in a 20-gallon jar and fill with clean water to within six or eight inches of the top. To this salt solution, add one quart of the home-made hypochlorite solution described below. Thereafter, add one pint of the home-made hypochlorite solution weekly in the winter, and one pint twice each week in the summer. If commercial preparations are used, add these at the same intervals, as directed by the manufacturers. Commercial hypochlorite or chloramine solutions may be used in place of the home-made solution if one prefers.

Maintain the sterilizing solution at the original water level by adding salt and clean water as often as necessary. Make up an entirely new jarful of the solution as soon as the old solution ceases to be clean. Never use a solution for more than six weeks. See that no dirt or other foreign material gets

into it at any time. If it does, empty the crock at once and fill it with fresh solution.

A home-made hypochlorite solution is made by mixing the contents of one 12-ounce can of chloride of lime with one gallon of fresh, cold water, in a two-gallon covered crock. Be sure the chloride of lime is in a clean, fresh-looking container, plainly marked as to the content of available chlorine. Don't use it otherwise. In preparing the hypochlorite solution, first add just enough water to the chloride of lime to make a paste. Stir well and add the balance of the gallon of water. Allow this to stand over night in a cool place. The clear, greenish-colored liquid, which appears above the precipitated lime is the part to be used. This liquid should be poured carefully, siphoned off, or filtered through a fine muslin or strainer cloth. This home-made solution is just as effective as the commercial hypochlorite solutions and chloramine powders, and costs very much less.

STERILIZING BY THE HEAT METHOD

The Dairy Department at the University of Minnesota gives the following directions for sterilizing by the heat method:

After washing and rinsing the teat cups and tubes as indicated before, place them in a vessel of clean water, thoroughly submerging them. Then heat the water, preferably with steam, to a temperature of from 160 to 170 degrees from 15 to 30 minutes. Then allow the water to cool and leave the teat cups and tubes in the water until you are ready to use them at the next milking. If steam is not available, the water may be heated on a stove in a wash boiler or other vessel until it reaches the boiling temperature. The teat cups and tubes may then be placed in the water, and a cover put over the vessel, which is then removed from the stove. If the water is heated on a stove, the rubber parts should not be placed in the water until after the water is heated, as the heat from the stove may spoil the rubber.

CARE OF STANCHION HOSE

The stanchion hose should be kept clean. When the machine is operated by individual stanchion pumps or where there is no check valve from suction line on the head it should be sterilized with hot water, steam or sterilizing solution daily.

CARE OF METAL PARTS

The head, spigots, and pails that come in contact with milk may be washed in the same manner as ordinary milk utensils—by rinsing in cold water; washing thoroughly with hot water to which a washing powder or alkali has been added; rinsing with clean, hot water; steaming or scalding with boiling water; then thoroughly dried and kept in an unexposed place.

Keep the pulsator out of water, and occasionally look after condensation traps and check valves.

Occasionally the entire vacuum line should be thoroughly flushed with hot alkali water. After flushing, the line should be rinsed with hot water, or steamed, and the piping thoroughly drained. Do not use so much water that the vacuum tank will be over-filled and the water drawn through the pump. Water drawn through in this method of cleaning the pipe line may be drained from the vacuum tank drain cock and at stanchion cocks.

TESTING TEAT CUPS FOR LEAKS

If the metal teat cups are rubber lined, test them from time to time to see that there are no leaks through which milk might pass into the chamber between the inflation cup and the metal. The cups may be tested by placing them in a pail of water and blowing through the suction tube. If there is a leak in the rubber, bubbles will rise to the surface from the point of the leak.

The above directions follow very closely the suggestions of the Milking Machine Manufacturers' Association. If they are followed faithfully, the dairymen will have very little trouble in producing clean milk as far as the use of a milking machine is concerned.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FARM PRODUCTS SHOW

The Pennsylvania Farm Products Show is being staged at Harrisburg the week of January 18. Publication day interferes with a full report in this issue. Pennsylvania is the only important agricultural state that does not have a state fair. It is claimed to have the largest county and local fairs of any state in the Union. For instance, at the 1925 fair held at York there were over one hundred thousand in attendance on at least two different days, which is said to be more than ever attended the National Dairy Show in a week with one exception. The managers of the present great Pennsylvania agricultural shows claim that a state fair would work against the interests of the events they manage and so far have been successful in blocking all attempts to establish a state fair. The Farm Products Show held annually at Harrisburg comes the nearest to being a winter state fair of anything held in the East and always attracts large crowds, despite a number of disadvantages of which the weather usually experienced during January and the fact that there are no fair buildings and that buildings have to be hired are two of the chief.

The chief social event of Farm Products Show week for a number of years has been the Holstein banquet which has been well patronized by owners of other breeds and men prominent in the dairy industry. This year, instead of a Holstein banquet, the banquet will be held under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association which includes milk producers who own herds of native cows as well as grades, and purebreds. Among the speakers promised are the Hon. Gifford Pinchot, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Secretary of Agriculture Willits and a number of men prominent in dairy circles.

Weather permitting several of the breeds will exhibit a few choice animals. Among the Holstein exhibits are two heifers from the herd of Abner S. Deysher of Reading, Pa. Both of these heifers are daughters of King Tweede Spring Farm, one of which has just closed a strictly official record of 1,305.66 lb. butter, 26,359.7 lb. milk as a two-year-old, which is the world's record for age in strictly official test.

The annual business meeting of the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs is to be held Thursday morning and much interest is being taken in this meeting as several of the officers intend to resign so that an entirely new corps will have to be elected. In another column we plan a synopsis of all the happenings of interest to dairymen until the forms of this issue of the Breeder and Dairyman close.

OUT OF DEBT AGAIN

Two years ago the Holstein Breeders' Association of Black Hawk County, Iowa, ran a county show herd, which although winning many prizes, cost so much that it put the association in debt. A year ago the association owed a Waterloo bank an accumulated debt of \$200. The members wished their club to be once more on a business basis.

A meeting was held in the office of Floyd Johnston, field secretary of the Iowa State Dairy Association. A committee was appointed to get pledges from several men who wanted to see the organization put on its feet and to clear up misunderstandings which had arisen. This was done, and the pledges paid and the debt cleared up.

The association plans to sponsor dairy calf club work. More and more members of the livestock fraternity realize that the junior project has almost limitless possibilities.

Officers of Black Hawk County Holstein Breeders' Association for the coming year are: Thomas Hansen, president; John Cunningham, secretary-treasurer; Jake Sherman, vice president; John Lichty, L. A. Wissink, George Cunningham, Jens Petersen and Jesse Bige, directors.

SARATOGA COUNTY CLUB

Willard E. Saunders was elected president of the Saratoga County Holstein Association at its annual meeting held about the last of December at Ballston Spa, N. Y. The other officers are Howard J. Knapp, first vice-president; R. Cassidy, secretary; William B. Perry, treasurer; Daniel W. Carpenter, Charles L. Merchant and Burt Garrison directors. Mr. Merchant was chosen as delegate to the State association convention and Mr. Carpenter as representative on the county tuberculosis committee.

A VALUABLE CALF CLUB

Seven boys and girls living near Plevna, Kansas, are the owners of twenty-one head of purebred Holsteins worth considerable money as a result of their work in the Plevna Calf Club which was organized in 1923. The club members purchased heifers and since that time each of the original heifers has given birth to two calves. Several of the older animals have given fifty pounds milk in a day as heifers.

The Plevna club members won considerable prize money on their animals during the past year. Miss Wretha Geist has a heifer calf that won first prize and grand championship at the Sylvia and Plevna community fairs. Her heifer was also junior champion at the Reno County Dairy show. She weighed 650 pounds when only seven months of age and is a very type Holstein.

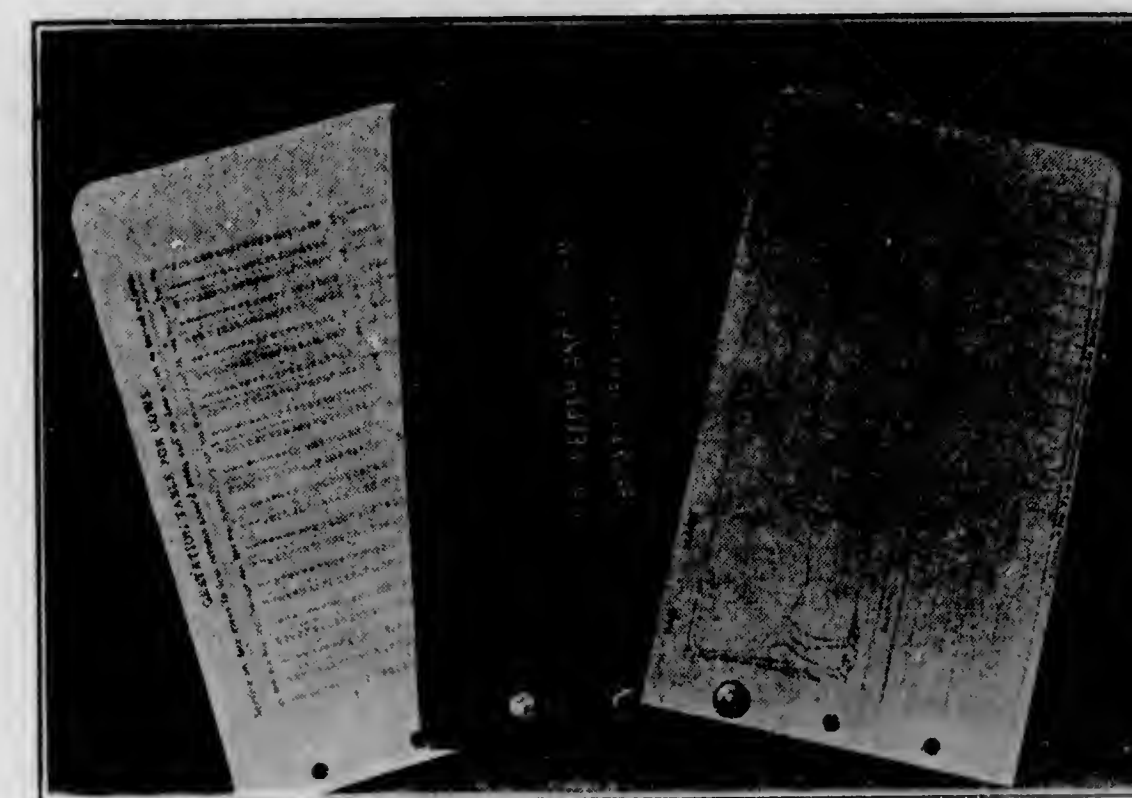
A bull calf, which was raised by Floyd Frisk, won first prize and grand championship at the Sylvia and Plevna community fairs and was junior champion at the Reno County Dairy show. A junior yearling bull owned by Harold Stiggins placed second at both the Sylvia and Plevna fairs. The cow owned by Miss Wilma Wightman took second prize at the Plevna fair.

A tree toad loved a she toad
That lived in a tree;
She was a 3-toed tree toad,
But a 2-toed tree toad was he.
The 2-toed toad tried to win
The she toad's friendly nod;
For the 2-toed tree toad loved the ground
That the 3-toed tree toad trod;
But vainly the 2-toed tree toad tried—
He couldn't please her whim;
In her tree toad bower, with her V-toe Power,
The she toad vetoed him.

A speaker at a minister's meeting in Boston told the story of a negro clergyman who had so pestered his bishop with appeals for help that it became necessary to tell him that he must not send any more appeals. His next communication was as follows: "This is not an appeal—it is a report. I have no pants."

No one can borrow trouble without paying interest. The troubles that afflict us most are those that never happen.

YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE!



This POCKET HERD BOOK is the result of years of experimentation by practical breeders. The result is the most convenient, practical, up-to-date BREEDERS' COMPANION you ever saw.

Given as a premium with a two year's subscription to THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN at One Dollar, new or renewal.

If you once use one you will never be without it while you own purebred cattle. The handiest premium you ever saw.

FUEL SAVING HINTS

By H. C. SOLBERG

Professor of Mechanical Engineering, South Dakota College

The severe winter weather experienced from time to time naturally reminds the householder that the problem of keeping warm is a large item in the expense account of living.

A few suggestions along the line of taking care of the furnace so as to obtain the best results from the fuels used may be of service. Because of the great difference in the systems used for ordinary house heating, a set of rules applicable to all cases cannot be given.

In the ordinary furnace, whether the fuel is soft or hard coal, firing at frequent intervals with a thin layer of coal at each firing will give the best result. With hard coal, the bed should be level, with the coal slightly higher at the side of the furnace than toward the center. With soft coal, the bed should be considerably thicker near the firing door, and thinner toward the back of the grate, in order to give the fresh coal a chance to dry out.

At each firing this dried coal should be pushed back and the fresh coal placed near the door again. This will reduce to a minimum the danger of formation of a poisonous coal gas, which is liable to be generated with soft coal unless a sufficient quantity of air is permitted to pass through the fires. This coal gas, after being heated, may also ignite and cause a small explosion.

Ashes should be removed from the ash box every day to prevent any danger of burning the grates. Grates should also be kept free from clinkers to permit the air to pass through the fires. The inside of the furnace should be kept clean at all times, as a coating of soot or ashes prevents the heat from the fires acting on the heating surface of the furnace.

Opening of the door and openings in or around the door above the fires should be reduced to a minimum, as free air over the fire tends to cool the fire as well as the heating surfaces of the furnace.

In rooms heated by radiators, provision should be made for moisture. Receptacles for water should be placed on the side

or under the radiators and not on the top. A vessel containing water placed on the top will absorb a large amount of heat, thus destroying the efficiency of the radiator surface.

In cold weather, houses should be kept as tight as possible. Openings around doors and windows permit a greater quantity of air to pass out and in than there is any necessity for and this excessive interchange of air must be heated.

When the wind is blowing hard it is much more difficult to keep the houses comfortable than in still air. This is due to the fact that one mile velocity of wind is equal to one degree drop in temperature. In other words, a temperature of 10 degrees below zero, with a wind of 25 miles per hour is equal to 35 degrees below zero with no wind. This shows the necessity for double windows and weather strips on the exposed side of houses.

FEED DOPE

Since November 24 while changes in concentrate prices have been moderate the movement has been decidedly toward a lower level for the majority of feeds, being especially pronounced in corn meal, middlings and molasses, says the New York State Extension News Letter. Due to immediate demand for current supply, gluten feed and gluten meal advanced \$1.00 and oil meal \$1.75. The average drop on eight feeds is \$2.22. All of this tends to favor the careful feeder during mid-winter production period.

The ration suggested this time is 200 lb. hominy, corn or barley, 300 lb. oats, 100 lb. middling, 200 lb. cottonseed meal, 100 lb. oil meal and 100 lb. gluten feed. This is but little change from the mixture suggested last month. Oats are relatively high to buy though not so high as bran.

This grain mixture will give best results if fed with a good legume hay and silage. With hay of this sort, full advantage can be had of the low cost due to a large use of low protein feeds that are relatively cheap. With mixed hay, add 100 lb. oil meal and take out the 100 lb. middlings. With timothy add to the latter mixture 100 lb. gluten feed and take out 100 lb. hominy.

In New York, the use of farm grown grain is on the increase and information is frequently asked as to suitable mixtures to use with these low protein feeds so as to make full use of them and secure economical production. Where peas, oats, and barley show considerable amounts of peas, add to 1,600 lb. of the same, 200 lb. gluten feed, 100 lb. cottonseed meal and 100 lb. oil meal in making a ton. If the quantity of peas is small use 1,400 lb. of the small grain mixture, 400 lb. oil meal and 200 lb. gluten feed. If oats and barley alone are in about equal proportions adding 600 lb. cottonseed meal to 1,400 lb. oats and barley will give a grain mixture containing 17.6 per cent digestible protein. While these rations are lower in digestible protein than many that feeders have been in the practice of using, when used with legume hay and silage they are reported to have given very economical returns.

MINERAL VALUE OF ALFALFA HAY

A cow giving 10,000 lb. milk in a year should have ten pounds of good alfalfa hay daily or 3,650 lb. in a year if hay is fed every day. This amount of average alfalfa hay contains forty-seven pounds of calcium. As a cow can absorb from her digestive tract somewhere about twenty per cent of the calcium contained in good alfalfa hay, the calcium contained in 3,650 lb. would come close to providing that which is necessary for the secretion of 10,000 lb. milk which would contain about ten pounds of calcium.

The amount of phosphorus contained in 10,000 lb. milk is about nine pounds and 3,650 lb. alfalfa hay contains only about nine pounds of phosphorus. As a cow cannot absorb from her digestive tract much more than 2 per cent of the phosphorus contained in her feed she ought to have some food with a large phosphorus content if she is giving 10,000 lb. milk in a year. Cottonseed and linseed oil meals as well as wheat bran contain a large amount of phosphorus, wheat bran containing about 1.3 per cent.

"The man who says it can't be done," declared George Horace Lorimer some years ago, "is always wrong." Always wrong and entirely too numerous.

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman

BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

Feb. 5—Sheridan, Pa., John H. Bennetch sale, S. R. Miller, sale manager.
March 4, 1926—Chambersburg, Pa., C. L. Barnhart, 40 head; S. R. Miller, sale manager.
March 16, 1926—Sheridan, Pa., M. H. Bennetch Spring Sale, 75 head; S. R. Miller, Chambersburg, Pa., sale manager.
March 17, 1926—Elizabethtown, Pa., W. A. Wither's Dispersal, Accredited Holsteins & Guernseys.
March 23, 1926—Harrisburg, Pa., Dr. J. L. Lenker Dispersal, Accredited Holsteins and Guernseys.
March 23, 1926—Carlisle, Pa., Dispersal of W. S. Ker's Accredited Herd.
March 24—Chambersburg, Pa., D. E. Witherspoon, S. R. Miller, sale manager.
March 25, 1926—Harrisburg, Pa., Dr. H. M. Kirkpatrick, herd dispersal.

McQUILLEN DISPERSAL

On December 23, H. A. McQuillen of Delta dispersed his herd of 35 purebred Holsteins. The cows averaged a little over \$200 a head. The top price, \$400, was obtained for the five-year-old "Canary Ormsby De Kol Violet" purchased by Paul Meriam of Indiana, and he also took Pietertje Matilda Hartog for \$350.

Edward Partee of Defiance, Ohio, took the four-year-old Canary Mercedes Pietertje De Kol for \$245, and C. J. Miller of Medina paid \$225 for Mercedes Ormsby Violet.

NOTED HERD DISPERSED

About a dozen years ago J. Von Herberg, a theatrical magnate of Seattle, Washington started building what he intended to be one of the best Holstein herds in the country. His cows were put on official tests and several world's records were made. On December 14, 1925 the herd was dispersed on the farm of Charles E. Fisher near Kent, Washington.

The sale was augmented by ten females from the Milky Way Farm at Sumas as A. L. Smith, the owner, wished to reduce his herd. The seventeen cows averaged only \$115.00 while the heifers averaged approximately \$65. Beryiwood Prince Holland Fobes, the only bull in the sale, brought the top price, \$380 which was paid by J. D. Schmidt of Woodcreek Stock Farm, Monroe, Washington. The majority of the animals were purchased by dairymen of King and Pierce counties.

BENNETCH HERD TO BE SOLD

John H. Bennetch of Sheridan, Pa., is one of the best known Holstein breeders in Lebanon county. On February 5th he plans to disperse his herd which includes thirty registered Holstein-Friesians and a number of grade Holstein heifers and cows. The sale will start at 1:00 p. m., will be held on the Bear-Raven Stock Farm which is located near Kleinfeltersville, Lebanon County, Pa. Trolley cars from Lebanon and Ephrata pass close to the farm which is on the state road between Lebanon and Womelsdorf.

Mr. Bennetch has always been a stickler for both production and type. The animals in the Bear-Raven herd are backed by the best bloodlines of the breed. This is a farmers milking herd and the animals have made good for the present owner and will for the purchaser.

L. B. Kurtz will be the auctioneer and S. R. Miller of Chambersburg, Pa., will explain the pedigrees. The Bennetch herd is under State and Federal supervision and the animals will be sold subject to a sixty day retest privilege. For catalogue address John H. Bennetch, Sheridan, Penna.

THE KER HERD DISPERSAL

When William S. Ker, of Carlisle, Pa., disperses his purebred Holstein herd on March 23d the event is bound to attract buyers from a considerable distance as Mr. Ker has always been a pioneer in tuberculosis eradication work in Cumberland county, in fact, the Ker herd was tested under the Accredited Herd Plan in 1919 without finding a reactor and this splendid record has been sustained until the present time.

Mr. Ker started breeding purebred Holsteins in 1911, fifteen years ago. His present herd was largely built on cattle obtained from the well-known New York State dairyman and breeder, John J. Walrath, and you will find one or two of the older members of the herd carry the designation "Dutch Corner" in their name for "Dutch Corner" was the Walrath herd prefix.

One of the herdsires and the one that had the most influence on the herd was King Lyons Korndyke Beauty, a son of the show bull "King Lyons 3d" and Dutch Corner Beauty Korndyke 3d, a daughter of Segis Lyons. King Lyons 3d was by King Lyons from Gypsy Hengerveld and was therefore a maternal brother to another noted sire and show bull "Judge Segis."

The present herdsire is a son of Lothian De Kol Korndyke, the good bull now in the Pennsylvania State College herd because of the remarkable work of his daughters year after year in the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association. We shall have more to say about the Ker herd in succeeding issues. We regret that this herd has to be dispersed but at the same time know that the animals are good ones and that some of them will go into good hands where they will be the foundation of other herds. The sale will be held on the Ker farm which is about a mile west of Carlisle, Pa., and is just south on the concrete road from Carlisle to Newville, in fact the buildings are plainly visible from the road.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Penna.

If You Want Fresh Cows, Springers, Heifers or Young Bulls

BRED IN THE PURPLE, you can secure them in Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania, from the following breeders and dairymen whose establishments are within easy driving distance of Tunkhannock, Thompson, or Montrose. You are invited to inspect these herds and make your own selection.

A. L. Howell & Son...Thompson
A. R. Bush.....Montrose
L. N. Mack & Son....Montrose
Floyd E. Mack.....Montrose
Cecil L. A. Resseguie..Kingsley
A. E. Robinson.....Montrose
Robert Springer....Factoryville

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer
700 Second National Building
Akron, Ohio.

The fancy shop proprietor had ransacked his shop in an endeavor to please the rather exacting woman who wanted to purchase a present.

"Now, are you sure this is genuine crocodile skin?" she inquired, critically examining a neat little satchel.

"Quite, madam," was the reply. "You see, I shot the crocodile myself."

"It looks rather dirty," remarked the customer, hoping to get a reduction in terms.

"Yes, madam," replied the shopkeeper, "that is where the animal struck the ground after it fell off the tree."

Cow Testing Association Reports

PENNSYLVANIA C. T. A. WORK

Holsteins carry off the honors for November cow testing association work in Pennsylvania. The highest and third highest butterfat producers are purebred Holsteins, the second is a grade, while the three highest milk producers are registered black and white cows.

Lewis A. Zimmerman of Lehighton owns the biggest milk producer credited with 2,688 lb. Harry Paulhamus of Hepburnville has the cow in second position with 2,625 lb. milk to her credit. B. W. and J. C. Thompson of Clarion county have the third cow credited with 2,454 lb. The Paulhamus cow stands first for butterfat with 91.8 lb. to her credit. A grade Holstein owned by G. S. Henry and Son of Edinboro is second with 82.7 lb. and a registered cow owned by O. A. Shirey of Williamsport is third with 79.2 lb.

Thirty-two associations reported November production for 10,870 cows. Of this number 827 produced more than 40 lb. fat, 247 above 50 lb., while 501 cows each produced 1,200 lb. or more of milk.

The Carbon-Lehigh county C. T. A. had the highest ten cow average, 66.2 lb. Lycoming county is second with 64.1 and Montgomery county third with 62.3.

IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY

"Virginia" a registered Holstein owned by Ivo V. Otto of Carlisle, Pa., took first place in the Cumberland C. T. A. for the month of December by producing 76.8 lb. fat, 2,400 lb. milk. Her stablemate "Ormsby" is second with 75.4 lb. fat, 2,217 lb. milk. Virginia is eleven years old and Ormsby twelve. The ten leading cows each made over 60 lb. fat; E. C. Ludt being represented by two purebreds and other breeders around Carlisle by one each, there being eight purebreds and two grade Holsteins in the list of the ten highest producers. Holstein herds carried off all the honors, the Kurtz herd of seven cows being first with 50.9 lb. fat and 1,530 lb. milk; J. H. Lear's herd of fourteen second with 46 lb. fat. The Otto herd of sixteen purebreds averaged 1,260 lb. milk, 41.3 lb. fat and the herd of E. C. Ludt showing an average of 40 lb. fat, 1,144 lb. milk for eleven animals came next.

Tester A. A. Raudabaugh had 27 herds containing 259 cows in his charge during the month, of which 63 produced over 40 lb. fat and 52 over 50 lb., while 55 exceeded 1,200 lb. milk.

The Cumberland County association is certainly active for nine cows were sold to the butcher during the thirty days and four purebred bulls purchased. Ivo V. Otto purchased another herdsire, a registered Holstein of which we will have more to say in another issue. Henry B. McCormick bought a registered Guernsey bull. E. C. Ludt took a son

of Mr. Otto's old herdsire from a daughter of Ormsby Korndyke Lad, that for six years has averaged over 13,000 lb. milk and 400 lb. fat in cow testing association work. Walter Rupp is the other breeder who purchased a herdsire during the month. Mr. Raudabaugh closes his interesting report with the words "everything going fine" and we believe that everyone who reads the report of this summary of it will agree with him.

SULLIVAN COUNTY C. T. A.

Sullivan County C. T. A. closed its fifth year of operation December 1, 1925 with twenty-seven members, of which twenty-three were enrolled during the whole of the year. There were 327 cows in the association during all or part of the year, the average monthly number for the full period being 234.

The average production of milk per cow for the year was 7,378 lb. and of butterfat 271.6 lb. This is a gain of 896 lb. milk and 36.9 lb. butterfat above the first year the association was in existence.

"Hemmingdale Wayne Colantha" owned by John H. Neuber of New Albany, Pa., was the highest producer being credited with 19,377 lb. milk, 646.6 lb. butterfat. Mr. Neuber owned a grade Holstein in eighth position with 11,840 lb. milk, 427 lb. fat and a purebred "Hemmingdale Golden Dream" in sixth place with 11,940 lb. milk, 451 lb. fat. Harrington & Co., of Dushore had the cow in second place "Crestmont Colantha Segis" with 15,803 lb. milk, 525.7 lb. fat to her credit and the Harringtons own the fifth and seventh highest producers. The Harrington herd with a monthly average of 9.17 cows averaged 11,348 lb. milk, 379.7 lb. fat. In second position came the herd of C. V. Dricoll also of Dushore, whose registered and grade Holstein herd averaged 9,593 lb. milk, 372.7 lb. fat. The Neuber herd with a monthly average of 11:58 cows averaged 8,481 lb. milk, 316.9 lb. fat.

IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY

During December fourteen cows in the Allegheny County C. T. A. produced 60 lb. of fat or more. The first month in the history of the association more than ten cows had each produced 60 lb. of fat in the month. Exactly half of these are registered Holsteins, two were grades and one was a Holstein and Jersey crossbreed. First honors, however, went to a registered Guernsey with 85.73 lb. fat; in second place was a registered Holstein owned by Bell Brothers with 80.12 lb. fat, 2,003 lb. milk. A grade Holstein was next with 76.39 lb. fat; then came a registered Holstein owned by the Allegheny County Home with 75.53 lb. fat, followed by another registered cow owned by A. N. McClinton with 73.66 lb.

fat, 2,232 lb. milk, the highest milk yield reported. Lola, owned by A. B. Craig of Sewickley, stands in eighth place with 68.14 lb. fat, 2,065 lb. milk credited to her. During the past six months this cow has produced 9,949 lb. milk. Although she has been in milk so long she stands second in the entire association for milk production during the month of December.

Mr. L. M. Stark tested 25 herds containing 346 cows in milk during the month. Of this number 68 exceeded 40 lb., and 29 exceeded 50 lb. fat, while 51 cows each produced 1,200 lb. or more of milk.

IN THE VOLANT C. T. A.

Westfield Cow Testing Association operates in part of Lawrence County, Pennsylvania and finished its fifth year September 1, 1925 with twenty-six members of which five were in the association only part of the year. There were 288 cows enrolled but there were only 240 in for the full period.

The average production of milk per cow for the year was 6,927 lb., of butterfat 296.6 lb. This is an increase of 709 lb. milk and 45.6 lb. butterfat above the first year's production.

The registered Holstein herd of J. B. Elder of Volant stood in first place with an average of 12,467 lb. milk, 438.6 lb. fat. H. A. Freed of Racine, Pa., has a herd consisting of both registered and grade Holsteins and they averaged 11,812 lb. milk, 407.1 lb. fat.

The highest individual producer was Bessie, a registered Holstein owned by J. B. Elder. As a four-year-old she is credited with 14,779 lb. milk, 532.5 lb. fat. "Grace" a grade Holstein owned by H. W. Boozel of Volant was second with 522.5 lb. fat, 15,009 lb. milk, while "Jewel" a registered Holstein in the Freed herd is third with 517.9 lb. fat, 13,886 lb. milk as a ten-year-old.

SEELEY HERD FIRST

Harry Seeley of Knoxville, Pa., has a herd of Holsteins enrolled in the Cowanesque Cow Testing Association, which finished its first year November 1, 1925 with twenty-five members. The average production of milk per cow was 7,088 lb., of butterfat 252 lb., while the monthly average of the cows was 229. The Seeley herd which averaged 12.75 cows is credited with an average production of 320.2 lb. butterfat, 8,698 lb. milk. John Tubbs also of Knoxville, has a registered and grade Holstein herd that averaged 316.2 lb. fat, 8,175 lb. milk. The leader was a registered Holstein "Princess" owned by Harry Seeley. She is credited with 520.7 lb. fat, 14,391 lb. milk. "Matt" a grade stablemate has to her credit 11,631 lb. milk and exactly 500 lb. fat.

HOLSTEINS WIN HONORS

Registered Holsteins occupied the places of honor for December in the report of the Mifflin County C. T. A. The first three cows were registered Holsteins followed by two grades, then two more purebreds and two more grades with a cow of mixed breeding in sixth place. Rufus H. King of Bellville, Pa., had the leader "Starlight" with 66.4 lb. fat, 1,702 lb. milk to her credit. A. C. Youder had the one in second place with 58.6 lb. fat, 2,342 lb. milk, quite a production for a twelve-year-old cow. George Oppel is the owner of the third cow, a four-year-old credited with producing 53.3 lb. fat, 1,522 lb. milk. J. H. Byler is the owner of a purebred with 48.2 lb. fat, 1,460 lb. milk, while another member of the King herd made 47 lb. fat, 1,566 lb. milk. For the fifth successive month the R. H. King herd averaged highest, the figures for December being 40.9 lb. butterfat.

During the month, tester S. R. Harshbarger had 23 herds containing 215 cows in milk under his charge; of this number 21 produced over 40 lb. fat and four over 50 lb., while 27 exceeded 1,200 lb. milk.

WISCONSIN C. T. A. WORK

Eugene Grinde had the leading cow, a registered Holstein, in the Dane County C. T. A. for the month of December, she producing 1,531 lb. milk, 64.3 lb. butterfat. Leonard Grinde's Holstein herd was high with an average of 39.3 lb. fat, 1,279 lb. milk.

Salm Brothers own "Cobbleman," a purebred Holstein that topped the Neenah Association with 79 lb. fat, 1,683 lb. milk. Members of this herd made 60.7 lb. fat, 51.2 lb. and 50.2 lb. respectively, and the entire herd averaged 32.6 lb. fat, 871 lb. milk.

H. E. Dickinson, of Oconomowoc, has a registered Holstein that topped the Hartland-Oconomowoc Association for November by producing 104.4 lb. fat, 2,610 lb. milk on three times a day milking.

The Herman Buth herd was high by averaging 47 lb. fat, 1,399 lb. milk, with the Dickinson herd second with 39.8 lb. fat, 1,071 lb. milk for thirteen milking purebreds.

Charles Moore is the Highway Commissioner of Rock County, but owns a good farm on which he keeps a purebred Holstein herd. During twelve months this herd averaged 454 lb. fat, the high cow producing 640 lb. Mr. Moore is also feeding about 300 western lambs for the Chicago market.

Mike Kieffer and Walter Yahr of Fredonia, divided honors during November in the Belgium-Fredonia Association. Kieffer's cows were first and second with 60.8 lb. fat and 59.7 lb. Yahr's cows were third and fourth with 41.2 lb. fat and 40.8 lb., while Kieffer had two other purebreds that were credited with 40.3 lb. and 40.2 lb. respectively.

One would expect the Kieffer herd to be well in the lead. Twelve cows of this aggregation averaged 33.8 lb. fat and 918 lb. milk, while the Yahr herd of eleven cows averaged 1,029 lb. milk and 32.1 lb. fat.

First place in the Bryon Association was taken by a registered Holstein owned by E. M. Cowles and Son, with 92.7 lb. butterfat from 2,589 lb. milk. A two-year-old in the same herd produced 1,578 lb. milk and 62.7 lb. fat and the Cowles herd averaged 48.4 lb. fat and 1,366 lb. milk.

A registered Holstein owned by Max Klemm of Caroline, led the Leopold-Pella-Tilleda Cow Testing Association, by producing 55.9 lb. fat and 1,476 lb. milk. All ten of the leading cows were black and white and the herd of Hubert Mass of Tilleda, averaged 1,025 lb. milk and 37.7 lb. butterfat.

A registered Holstein owned by Vickers and Peterson of Frederick, Wisconsin, topped the list in the Polk-Burnett County Cow Testing Association, by producing 54.2 lb. fat. Grade Holsteins were second, third and fourth.

After a rest of one year the Fennimore-Boscobel Cow Testing Association was reorganized and the former tester rengaged. Echo Johanna 2d, owned by Governor Blaine, was the leader for the first month by producing 59.3 lb. butterfat from 1,520 lb. milk. In 1923 she was the top cow of the association, with a production of 699.1 lb. fat and with the sixth highest cow in Wisconsin Cow Testing Association work.

The Holstein herd of Lou Doeringsfeld & Son averaged highest with 36.7 lb. fat. This was the leading herd in 1923 with an average of 406 lb. fat for the year.

Sylvia, owned by Herbert Tubbs of Seymour, Wisconsin, was the best producer during November in the Cicero-Black Creek Cow Testing Association, making 48 lb. butterfat from 1,500 lb. milk. There was almost a tie for second position, a cow owned by Mr. Tubbs producing 43.5 lb. fat and one owned by H. R. Last, producing 43 lb.

Phillip Augustine's Holstein herd averaged 1,202 lb. milk, 36.1 lb. fat in the Marinette association. Mr. Augustine, who owns a large dairy farm near Pound, Wis., has a fine dairy and the high herd or high cow frequently is a member of his herd.

H. E. Dickenson of Oconomowoc owns the leader in the Hartland-Oconomowoc association, a purebred with 104.4 lb. fat, 2,610 lb. milk to her credit. The Dickenson herd of 13 purebreds was second with an average of 39.8 lb. fat, 1,071 lb. milk, the Herman Buth herd of eight purebred Holsteins being first with an average of 1,399 lb. milk, 47 lb. fat. One of the Buth cows produced 1,878 lb. milk, 60.1 lb. fat.

Rosie, a purebred Holstein owned by Chas. and Mayme Duffey of Highland, is credited with producing 43.1 lb. fat, 1,001 lb. milk in the Muscoda-Homer As-

Polled Holsteins



For
Beauty
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Safety of Self and Stock

Place a Polled Holstein Bull at the head of your herd. Prices and Quality are both right.

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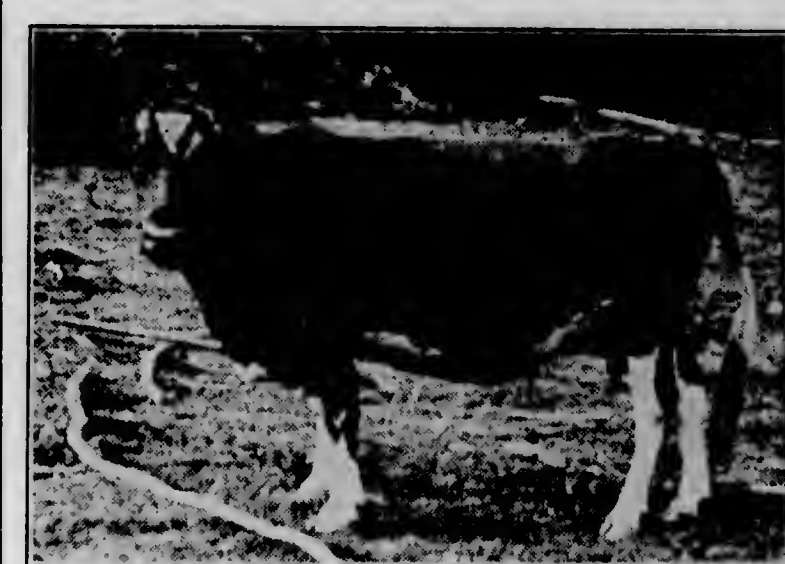
My present herd of 60 purebreds is descended from Five Foundation Animals of choice Individuality and Large Producing Capacity.

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Chenango County, New York

Under State and Federal Supervision.



THE KIND WE RAISE

They are bred to
MODEL DARIUS KING SEGIS

son of the famous Clara Clothilde Lyons, 639.8 lb. milk in 7 days, 20,771.2 lb. milk, 723.4 lb. butter in 10 months as a senior two-year-old.

FRED B. KEENEY
Wyoming Co. Laceyville, Pa.
This herd is ACCREDITED.

Your Chance

to secure choice calves, from an Accredited Herd, sired by a son of

WOODMONT ECHO SYLVIA CHAMPION

show bull and show sire.

He won first prize in his class at the New York State Fair and his dam, a noted show cow that produced 100 lb. milk in a day, 30.27 lb. butter in a week, was the Grand Champion of that fair the year previous.

A. R. BUSH

Susquehanna Co., Montrose, Pa.



THE KIND WE RAISE

Our younger cows are daughters of King Tobe Alcartra De Kol and they are bred to

GRAY VIEW KING SYLVIA

His dam is Sylvia Prilly Pontiac, his sire was by Carnation King Sylvia from a 34 lb. daughter of Sir Pieterje Ormsby Mercedes. Good stock for sale now.

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Cambridge Springs, Penna.
Herd under State and Federal Supervision

All the Cattle in Crawford County, Pa.

Have been tuberculin tested TWICE under the Accredited Area Plan. In the second test 99.2% passed CLEAN. When buying Holsteins, purebred or grade, why not come to Crawford County. The producing capacity and individuality of our cattle equal their health record.

Any of the men listed below would be pleased to supply your needs or put you in touch with responsible breeders who can.

L. S. Brown,Saegertown
Ralph C. Jackson,

.....Conneaut Lake

Maple Grove Stock Farm, F. Jones, Mgr.,Centerville
O. I. Martin,

.....Cambridge Springs

sociation during November. A two-year-old in this herd produced 1,135 lb. milk, 44.2 lb. fat in 25 days and the herd of 29 animals averaged 556.5 lb. milk, 20.5 lb. fat.

The Klondike-Suring association was led by the herd of twelve purebred Holsteins owned by Anton B. DeCleene of Klondike which averaged 881 lb. milk, 32.8 lb. fat.

Harry H. Hansen, of Denmark, Wis., again owns the leader of the Denmark C. T. A., one of his purebred Holsteins producing 75 lb. fat, 1,725 lb. milk during December. A junior two-year-old in this herd is credited with 46.7 lb. fat, 1,228 lb. milk. The Hansen herd, however, lost first place to the Alfred Johnson herd, which averaged 30.8 lb. fat, while the Hansen herd averaged 28.8 lb. fat, 771 lb. milk.

W. J. Ward & Sons, of Avalon, own a nine-year-old purebred Holstein that produced 77.1 lb. fat, 2,337 lb. milk during December, thereby leading the Clinton, Rock County Association. She was milked three times daily. The Ward herd averaged 33.1 lb. fat, but was beaten for first place by the grade and purebred Holstein herd of thirteen cows owned by P. E. Offerdale & Sons that averaged 34.6 lb. fat.

On December 31st the Bloomer Cow Testing Association finished its year's work. Fred Weber, of Bloomer, had the high herd, his thirteen grade and purebred Holsteins averaged 352.2 lb. fat, 10,549 lb. milk. Mr. Weber had the three high cows: a grade member of this herd being credited with 12,397 lb. milk, 454.7 lb. fat; a purebred being second with 433.9 lb. fat, 15,197 lb. milk, and a grade third with 433.3 lb. fat, 13,436 lb. milk.

"Carolyn" is the name of a purebred Holstein owned by F. C. Miller of West Salem that produced 80.7 lb. fat, 1,674 lb. milk, thereby heading the West Salem-Bangor Association for the month of December. The Miller herd averaged 46.5 lb. fat, 1,296 lb. milk, but lost first place to the Hussa Canning Company's herd with an average of 49.3 lb. fat.

A NORTH DAKOTA PREDICTION

India Verge Surprise is a purebred Holstein cow owned by A. W. Cotner, of Flasher, North Dakota. The Cotner herd is enrolled in Cow Testing Association work, and India has just finished a year's work in which she produced 543.25 lb. of butterfat valued at \$195.77. The feed she consumed during the year was valued at \$35.81, so that she made a net profit of \$159.96. The Valley City Record in reporting this production, said that "Sooner or later if North Dakota is to come into her own, Bossie must be declared Queen."

We tell our wife absolutely everything, including an occasional whopper.

Championships are short lived. Look at Ananias.

MICHIGAN TESTING

Purebred Holsteins were the big producers in the Clinton-Shiawassee Cow Testing Association for the month of December. The purebred herd of Hyke and Sprague averaged 1,270 lb. milk, 45.33 lb. fat, while the purebreds owned by J. C. Coleman produced 2,064 lb. milk, 96.30 lb. fat.

A purebred Holstein owned by Burton McFate of Prattville, Mich., carried off the honors in Hillsdale County by producing 2,013 lb. milk, 88.3 lb. fat during twenty-seven days of December.

There were 352 cows under observation, and they produced 251,164 lb. milk and ate 44 tons of grain, according to Oscar Dowd, who supervised the county survey.

KAMPESKA MARY

Kampeska Mary, a purebred Holstein owned by F. M. Brown of Watertown, South Dakota, produced 93.93 lb. of butterfat in the Watertown Cow Testing Association during December. She was milked three times a day and her daily milk average was 81.9 lb. She was fed on silage, alfalfa, and a grain mixture containing a small amount of oil meal, at a total feeding cost of \$10.87, for which she returned an income of \$44.14.

Only three of the 289 cows tested in the association failed to make a profit over their feed cost during December. The average amount of butterfat produced per cow was 30.61 lb., seventy exceeded 40 lb., and nineteen herds averaged over 25 lb., with the grade herd of David M. Little leading with an average of 53.03 lb.

COMING DAIRY SECTION

Bancroft, Idaho, will become more of a dairy section in the near future. About the middle of December 45 farmers met at Bancroft and appointed county agent J. W. Thonet and J. E. Wilson a local stock breeder, to go to the western part of Idaho and secure a carload of purebred Holstein dairy animals which will be distributed around Bancroft. This first carload will be followed by other and larger shipments if the present plans of the Bancroft dairymen are carried out.

NEW IDAHO HERD

H. C. Polly, of Burley, Idaho, is starting a purebred Holstein herd and recently purchased seven head of cows and a bull calf from E. R. Evans, of the Inter-Mountain Institute at Weiser. The bull calf is King Ormsby De Kol Walker.

Mr. Polly is a believer in purebred stock, keeps purebred Barred Rock fowls and Duroc Jersey hogs with which he won a number of prizes at the Cassia County fair last fall.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL ready for heavy service. His three nearest dams have official records which average 35.44 lb. butter in 7 days. Write for pedigree and price. LYON & CO., Wyalusing, Pa.

TWO GOOD HERDSIRES SAVED

Fred Gander, of Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, recently purchased the well-known herdsire "Sir Ollie Ormsby Beets," formerly owned by C. J. Fawkes. Mr. Gander sold his own bull, "Richland Pontiac Hengerveld," to the Crawford County Farms Company, who now have about sixty cows milking on their farms in Hancy Valley. Both bulls are well bred and nice individuals, and sire good stock.

DOING GOOD WORK

The Ottawa-Coopersville Cow Testing Association has been quite a factor in increasing the Michigan acreage of alfalfa. Members of this association now have 150 acres of alfalfa growing on their farms.

There are twenty-nine members in the association, four members do not have purebred sires. There are eighteen purebred Holsteins, four purebred Jerseys, two purebred Shorthorns and one purebred Brown Swiss herdsire owned by members of this association.

FROM WASHINGTON TO CALIFORNIA

The Adamson Corporation of Los Angeles, California, specializes in the production and sale of certified milk. They recently took a carload of Holsteins, about half of which were purebreds, from farms in the vicinity of Mount Vernon, Washington. California cattle buyers have purchased a number of shipments recently in the Skagit Valley.

HE SHOWED 'EM

C. L. Williams, of Versailles, Missouri, is a member of the Miller-Morgan-Benton Cow Testing Association. He has six purebred Holstein milkers, and in October they averaged 1,214 lb. milk 48 lb. butterfat per cow, the highest average milk and butterfat production among 450 dairy herds enrolled in Cow Testing Association work in the State of Missouri.

FROM A SMALL FOUNDATION

In 1909 three registered Holsteins were purchased for the Minnesota Reformatory herd at St. Cloud. Two years later M. M. Pentz became the head farmer and under his supervision the herd was increased to 70 head of registered milk cows. All heifer calves are kept while the bull calves are sold to local farmers and during the past season Mr. Pentz reports selling \$2,000 worth of young stock.

The herdsire is a son of Sir Pieterje Ormsby Mercedes 43d, his dam was Jessie Hengerveld Johanna 3d. It is expected that another young bull will soon be purchased to assist the present sire. The average number of cows milking during November was 58, the average daily milk production 21.4 lb. and the average test 3.8 per cent. The creamery report shows that the herd produced 37,132 lb. milk. Three hundred ninety-two

Complete Dispersal Sale!

Bear Raven Herd

30 Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle 30

Also three head of good Grade Holstein Cows and seven Heifers—Daughters of my Herdsire.

Friday, Feb. 5, 1926, at 1 o'clock

On my farm near Kleinfeltersville, Lebanon County, Pa. The L. C. & L. Trolley leaves Lebanon every 35 minutes and Ephrata every 40 minutes. State road from Lebanon and Womelsdorf.

This is a Farmer's Milking Herd of the best blood lines of the breed.

I have always bred from the best blood lines for production and type.

These cattle have made good for me and will make good for you.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision and sold subject to the 60-day retest.

L. B. Kurtz, Auctioneer

S. R. Miller, Pedigree Director

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JOHN H. BENNETCH
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PENNA.

pounds of butter was made from 1,536 lb. cream and 1,765 lb. cream were used in other ways. In 1909 the grade Shorthorn herd then owned at the reformatory averaged 3,100 lb. milk in a year and the present herd is producing three times this amount. It evidently paid the reformatory to change over to purebred Holsteins. There are 118 animals of all ages now in the herd of which 70 are of Ormsby blood.

GROWING UTAH HERD

Twenty-two Holstein cows were added to the dairy herd of the Utah state mental hospital at Provo during December, according to his report to the state board of insanity filed by superintendent Dunn.

Most of the animals just purchased are registered Holsteins, the rest are grades. The animals are doing nicely in their new home and the milk yield of the herd has been materially increased.

A BAD FIRE

Several registered Holstein cows were burned to death when fire destroyed two barns and the entire winter stock of feed on the Reuben Paulson farm near Verona, Wisconsin, December 21. The fire had made so much headway before the Verona fire department arrived that it was impossible to control it and the efforts of the firemen were hampered because of the cold. The loss is estimated at \$6,000.

GOOD IOWA HERD

Vernon L. Eaker, of Iowa City, Iowa, is claimed to have one of the best purebred Holstein herds in Johnson County. During December his herd of twelve milkers produced 11,029 lb. milk, 455 lb. of butterfat or an average of 941 lb. milk and 37.93 lb. fat per cow. The average test was 4.03 per cent. There are only three mature cows in the herd, the others ranging from two to four years old.

SAVES GOOD BULL

A. M. Lane of Waverly, Colorado, accompanied by D. C. Bascom, county agent, recently visited the ranch of Harry Hankins of Berthoud, Colorado, and purchased a herd bull that will head the good herd of grade Holsteins owned by Mr. Lane. This herdsire has produced many heifers that have made good records at the Hankins ranch and the county agent is pleased to think that he has saved the animal from going to the butcher.

BIG COW FOR SMALL HERD

Homeside Mercedes Tolita is a large cow weighing about 1,800 lb. that was recently purchased by George B. Curtiss of Arkansas, Wisconsin, who obtained her through the Kleiner and Meredith agency. Mr. Curtiss who operates an eighty acre farm has only a few cows but they are good ones, and he also owns a half interest in one of the best bulls in Pepin county.

HOLSTEINS IN IOWA

A member of the Holstein herd at the Cherokee State Hospital led all the cows enrolled in cow testing association work during the month of November by producing 2,430 lb. milk, 99.6 lb. butterfat. A cow owned at Davenport was second with 89.4 lb. fat, 2,079 lb. milk. A second member of the state hospital herd produced 93 lb. of fat during the month, but the record was not officially reported to the State College authorities.

The fourth cow testing association in Fayette County was recently established, with J. H. Hanson, of Randalia, a veteran Holstein breeder, as president. Henry Garnier, of Maynard, is vice-president; Floyd Gilley, of Maynard, secretary-treasurer, while E. B. Ferguson and Walter Notbohm, both of Sumner, were elected directors. The tester secured is Chris Dueholm, who has had considerable experience in this work in his native country, Denmark.

There are two cow testing associations in Chickasaw County, and the members do not believe in keeping "boarder" cows, for during the past year they sold 123 animals to the butchers. The champion herd of the county consists of thirteen Holsteins owned by H. M. Herlick, of Fredericksburg, with an average of 10,070 lb. milk, 340.2 lb. fat.

Two cows tied for first place in the Goldfield-Belmond Cow Testing Association. One, a purebred Holstein, was owned by Ralph Baker of Belmond, Iowa, and she produced 1,275 lb. milk, 51 lb. butterfat. A Shorthorn owned by Hugh Zastrow, of Clarion, also made 51 lb. of fat, while her milk production was 1,488 lb.

The herd of L. B. Folsom of Oelwein, Iowa, averaged 927 lb. milk and 36.6 lb. butterfat during November in the Big 4 Cow Testing Association. It is

interesting to know that second place is held by 29 purebred Herefords and Holsteins with an average of 30.7 lb. fat and 775 lb. milk.

"Bessie" a purebred Holstein in the herd of George C. Ruegnitz produced 1,388 lb. milk, 59.7 lb. fat in 27 days while enrolled in the Littleport C. T. A. Second to her was another purebred Holstein owned by J. L. Cords of Elkader, Iowa, credited with 1,527 lb. milk, 58.1 lb. butterfat. Mr. Cords' herd averaged 1,210.1 lb. milk, 42 lb. butterfat.

Purebred Holsteins owned by H. S. Firestone of Columbiana, Iowa, headed the Kenmore Cow Testing Association for both milk and butterfat during November. One cow made 2,931 lb. milk, 87.9 lb. fat and the other 2,943 lb. milk, 85.3 lb. fat.

Twenty purebred and grade Holsteins owned by E. M. Gass averaged 30.7 lb. fat, 775 lb. milk during November in the Big 4 Cow Test Association and a member of the herd was high cow with 2,001 lb. milk, 74 lb. fat. The herd of L. B. Folsom carried off the highest honors, however, by averaging 972 lb. milk, 36.6 lb. fat.

THREE HOLSTEIN BREEDERS

Le Roy Meeks, of Norway Grove, Wisconsin, is a member of Dane County Cow Testing Association, although he lives just across the line in Columbia County. He has a purebred Holstein that last year produced 500.5 lb. butterfat, leading the entire association. Mr. Meeks is a business college graduate and has used business methods and bookkeeping on his farm. His books show that the past year is the first in several years that the farm has made any profit.

Olin Swalem, another member of the association, has a large herd of purebred and grade Holsteins that averaged 330 lb. of butterfat, one cow producing 430 lb.

He is one of twenty of the twenty-six members of the association growing alfalfa, of which he has a large field.

Jean Bowers, who gets his mail from Dane, has a herd of 24 purebred and grade Holsteins that averaged about 300 lb. of butterfat last year. He is also an alfalfa grower and a breeder of purebred Poland China hogs.

FINSTER AGAIN TAKES HONORS

The report from the Hardin County Cow Testing Association for the month of November shows that there are 399 cows on test in the association, with 300 milking and 99 dry during the month. The 300 cows milking produced an average of 646 lb. milk containing 26.2 lb. fat; 33 of these cows produced over 40 lb. fat during the month, and seven above 50 lb.

The leading herd consists of purebred Holsteins owned by Roy N. Finster, of Eldora, Iowa, and they average 1,287 lb. milk and 48 lb. fat. One of his cows was first with 1,752 lb. milk, 63.1 lb. fat, another second with 1,635 lb. milk, 5.819 lb. fat, and another third with 1,266 lb. milk, 55.7 lb. fat.

Rose Canary Mercedes, a member of the Finster herd, has just finished a year's test in which she produced 729.6 lb. fat. She is the second cow in the history of the association that produced over 700 lb. in a year, her record being 11.2 lb. fat less than the record made by another member of the Finster herd.

IN CALIFORNIA TOO

During November there were 729 cows on test in the Kings County C. T. A. The average for all cows was 28.5 lb. fat, while 72 cows produced 40 lb. or more of fat. One cow owned by the Perkins Dairy Company of Corcoran, Cal., produced 91 lb. of fat from 1,686 lb. milk. The high herd consisted of 39 purebred Holsteins owned by the Helm Farm of Corcoran that averaged 962 lb. milk, 33.9 lb. fat.

AROUND OWATONNA

Roy Bakehouse, of Owatonna, Minn., has a herd of fourteen Holsteins that averaged 37.2 lb. butterfat, 1,069 lb. of milk during November in the Owatonna Cow Testing Association No. 2. The Holstein herd owned by Ben Kuckenbecker averaged 32.83 lb. butterfat, 738.9 lb. milk, this twelve cow dairy standing in second place. A Kuckenbecker cow was second with 65.2 lb. butterfat, 1,482 lb. milk, the leader being a Holstein owned by the Jefferson Farms with 74.8 lb. fat, 1,626 lb. milk.

KEEPING MILK SHEET

We have what we consider a dandy plan for keeping the milk sheet in the barn. We made a little cupboard about two feet square for different remedies, etc., and hinged the door at the bottom instead of at the sides. Then we used two braces such as writing desks usually have to hold the door open but not let it fall down on the siding of the barn. On the inside we keep the milk sheet. It is handy always for writing and keeps the paper clean all the time.

TRUE PIONEERS

A herd of fourteen Holsteins owned by Joseph Weber of Buhl, Idaho, led the Pioneer Cow Testing association for the month of November by averaging 1,175.1 lb. milk, 44.6 lb. fat. There are 25 herds containing 388 cows in this association and they averaged 626.6 lb. milk, 27.2 lb. fat.

AROUND PONTIAC

Frank Buel of Milford, Michigan, has a Holstein herd that averaged 30.4 lb. fat and 823 lb. milk in the Pontiac Cow Testing Association. The high cow owned by the Pontiac State Hospital, was credited with 2,081 lb. milk and 60.6 lb. fat.

MORE FEEDER CATTLE AROUND LANCASTER

Lancaster, Pennsylvania, is one of the leading "feeder cattle" markets of the East. About six thousand more head were received in this market during the last year than in 1924. Some of the stock came from the St. Paul and Chicago cattle yards, and some from Iowa and Canadian shipping points. From these places the 1925 gain was obtained as there was a decrease in the receipts of livestock from Kentucky, Tennessee, Pennsylvania and Virginia loading points.

According to the annual report of the Lancaster office of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets there are about one hundred twenty-five thousand feeders on farms in the eighteen counties of this district—eastern Pennsylvania and Maryland. In 1924 there was 105,000 cattle. About one-third of this number are on the farms of Lancaster county. Farmers who stayed out of the cattle feeding business the past two seasons are again in it as well as a number of new buyers.

There has been noticeable improvement in the quality of feeders purchased during the fall months. Buyers prefer northern cattle and have purchased considerable Canadian stock, the quality of which has been much improved during recent years. Prices paid for feeders have been from \$1.00 to \$1.75 per cwt. higher this season than last year.

Lancaster county is one of the prominent agricultural counties of the United States, in fact, there are well informed authorities who believe that if the value of the agricultural products grown in this county was added to the amount of livestock marketed from it that the amount per acre would not be equaled by any other county in the entire country.

There was a young lady named Stella Fell in love with a bow-legged fella.

This risky young chap,

Let her sit on his lap,

And she fell right through to the cella.

A HOLSTEIN POLITICIAN

State Senator M. L. Bowman, of Waterloo, Iowa, is being talked of as a candidate for the United States Senate. The senator owns a farm adjoining the city of Waterloo, and personally manages it as well as a herd of purebred Holsteins on it. He is prominent in civic affairs, and was secretary of the Greater Waterloo Association when he was elected to the state senate.

Senator Bowman was born at Galesburg, Illinois, but moved to Hutchinson, Kansas, when a small boy. Soon after being left an orphan he came to Iowa, his guardian being a stockman, farmer and banker. Mr. Bowman graduated from the Ames Agricultural College, and after graduation was assistant in the Farm Crops Department under Professor P. G. Holden. Two years later he was made a full professor, and was given charge of the farm crops experimental work. Senator Bowman accompanied Professor Holden on the seed corn special trains in an educational campaign, and is said to be the originator of the "Seed Oats Special" trains that ran through Iowa about that time. For three years he was secretary of the Iowa Corn Growers' Association.

GIRL RUNS HOLSTEIN HERD

Ruth Ofstie, of Spring Valley, Wisconsin, feeds and looks after the Holstein herd owned by her father, Peter Ofstie. That she knows her work is shown by the fact that during December the herd led the local cow testing association, and Mr. Ofstie says that "had two of his cows that most dairymen would call pretty good ones been excluded the entire herd would have averaged over 50 lb. of butterfat." In reporting this the *Spring Valley Sun* says: "If more dads would take their young folks into the work as partners with responsibility and regular duties, half the troubles of, for and with the boys and girls would be sunk without trace."

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

NATIONAL POLAND-CHINA JOURNAL, SHELBYVILLE, INDIANA



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cts. for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.00. National Record records your Poland-Chinas.

Life Membership \$10.00

No Dues. No Assessments. Saves half in recording fees.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.



KING RAG APPLE PLUM COPIA

is one of our herd bulls. He is a show bull and sires show animals. He is backed by big producers as his dam produced 30.47 lb. butter in 7 days, 120.63 lb. butter in 30 days, with a daily milk average of 92.3 lb. as a five-year-old, while as a six-year-old, she made 33.26 lb. butter in 7 days.

Our herds contain 120 head of high class purebred Holstein dairy cattle and are under State and Federal Supervision.

Stock we sell makes good wherever it goes. Let us sell some to you.

L. N. MACK & SON FLOYD E. MACK
Montrose, Penna.



ONE OF OUR MILKERS

This cow and 21 of her stablemates of all ages, averaged 10,782 lb. milk in a year of Cow Testing Association work.

You can obtain good stock at farmers' prices here. Then, too, this herd is ACCREDITED.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

F. JONES, Manager
R. D. No. 4 Centerville, Pa.

Choice Young Cows

Good Size, Type and Producing Capacity

YEARLING HEIFERS AND HEIFER CALVES

King Reliance Lockhart Veeman heads this herd. His dam holds the world's record in the Dairyman's Division with her record of 882.10 lb. butter, 15,837.7 lb. milk made as a senior four-year-old. She is also a New York State Fair prize winner.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision—Last test clean

DAN E. ANDERSON

R. D. 3. Norwich, N. Y.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

FANCY POULTRY—30 varieties. Catalogue free. HERMAN BLUMER, BERGER, MO.

READY TO LAY—White Leghorn Pullets \$1.50. ELLA WHITWOOD, Hudson, Ill.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. Order early. K. HINSHLWOOD, Englishtown, N. J.

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FOR SALE, Pure Buff Cochins Bantams. Pullets \$3, Cockerels \$4. WYCHWOOD FARM, Box 884, STAMFORD, CONN.

WHITE FACED BLACK SPANISH cockerels and pullets for sale. FLOYD RINEHART, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

PEAFOWL, Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, Wild Geese, Ducks. Free circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

CHOICE MAMMOTH BRONZE Turkeys from Boston winners. ELSIE HALLOCK, Washington Depot, Conn.

BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, twelve weeks' old, \$1 each. No better breeding. Don't delay. WALHALLA POULTRY FARM, Noblesville, Ind.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN BABY CHICKS, from hens on our farm. Blood tested and trap-nested, also chicks four other breeds; order early, don't delay. Send for catalog. WALHALLA POULTRY FARM, Box H. B., Noblesville, Ind.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS from my own breeding stock; nothing but two- and three-year-old hens used in matings, with young, vigorous cockerels; ready for delivery after February 10. Price, \$22 per 100. Order now; 20% deposit books order, and assures delivery date. J. F. WINEKE, Reisterstown, Md.

CHESTER COUNTY BABY CHICKS
Black and White Leghorns\$10 per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds\$12 per 100
White and Silver Wyandottes\$13 per 100
Jersey Giants\$22 per 100
Larger Lots Cheaper. 1,000 chick orders a specialty.

GEORGE S. CULLEN,

Box H

ELKVIEW, PA.

CANARIES

FOR SALE—Canaries, guaranteed, \$8. All kinds cage birds. GEORGE T. POSTER, 427 2d Street, Greenport, L. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE—Male Canaries, \$5. Wanted—Female ring neck pheasant. W. J. BRYANT, UNION, MAINE.

DOGS

SHEPHERD PUPS—Guaranteed from heel working stock. FAIR OAKS FARM, NORWOOD, MINN.

PUREBRED NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES. Beautiful Specimens. Specially priced. Write Mr. ALFRED GREGERSON, Foosland, Ill.

CHOICE COLLIE PUPPIES—Handsome, intelligent. NORRIDGEWOOD FARM, NORTH STONINGTON, CONN.

PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIE PUPS, Shomount strain, males \$15.00. GEORGE GORANS, BENSON, MINN.

PEDIGREED AIRDALE PUPPIES—eight weeks old, sound, healthy stock, priced right. SUPERIOR KENNELS, PINCONNING, MICH.



HUNTING DOGS—Coon, possum, skunk and rabbit dogs. Reduced prices. Sent on trial. SAM. STEPHENSON, Covington, Tenn.

FOR SALE—Collie pups, 4 months' old, from heel driving parents, \$15.00. JOHN C. RADY, Oakfield, Wis.

FOR SALE—Very beautiful registered pointer bitch, nine months old, just right to breed for an early litter of puppies. Priced very reasonably. For particulars write D. A. LOUGH, Waveland, Indiana.

FOR SALE—German Police Pups, five months old, from imported stock. The kind that is bred for business. O. B. LIBBY, WARREN, MAINE.

ENGLISH COLLIE PUPS—Every one guaranteed imported into U. S. A. Shipped C. O. D. Males and spayed females \$15.00. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, POPE MILLS, N. Y.

DAHLIAS—WHITE ESKIMO dogs, pedigree, \$15 to \$25. Dahlias, 25, \$2; 75, \$5; not labeled, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$5; labeled all different varieties. Perennial Phlox mixed, 15, \$1; 50, \$2. TUCKAHOE DAHLIA GARDENS, Denton, Maryland.

BEAUTIFUL PUREBRED NEWFOUNDLAND female, 9 mo. old, black with white collar. A real companion for children. Also little puppies. Mrs. OLIVE CARMONY, MANILLA, IND.



LIVE STOCK

DUROC BOARS—Club winners. Great Orion Sensation blood. RALPH WILSON & DAUGHTERS, Bloomville, Ohio.

SPOTTED POLAND-CHINA spring boars and gilts, pigs weaning age, priced right. H. E. RALSTON, MARENGO, OHIO.

FOR SALE REGISTERED OXFORD RAM LAMBS, Well grown, sire imported. Also one yearling ram bred in Canada. OSCAR SHIRLEY, HOULTON, MAINE

PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

ALFALFA and all kinds of hay. Ask for delivered prices. HARRY D. GATES COMPANY, Jackson, Michigan.

COSSACK AND GRIMM'S Alfalfa Seed, hardest and best. Send Postal for samples and folder giving full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, COTTONWOOD, S. D.

COSSACK AND GRIMM'S Alfalfa Seed and Sweet Clover, hardest and best. Send Postal for samples and folder giving full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, COTTONWOOD, S. D.

ALFALFA SEED 95% pure \$7.50 per bushel; hulled white sweet clover, 95% pure \$5.00 per bushel. Track here; Sacks free. GEO. BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

HONEY—Amber, guaranteed pure, best in the land, 5 lb. pail, postpaid 3d zone, \$1.10. B. J. DENTON, DANVILLE, N. Y.

DELICIOUS WHITE HONEY for sale. 60 lb. can boxed, 13 cents per lb. F. O. B. Lodi. WM. HABERMAN, Lodi, Wis.

TOBACCO—Postpaid, natural red leaf, free from dirt and insect poison. Chewing, 10 pounds \$3.00, smoking \$1.75. J. A. MILES, Martin, Tenn.

HONEY FOR SALE—New crop direct from producer. Also Sweet Clover seed. Write for prices. JOHN A. SHREHAN, Falmouth, Kentucky, Route No. 4.

CEMETERY MEMORIALS from Vermont marble and granite. Reduced prices. Artistic designs. Send for our new catalogue. THE TEMPLE BROTHERS, RUTLAND, VERMONT.

BARREL LOTS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED CROCKERY, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for particulars. E. SWASEY & COMPANY, PORTLAND, MAINE

UNLEACHED HARDWOOD ASHES improves meadows, pastures, orchards, wheat, oats, corn, lawns, flower gardens. Free Circular. Agents wanted. GEORGE STEVENS, PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO, CANADA.

DR. PATRICK E. QUINN

Doctor Patrick E. Quinn, who has been in charge of tuberculosis eradication work in Pennsylvania on behalf of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry since 1918, died at his home in Harrisburg, Sunday morning, January 19th.

Doctor Quinn with his family was visiting at his father-in-law's home in Sassaman, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, during the Christmas holidays, where he had a billious attack. He was not confined to bed, however, and after about a week came back to Harrisburg, where pneumonia developed, from which he died.

Doctor Quinn, who was greatly liked by the livestock men with whom he came in contact, had been connected with the United States Bureau of Animal Industry for about thirty years. In 1914 and 1915 he was stationed in Pennsylvania when the foot and mouth disease was so bad in the east, and largely because of his good work at that time and the favorable impression he made on livestock owners in the state he was appointed to his position three years later.

Doctor Quinn was born in Indianapolis March 29, 1872. He was regarded as one of the leading authorities on animal diseases, particularly bovine tuberculosis, in the Federal Department of Agriculture. A wide circle of cattle owners, veterinarians and friends regret his loss. He is survived by a widow, three daughters and one son.

HE MADE MONEY

Last spring, Tom Nesbit of Chehalis, Washington, attended a stock sale on the M. P. Frame ranch. He there bought a young Holstein bull calf for \$40.00. He knew the breeding back of the calf as did Mr. Frame but Mr. Nesbit was the highest bidder and got the animal. About the middle of December he sold the calf to the Carnation Milk Company for \$500.00

THIRTEEN YEARS OLD AND STILL GOOD

Sometime ago M. W. Poynor of Yakima, Washington, attended a sale where a dairyman dispersed his herd consisting of grade cows with one purebred. It was Christeria Ormsby Hengerveld, thirteen years old. Mr. Poynor purchased her for \$45.00 and then sold her to O. A. Seward of Armstrong, who paid \$137.50 for her. Mr. Seward placed his herd in the Yakima County Cow Testing Association. Christeria produced in a year 16,545 lb. milk, 510.50 lb. butterfat, not only heading the Cow Testing Association but also making a State record for C. T. A. work.

PROFITABLE COLLEGE FARM

An annual net profit of \$2,327 has been made during the past three years on the 170-acre farm owned by the McPherson College, McPherson, Kansas. A United States Department of Agriculture statistician has kept tab on twenty McPherson County farms during the same period and they only made an average net profit of \$1,332. Some of the difference in income may be due to better equipment on the college farm, but much of it is because of a better system in farming followed.

Prof. R. E. Mohler who is in charge of the agricultural department at the college is largely responsible for the farm methods that have been developed. The college farm is handled by S. Milton Dell, a senior student who is also an assistant in the department. He and his wife live on the farm. The farm work is largely done by college students who in that way earn a part of their expenses. The college owns a herd of twenty-two Holsteins of which eight are purebreds. One of the three-year-olds is producing 55 lb. of milk daily. Three of the older cows produce 10,000 lb. milk in a year, one reached 13,000 lb. The milk is sold to the college dormitory and in the town of McPherson.

The bull calves are fattened for veal and sold to the college dormitory.

The productivity of the college farm has been enhanced by a systematic rotation of crops. The crops are rotated in the following order: Alfalfa, followed by a sorghum crop then corn, after which the land is put in wheat for three years. The rest of the land is winter plowed for oats. The 170-acre college farm is divided as follows between various crops: Wheat, 88.9 acres; alfalfa, 36.22 acres; corn, 18.23 acres; oats, 10 acres; sudan grass, 5.54 acres; kafir, 4.51 acres; waste land, 2.75 acres; lots and livestock yard, 2.31 acres; farmstead, 2.86 acres.

Because of the methods used on the college farm its net worth has increased during the past three years. Its value three years ago was \$33,485 and last year it was \$34,526, according to the report of Mr. Nichols, the U. S. A. statistician. The farm buildings and fences are kept in excellent repair, and the college can be proud of its experimental farm.

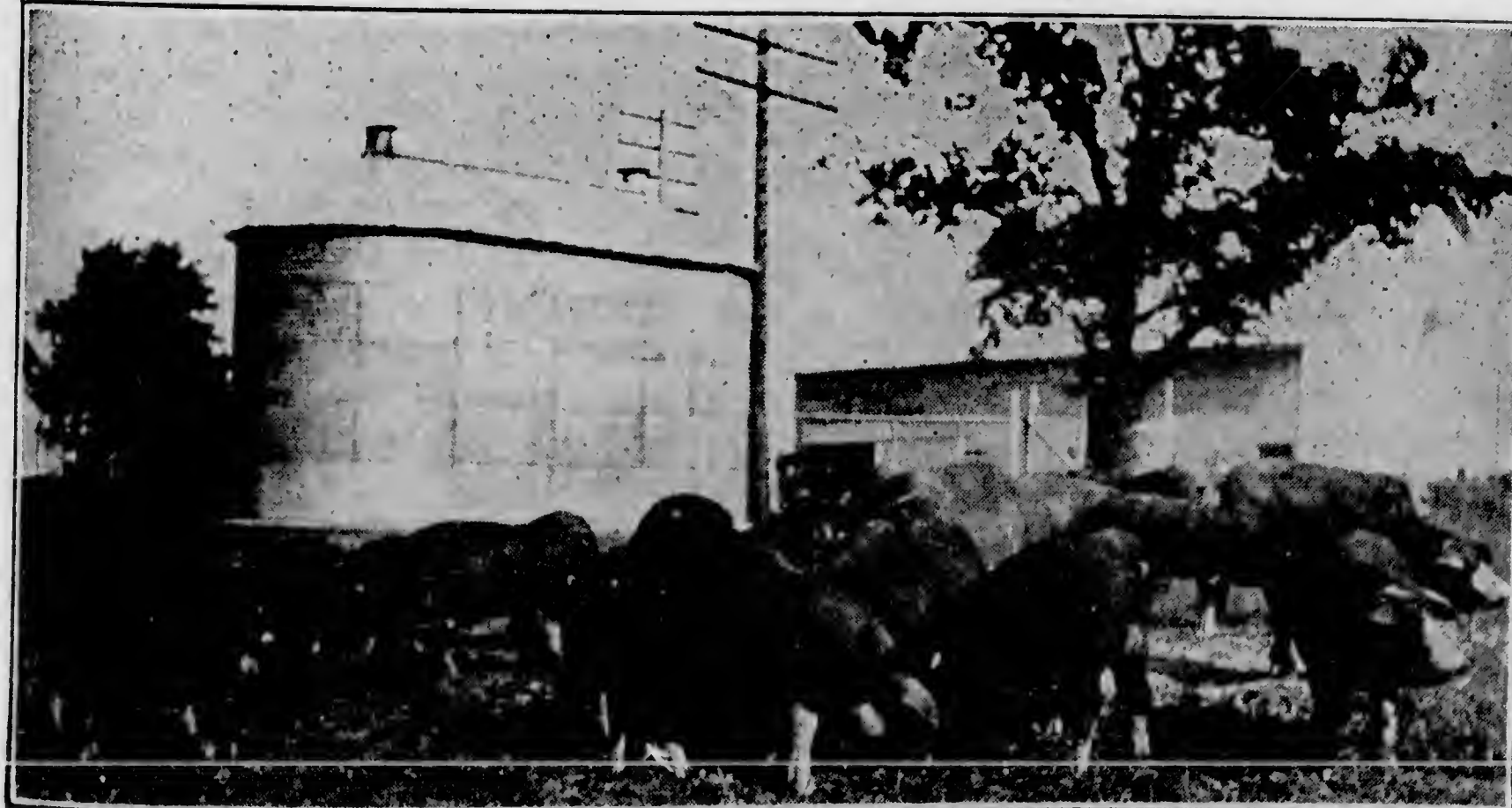
DECREASES WORK AND INCREASES PROFITS

R. H. Magill, of Joplin, Mo., a year ago had a herd which consisted of thirteen grade and purebred Holsteins. He discarded the grades and kept just six of the best purebreds. To-day he is getting more milk from the six than he used to get from the whole thirteen and, although the average cost of feed is higher, his net profits are much greater. Only the heifers from the best cows are raised and Mr. Magill is building his herd on a foundation of good type and big production.

Cow peas, soybeans, silage and alfalfa are used for roughage and corn is grown for part of the grain ration. Bran and oilmeal are purchased to balance the ration.

For two years Mr. Magill has been a member of the Jasper-Newton cow testing association.

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



Full Information Free—Write Today for Sample Copy.

This Journal keeps you posted on the care and feeding of the hog. Much valuable information, worth many times your investment.

COMBINE THE COW and SOW as the real MORTGAGE lifter.

Advertising rates on economy basis. Don't miss a single copy of this interesting Journal.

Subscription 1 year, 50c; 3 years, \$1.

THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : : Bluffton, Ohio

Big Milkers and High Testers Combined

Bull born April 26, 1925.
Right in every way, 7/10 black, well marked.

His dam, Hillside Rhododendron produced 35.15 lb. butter in seven days. She averaged 92 b. milk a day for 30 days, average fat, 4.29%.

His sire is from a cow that produced 3,019.6 lb. milk, 135.83 lb. butter in 30 days.

The dam and sire's dam averaged 96.3 lb. milk a day for 30 days, with an average test of 3.93%.
Persistence—Production—High Testing.

HILLSIDE AND SPRING-BROOK FARMS Trucksville, Penna.

Herd recently passed Another Clean Test.



PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD

Reported sold for \$110,000. California's grand champion show bull and sire of show stock. Behind him is the highest yearly backing known, his seven nearest dams average in yearly work 1,181.81 lb. butter.

He is the sire of our herd bull BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO who is siring splendid animals.

Our herd is ACCREDITED and we can supply your need of good cattle.

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfeld, Bradford Co., Pa.

100 ENVELOPES

and 200 5½x8½ Note or Lettersheets,

printed with your name and address and postpaid to you, \$1.00. Send \$1.00 for one year's subscription to our farm and home journal and 25c extra to pay postage and get a trial box of stationery free. Send cash with order to

Fletcher's Farming

Hondo, Texas

HOLSTEINS FOR THE SOUTH

"While the South as a whole is not favorable to the Holstein cow yet, because of her real worth she is steadily and surely invading all parts of it," reports Paul M. Reaves of the Bellwood Dairy Stock Farm, Maryville, Tennessee.

Within the last few weeks, the following animals have left the Bellwood herd to do their part in the Holstein growth of the South. Bellwood Ormsby Butter Boy went to C. E. Donegan, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Bellwood King Johanna to J. G. Stein of Shepherd, Tenn.; Bellwood Keystone Ormsby Lad to J. M. Craddock of Greeneville, Tenn. Mr. Craddock secured his foundation animals from this herd two years ago. Some time ago Mr. Elmer Brown, in the interest of Mr. J. T. Christiansen, bought a Bellwood bull to use in his herd at Miami, Fla. Recently he returned and purchased a carload of Holstein females, securing nine cows and heifers from this herd, including some very high quality cattle. In the early spring, Forrest Moss, a calf club boy of Chattanooga, Tenn., purchased a heifer calf from here and with it won a trip to the National Dairy Show.

The remainder of the herd, consisting of twenty-five head are now owned by Paul M. Reaves, who for the past two years has been a half owner of the herd; two years previous to that he was engaged as its manager. These include the State champion milk producer of all ages and breeds with 20,670 lb. milk in three-year-old form; the State champion two-year-old in the 305-day division; the State champion two-year-old in the seven-day division, and other record cows; one a 25-lb. five-year-old and one a 20-lb. twelve-year-old. This is one of the foundation cows with three A. R. O. daughters and an A. R. O. granddaughter.

Holsteins have been bred on the Bellwood Dairy Stock Farm for the past ten years. The foundation stock was brought from Michigan. The herd is federally accredited and has never contained a reactor or an aborter. A number of records have been made in this herd, some of which have not been exceeded in the state. The herd has been exhibited several times competing with some of the best northern herds yet receiving its proportion of the prizes both in the type and production classes.

The present herdsire at Bellwood is King Ormsby Pietertje Colantha, who was by a son of King of the Ormsbys and from a cow that as a three-year-old produced 17,760 lb. milk, 728 lb. butter in a year and as a four-year-old is credited with 20,390 lb. milk, 835 lb. butter. His predecessor was King Winona Johanna who was by a grandson of the noted Pennsylvania champion, Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna. The females in this herd have been mostly of Segis, Hengerveld, De Kol and Rag Apple breeding. Almost every animal in the present herd has a record or is from a record dam.

The Bellwood Stock and Dairy Farm

was started by J. L. Clark and James V. Hopkins, now the West Virginia Dairy Specialist. For two years Mr. Reaves was their herdsman and manager, then for two years he obtained a half interest in the herd and now has purchased the other half interest and intends to enlarge the herd in the near future.

Mr. Reaves will continue to operate the Bellwood Dairy and Stock Farm at its present location. The herd products are sold in Maryville on a retail route as whole milk, cream, buttermilk and cottage cheese and are sold strictly as Holstein products. There are more than twenty men retailing milk in the twin cities of Maryville and Alcoa. Most of the cows in this section are of Jersey blood. Only two of the milkmen sell Holstein milk yet between twenty and twenty-five per cent of the milk retailed in these two cities comes from the Bellwood Dairy. The price received, 15c a quart, is somewhat higher than that for the average of the Jersey milk.

CALF STOLEN

Sunday night, January 3, a purebred Holstein heifer calf was stolen from the barn of F. L. Cowles and W. F. Sommerfield near Oakfield, Wisconsin. The calf was three months old and was the daughter of a cow that made a big record about two years ago. Upon investigation it was found that the two thieves drove around the buildings, found out that no one was at home, then placed the calf in their cutter and drove away over a back road. It so happened that one of the farm workers was visiting a house on this road and saw the tracks. With Mr. Cowles and others they followed the tracks to a farm near Lamartine where the calf was transferred to an automobile and then sold to a local stock buyer, who was shipping stock over the railroad. The thieves received a check of \$15.70 for the animal which was valued at more than \$100.00.

MILK FOR HEALTH

Evidence that as milk consumption is increased tuberculosis diminishes, is shown in reports from Philadelphia. In 1918 the Philadelphia consumption of milk was represented by the figure 97 as compared with 134 in the year 1924. The figure for the tuberculosis death rate in 1918 was 211, while in 1924 the figures 104 are representative.

TENANT FARMER WANTED on 200 acre farm situated in State of New Jersey. To take possession April 1st. Write Arthur Danks, Allamuchy, N. J.

An Eastern woman, stopping at a hotel on the Pacific Coast, rang the bell the morning of her arrival and was greatly surprised when a Japanese boy opened the door and came in. "I just pushed the button three times for a maid," she said sternly as she dived under the bed covers. "Yes," the little fellow replied, "me she."

GRAVES OWNS PRODUCERS

E. W. Graves of South Apalachin, New York, has a registered Holstein dairy that evidently consists of producers. At the present time he is milking sixteen cows, of which three members have been milked continuously since last April and May, and five of the others are heifers in their first lactation period. Yet, Mr. Graves is sending to the shipping station six and one-half cans of milk daily or about 550 lb.

Last March Mr. Graves saw an ad in the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN inserted by Miller Brothers of Clarks Summit, Pa., offering for sale their high class herdsire "King Sadie Vale Hengerveld Ormsby." Through articles in this paper Mr. Graves had learned the value of the Miller herd which has been established longer than any other herd in the state. He acted promptly and secured the bull. He reports that the first calves dropped in his herd and sired by King Sadie Vale Hengerveld Ormsby are just arriving and that they are "exceedingly nice, large, straight calves and, like their sire, are light in color." As his name indicates the present Graves herdsire is a son of King Sadie Vale Hengerveld and is from one of the best daughters of Sir Veeman Hengerveld. This cow, S. V. Effie, made a record of 1,085.6 lb. butter from over 24,000 lb. milk in a year and officially tested as a two-year-old, three-year-old, four-year-old and five-year-old she made creditable seven-day records, all four of which were over 24 lb. butter in a week.

Mr. Graves is located in the township of Owego and the cattlemen in this district, particularly the Holstein breeders, are working to have the bovine population of this town tested under the accredited herd plan. About 75% of the cattle owners have already signed for the test and Mr. Graves reports that they hope at least 90% may be secured in the near future so that the entire township may be tested by spring.

A STATE OWNED CHAMPION

Recently, Yankton Pauline Gerben Colantha, 552256, a Holstein-Friesian cow, bred, developed and owned by the Yankton State Hospital, Yankton, S. Dak., completed a 305-day record which credits her with the State Record for both milk and butter in the senior 4-year-old division.

Her production in 305 days was 19,595.8 lb. of milk containing 608.43 lb. fat equivalent to 760.53 lb. butter. The record was made in Class A.

In the class she displaces another cow of the State Hospital herd, Yankton Ruby Pontiac, who produced 15,250.7 lb. milk, 608.26 lb. butter.

Pauline is the result of three generations of Yankton breeding. Her sire was used in the State Hospital herd for line breeding, then was sold to E. E. Warfield of Gayville, S. Dak. A son of this cow was sold to H. J. Marks of Gayville, S. Dak. The State Hospital prizes her two daughters looking to them to surpass their dam's production.

Yankton Pauline Gerben Colantha as a junior two-year-old was credited with a production of 13,284.4 lb. milk, 552.76 lb. butter, the highest record at that time in the state for her class. As a junior three-year-old she produced 21,485.1 lb. milk, 872.24 lb. butter which was also a state record when made.

ZIMMERMAN HERD ADVERTISES THE BREED

The work of the Holstein herd owned by Lewis A. Zimmerman of Lehigh, Pa., during the past year in the Carbon County Cow Testing association is a splendid advertisement for the Holstein breed. The Zimmerman herd, mostly registered animals with a few grade Holsteins, made the splendid average showing of 519.6 lb. fat, 15,958 lb. milk for twenty cows. This herd is the first herd enrolled in a Pennsylvania cow testing association that ever averaged over 500 lb. butterfat and is also the first herd to contain nine cows that each produced over 500 lb. butterfat in a year while enrolled in cow testing association work.

"Pet" a member of the L. A. Zimmerman herd heads the association with the remarkable record of 723.4 lb. fat, 23,594 lb. milk. "Segis" owned by Wallace Drumheller also of Lehigh, is credited with 698.3 lb. fat, 17,896 lb. milk; "Emma" a member of the L. A. Zimmerman herd its third with 650.4 lb. fat, 18,485 lb. milk; "Kate" a stablemate, although only a two-year-old, stands next with 578.4 lb. fat, 16,045 lb. milk; "Pauline" another two-year-old is seventh with 571.3 lb. fat, 18,249 lb. milk. "Mabel" is credited with 560.1 lb. fat, 15,453 lb. milk and Stella with 548 lb. Mr. Drumheller owns Rosebud with 574.7 lb. fat to her credit, while Adam Begel owns Colantha with 570.6 lb. fat from 20,119 lb. milk.

The first ten cows in this association are all registered Holsteins. There are forty-three cows that exceeded 400 lb. of fat, one is of mixed breeding, the others are all black and white.

The Carbon County Cow Testing association closed its first year of operation December 31, 1925 with fourteen members, of which one was in the association for nine months only. This association has made a wonderful showing as the Zimmerman herd now stands first in the state for average production while the registered Holstein herd of Mr. Drumheller has the second highest herd average for butterfat made during the year 1925 in Pennsylvania cow testing association work. Elmer Frey of Lehigh has six cows that each produced over 500 lb. butterfat during the year. The Carbon County association has the highest average milk production in the state for 1925 and stands second for butterfat production, losing first place by only one-tenth of a pound. Nineteen cows in this association produced over 500 lb. butterfat and no other association in the state equaled this showing during 1925. The average milk production per cow for the year was 9,650 lb. and of butterfat 333.4 lb.

Auctioneering Is A Profession!



GLENN R. MEAD
THE "LIVE WIRE AUCTIONEER"

says that to obtain success in his particular vocation the following characteristics are required:

SALESMANSHIP

This is the first and outstanding feature. To be a good salesman, the first requirement is *To Create Desire* in the minds of people. In order to accomplish this, one must know the value of the goods he has to offer and present them in their true light. Salesmanship should inspire and command confidence.

SINCERITY

Be honest with yourself and with others—It always pays in the long run.

HUMOR

A good auctioneer does not forget that his audience is fun-loving, so his sayings, stories or actions should cause ripples of mirth to break forth occasionally to relieve the monotony.

EVIDENTLY
MEAD'S THE MAN
for your sale.

To Reserve Dates, phone or write

GLENN R. MEAD

The Auctioneer

East Aurora New York

Back of our Herdsire

King Pietje Aaggie Pontiac

are four direct descendant dams

	lb. milk	lb. butter
First	564.2	31.79
Second	542.4	25.31
Third	679.4	31.05
Fourth	659.2	34.32
Average	611.3	30.61

He is a real show bull. His offspring look good and ARE good. Let us supply YOUR NEEDS.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

ROBERT I. SPRINGER,
R. D. 1, Susquehanna Co., Factoryville, Pa.

**Young Stock For Sale**

At prices that the

Everyday Breeder and Dairyman

can well afford to pay.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS
SCRANTON, PA.

Herd under the Accredited Plan

For Your Next Bull

A son of KING ORMSBY PONTIAC CREATOR whose EIGHT nearest dams average over 35 lb. butter in a week.

From a daughter of LONG BEACH DE KOL KORNDYKE, whose dam made 1,226.27 lb. butter in a year.

Big records, short time and yearly, appear in every line of their pedigrees.

The young bulls are show animals and their dams prize winners.

This herd has never had any T. B. or Abortion.

DAVID FALCONER
SCOTTVILLE MICHIGAN

A SPLENDID FOUNDATION

In April, 1917, George Black, of Sandusky, Michigan, purchased at a sale a three-year-old purebred Holstein, Jedda Patient De Kol. She was a splendid animal, a show cow and a producer. As a three-year-old she milked around 12,000 lb. in a year and as a six-year-old around 16,000 lb. She was a daughter of Sir Beach Hengerveld Segis, a grandson of King Segis.

A little later Mr. Black purchased a young bull from J. H. Witty, of Howell, Michigan. This was a son of King Segis Pontiac Howell, another grandson of King Segis. Then later on he purchased another bull of the Segis family.

When Mr. Black decided to sell his herd December 16, 1925, he had nine purebred females and three bull calves to offer besides one heifer which had been given to his daughter. In the meantime he had sold four purebred females and four bulls to neighbors.

These nine purebred females, six of which were milking, averaged \$197 a head under the hammer while the three bull calves averaged \$65, making a grand total of \$1,969 for the purebreds. His grade cows had achieved a splendid reputation for production and they were daughters and granddaughters of his Segis herd bulls. One of the grades led the local cow testing association for the month previous to the sale producing 1,485 lb. milk and 62.3 lb. fat. Last year she produced 10,313 lb. milk from 366.8 lb. fat. She was sold in the sale for \$187.50. Three grade cows and three grade calves brought \$652 or an average of \$107.00.

A LADY'S HERD

Mrs. E. Franz of Niles, Michigan, had high cow and high herd for the month of December in the South Berrien Cow Testing Association. Her Holstein herd averages 39.43 lb. of butterfat, 1,158.5 lb. milk. The high cow was Levina Johanna Clay, with 79.04 lb. butterfat, 1,867.7 lb. milk. Another member of the herd was fifth with 55.25 lb. fat and still another was eighth with 52.90 lb. fat. "Lady," a purebred Holstein owned by F. J. Plym, was second with 62.51 lb. fat for the month.

GASSNER BUYS HERDSIRE

Frank Gassner of Marathon, Wisconsin, recently purchased a nice bull from Mike Gau of Marathon City. The dam of the animal has produced 67 lb. milk in a day with an average test of four per cent fat. The sire is Sir Felecia Butter Boy Homestead, whose dam has a year record of 992 lb. butter.

HALF A TON OF MILK DAILY

Harold D. Morgan of Rosendale, Wisconsin, has about fifty head of purebred Holsteins, but is only milking twenty-one at present. He delivers over one-half ton of milk daily at the local Libby-McNeal receiving station. The average test is 3.6 per cent.

OVERFIELD RETIRES

In 1912 William Overfield, of Skinners Eddy, Pa., had been breeding Holsteins. On January 16th he disposed of his herd as he is going to Florida to locate. Before he took up farming for a livelihood Mr. Overfield was an engineer on the D. L. & W. railroad.

The Overfield herd was raised with the idea of profitable production and any cows that did not produce at a profit were discarded. The foundation of the herd was built on the blood of Lipkje De Kol Burke, a bull that formerly headed the B. F. Jones herd and whose blood is found in many of the best northern Pennsylvania cattle. The herd bull, Ridge Farm Korndyke Rag Apple, was a son of Idyllwilde Korndyke Dionagen, one of the good herd sires owned by Arthur Robinson, of Montrose, Pa. The dam is a daughter of Rag Apple Korndyke Mercedes.

The Overfield herd had a splendid reputation as it was free from abortion and had never had a reactor. It had always been enrolled in cow testing association work and some of the cows had made about 500 lb. of fat and nearly 14,000 lb. of milk in a year under ordinary conditions.

BIGGEST IN STATE

A herd of 150 purebred and grade Holsteins are owned by the Swauger Land and Stock Company which is building a new dairy barn 212 feet long and 40 feet wide on their farm near Mackay in Custer county, Idaho. This will be the largest dairy barn in Idaho and will house the largest dairy herd in the state, which next May will be increased to 200 or more.

A cheese factory on the dairy ranch near Mackay, takes all of the milk and converts it into cheese on the farm where the cattle are pastured in the summer and the feed for the cows in the winter time is produced, so that the products of this farm are reduced to the lowest possible bulk and weight and the highest possible value before leaving the farm for the markets of the world.

SELLS TWO BULLS

P. H. Naber, manager of the Seven Spring Farm, Muscatine, Iowa, recently sold two purebred Holstein bulls. One went to Wm. Stock, of Lone Tree, the other to Van Camp Brothers, of Muscatine. Mr. Stock purchased an eleven-month-old bull, while the Van Camp Brothers obtained a yearling bull, a grandson of Sir Johanna Fayne.

ROOSTER OR COW

At Sioux City recently a Buff Orpington rooster sold for \$205.00 and the same day a purebred Holstein cow sold for \$200.00 at a sale at Fort Dodge. Strange to say the local newspapers gave the rooster a few lines of notice but devoted considerable space to the cow, telling of the advantage and profit in raising purebred stock.

Just for Fun**OUR HIRED MAN**

I'd like to meet the feller at the dairy who counts the bacteria. Some job!

The boss says every dairy farmer oughter keep a diary—not about himself, maybe, but about his herd.

I remember the time I used to think a bale of hay on the head and a bucket of water in each hand was balanced rations.

Says the boss, "Come, cold weather, we'll have heaps of time to give the milk cows a grand cleaning." Huh! I notice that once clean a cow is lots easier to keep clean right along.

When I asked the boss what was he laffin' at, he said: "Jim Henkin's wife asked him for a new fur coat. Mebbe he'll put his machinery in the shed this winter. He'll save enough to pay for the coat."

Ever since I learnt to do things without bein' told I like my bosses better.

A college professor who prided himself on his self-control, and who never drank anything, was invited to a dinner party by a society woman whose dinners were known to be rather gay, although she was a mother. As the professor expected, however, there was champagne, and, keeping himself well in hand, he drank a couple of glasses. Just at this point in the dinner, somebody suggested that the hostess should exhibit her children. She rang the bell, and the nurse appeared with a dainty pink basket in which reposed twins. When the nurse got around to the professor he rose, steadying himself and exclaimed:

"What a beautiful baby!"

Her coffee-colored husband had just completed an advantageous trade in the mule market, but Mrs. Jefferson Lee was perturbed.

"Rastus," she worried "yo-all tol' Mistah Jackson dat mule was gentle, an' yo' knows she's a reg'lar debbil. S'posin' she kicks Mistah Jackson. Den he'll bring dat mule back an' raise fits."

"Lissen, 'ooman," returned her husband tranquilly, "if dat mule breaks mah guarantee and kicks Mistah Jackson, Mistah Jackson ain't gwine bring nothin' back. No, ma'am. Ah knows dat mule!"

Of all the articles that a man wears, his hat alone fully, freely and flexibly interprets his personality. Your suit is buttoned on; your hosiery is drawn on; your glove is squeezed on; your shoe is laced on; but your hat is put on. Your hat, by its poise and pitch, angle and droop, can be made to take on as many varying moods as the face underneath. A hat may look aristocratic or vulgar, serious or humorous, gloomy or cheerful, dignified or flippant, radical or conservative, rakish or righteous, fresh or wilted, alive or dead.

"What's de name of dis infant?" demanded the colored parson who was officiating at the christening of Mandy's latest offspring.

"Her name am Opium Bryant," was the firm reply.

The parson protested: "Opium ain't no fit name for a gal!"

"Well, it fits dis gal," said Mandy, "for dey say opium comes from wild poppy, and dis chile's poppy suah am wild."

Two American negro soldiers were discussing musical instruments.

"Yas," said one, "Ise gwine to get me a eucalyptus."

"A what?" queried the other.

"A eucalyptus—dat's a musical instrument, fool."

"Go on, nigger! You can't kid me—dat's one of the books of the Bible."

A man in a club nodded toward a stalwart, broad-shouldered man and said: "He began as an office boy, I suppose, and worked his way up, step by step, to his present position of vast influence and power."

"No," was the reply, "not at all. He began as a star halfback and married the boss's daughter."

Mr. Prejudice is a cross-eyed Sam Patch who squints at whoever he is with and wabbles when he talks.

Almost always, though he may not know it himself, he is like the Highlander who said of his old gun that "it needed a new lock, a new barrel and a new stock."

Singleton—"There goes a woman I owe a great deal of happiness to."

Wigwag—"How's that?"

Singleton—"Well, about five years ago I asked her to marry me."

Wigwag—"But she evidently didn't."

Singleton—"Exactly."

When a rich man dies he leaves his riches behind and the world loses nothing; but when a great man dies the world is poorer because of the loss of a great mind.

He was a young dentist and also absent-minded. He tried to kiss her, and as she modestly objected he said, "Now this isn't going to hurt you a bit."—*Boston Transcript*.

"Why do you drink so much water, Edwin?" asked a mother of her 5-year-old son.

"So you won't have so much to wash me with," replied the youngster.

Oh, Mary, call your cattle home,
Across the sands of Dee;
So Mary brought her calves along
So all the world could see.

Mahwin King Johanna Rue

Heads the herd at Old Home Farm.

His sire is King of the Johanna Lads whose daughters are big producers.

His dam, Oakland Rue Fayne, has three different years made over 30 lb. butter in seven days, each time averaging over 90 lb. milk daily and is a cow of wonderful type and dairy quality.

We offer a few good dairy cows bred to him.

The Old Home Farm

E. B. Bennett or Drew Brothers

Allamuchy, New Jersey.



SUSQUEHANNA JUDGE SEGIS LEORALINE

stands at the head of Sunny Lawn Herd.

A bull of superb individuality, he is a grandson of DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA, and his eight nearest tested dams average 29.51 lb. butter in a week. His dam was a splendid show cow and his daughters in this ACCREDITED HERD are exceptionally promising.

We also have a few good bulls by him.

MURRAY A. MILLER
Milton, Penna., R. D. 3

WANTED A Breeder of Holsteins

to use this space, every issue, for a full year. The cost is *surprisingly low* and you will be telling your message, *twice-a-month* to the thousands of buyers who read

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Men who are building herds for Production and Profit.



Creamelle Korndyke Konigen

Our senior herdsire is a show bull of superior excellence. Study his conformation and note his many good points. He is of Segis, Korndyke and Creamelle blood and his dam, one of the best cows I ever owned, was a daughter of Walker Korndyke Copia.

The six nearest dams of CREAMELLE KORNDYKE KONIGEN have a daily milk average of 84 lb.

The daughters of this bull are well-grown, handsome, straight animals with large, square udders and they are profitable producers in their every day work.

This herd is ACCREDITED. We are in one of the best Holstein sections of Susquehanna County and stock you obtain here will make good for the purchasers.

A. L. Bowell & Son
THOMPSON PENNA.



One of Our Foundation Cows

Our herdsire is a son of the famous CREATOR from a double granddaughter of KING PONTIAC CHAMPION.

We offer, at an attractive price, Fresh Cows, also a couple of Springers due early in February, bred to our herdsire PABST CREATOR CHAMPION PIEBE; one a show cow sired by a 31-lb. show bull, the other a big, straight cow sired by King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje.

This herd is ACCREDITED.

BUSH BROS.
MONTROSE PENNA.



LAKESIDE RUEHS WEEDIE 572464

Official 7 day record

34.67 lb. butter, 533 lb. milk

Indiana State Record

Her dam produced 34.65 lb. butter in 7 days. A.R.O.

Lakeside Ruehs Weedie is the dam of

OLDENBURG ORMSBY ORATOR

a nine months old bull calf that we offer for sale.

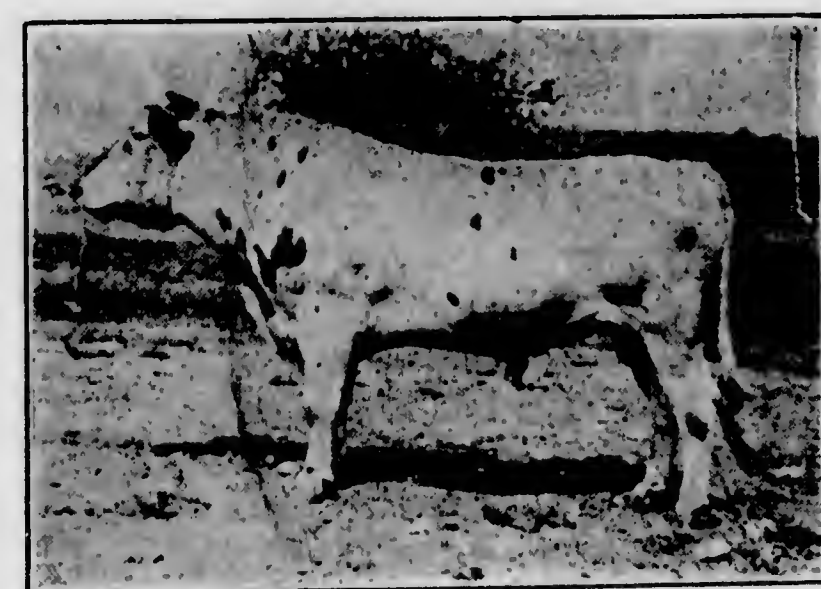
He was sired by MARATHON BESS BURKE 5th, a son of "Old Marathon" and from a daughter of "37" with over 20 lb. butter in 7 days at 26 months old and 800 lb. butter in a year as a Junior two-year-old. He has real dairy conformation, in color is about three-fourths dark, is handsomely marked and well grown.

This Herd is Clean and the bull is ready for light service.

\$350 will buy him

Oldenburg Farm
CHARLES WEIDLER, Owner
South Bend, Indiana

SYLVDAL HERD



Sir Champion Sylvia

our herd bull was sired by the noted Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, the best known son of that phenomenal producer, May Echo Sylvia.

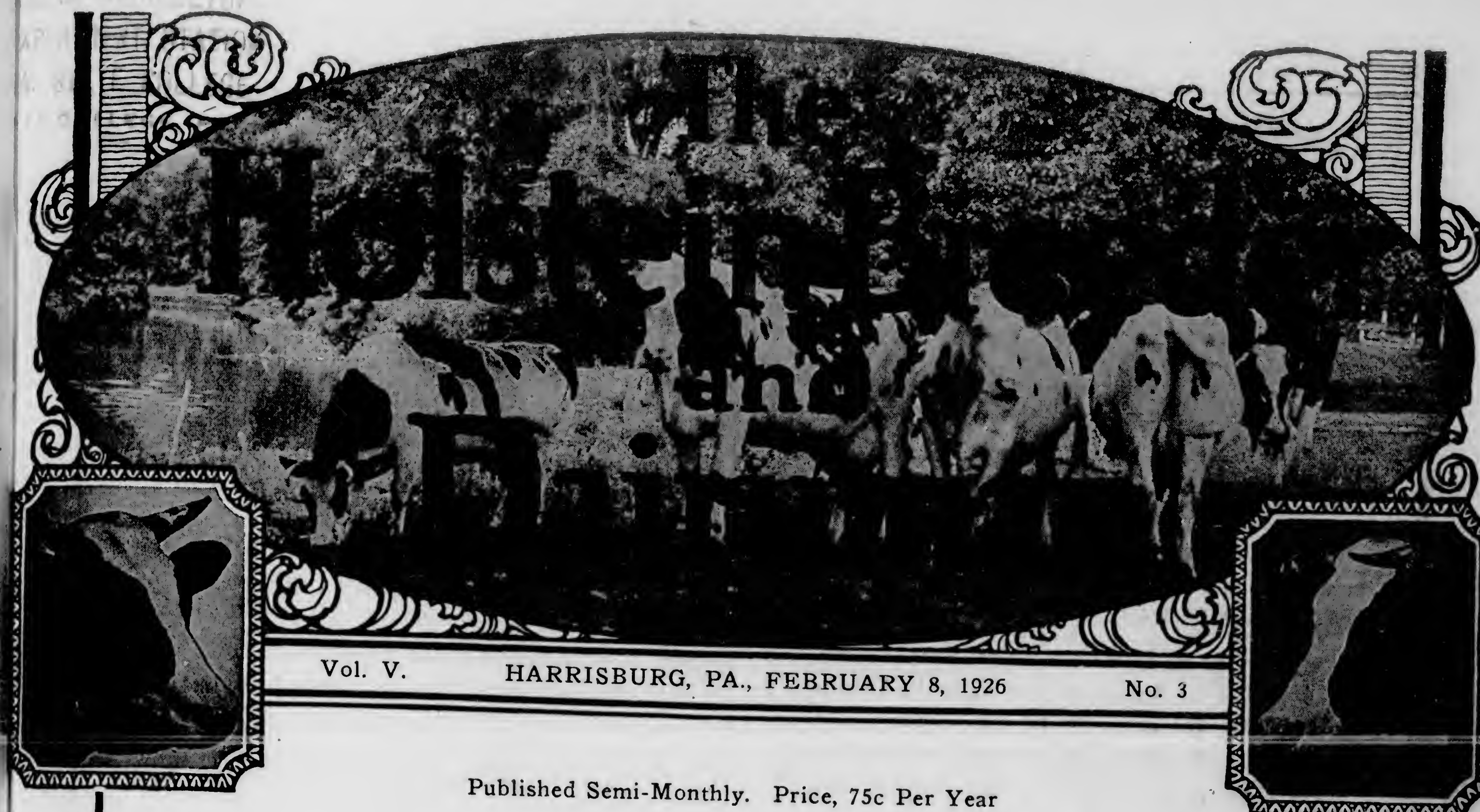
His dam made over 30 lb. butter in 7-day test and is from a cow that two different years produced over 37 lb. butter in a week.

The seven nearest dams of SIR CHAMPION SYLVIA average 35.43 lb. butter in their seven-day official work.

Sir Champion Sylvia heads a herd of real dairy producers—animals that make good at the pail and win prizes in the show ring.

Our herd is ACCREDITED. You take no chances on stock you buy here, while our prices will surprise and please you.

GLENN L. WARNER
Alligany Co., Cuba, New York, R. D. 5



Vol. V. HARRISBURG, PA., FEBRUARY 8, 1926 No. 3

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



THE W. A. WITHERS BARN AND HERD, ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.



One of Our Foundation Cows

Our herdsire is a son of the famous CREATOR from a double granddaughter of KING PONTIAC CHAMPION.

We offer, at an attractive price, Fresh Cows, also a couple of Springers due early in February, bred to our herdsire PABST CREATOR CHAMPION PIEBE; one a show cow sired by a 31-lb. show bull, the other a big, straight cow sired by King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje.

This herd is ACCREDITED.

BUSH BROS.
MONTROSE PENNA.

LOOK

Accredited Heifers at \$80 Each

Maple Grove Nora Marjorie Glista
Born Nov. 16, 1924.
Dam: Maple Grove Uneeda Ormsby Glista.
421.1 lb. milk, 16.86 lb. butter in 7 days as a heifer.

Maple Grove Uneeda Koningen Glista
Born Jan. 8, 1925.
Dam: Maple Grove Koningen Ormsby Glista.

Maple Grove Uneeda Ybma Glista
Born May 26, 1925.
Dam: Maple Grove Pontiac Betti.

Maple Grove Uneeda Nora Ybma Glista
Born June 12, 1925.
Dam: Maple Grove Maggie Spofford.
These four were sired by our junior sire.

Maple Grove Ybma Glista

Also **Maple Grove Uneeda Mercedes Glista**
Born Dec. 5, 1924.
Dam: Maple Grove Hesseltje Elgin.
Sire: CLEVER MODEL GLISTA, whose dam in the Cornell University herd made over 34 lb. butter in a week.

These heifers are bred right, built right, priced right and ARE right. They were raised in our ACCREDITED herd, and we live in Crawford County, one of Pennsylvania's three Modified Accredited Areas.

Special—To any buyer who will take the bunch we will make the price \$375, or just \$75 apiece.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM
F. Jones, Mgr. Centerville, Pa., R. D. 4

Central Penna. Dispersal Sale!

Friday, March 19, 1926

35 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS 35

Est. G. D. Tinsman

Sale will be held on the Tinsman Farm, which is 1½ miles east of Williamsport, Pa. This farm can be reached just off Susquehanna Trail, east of the city limits.

The Herd is Under State and Federal Supervision

These animals go at your price

One 30.42-lb. cow with 624-lb. of milk and 4 daughters.
One 26.81-lb. 3-year-old and daughter and son.
One 26.77-lb. three-year-old and 2 daughters.
One 26.35-lb. cow.
One 24.97-lb. 3-year-old and her daughter.
One 24.75-lb. 3-year-old and her daughter.
One 23.24-lb. cow with 579.7 lb. of milk.
One 20.07-lb. 2-year-old from 20-lb. 2-year-old dam.
Others with official records.

Herdsire Blacres Grandess King, four-year-old, with 13 daughters in the sale. His dam, a 28-lb. four-year-old, his sire, Cornucopia Ormsby Lad.

Catalog ready. Write at once for copy to

H. H. BLAIR, Mgr.
32 West Fourth St. Williamsport, Pa.

Auctioneer—Geo. W. Baxter, Elmira, N. Y.
In the box R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y.



LAKESIDE RUEHS WEEDIE 572464

Official 7 day record

34.67 lb. butter, 533 lb. milk

Indiana State Record

Her dam produced 34.65 lb. butter in 7 days. A.R.O.

Lakeside Ruehs Weedie is the dam of

OLDENBURG ORMSBY ORATOR

a nine months old bull calf that we offer for sale.

He was sired by MARATHON BESS BURKE 5th, a son of "Old Marathon" and from a daughter of "37" with over 20 lb. butter in 7 days at 26 months old and 800 lb. butter in a year as a Junior two-year-old. He has real dairy conformation, in color is about three-fourths dark, is handsomely marked and well grown.

This Herd is Clean and the bull is ready for light service.

\$350 will buy him

Oldenburg Farm

CHARLES WEIDLER, Owner
South Bend, Indiana

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. V

HARRISBURG, PA., FEBRUARY 8, 1926

No. 3

The Best Holstein Herd in the "Garden Spot"

LANCASTER COUNTY, Pennsylvania, is one of the banner agricultural counties of the United States. Some well versed agricultural authorities have stated that if the figures of the crop production of this county were added to the value of the livestock produced that no other county in the entire country could equal the showing, acre for acre. Lovers of Lancaster County call it the "Garden Spot" and the Cow Testing Association of the county is



DIJKSTRA SEGIS CREAMELLE

502.2 lb. butterfat, 14,731 lb. milk last year in the Garden Spot C. T. A., second highest record for milk and third highest for butterfat.

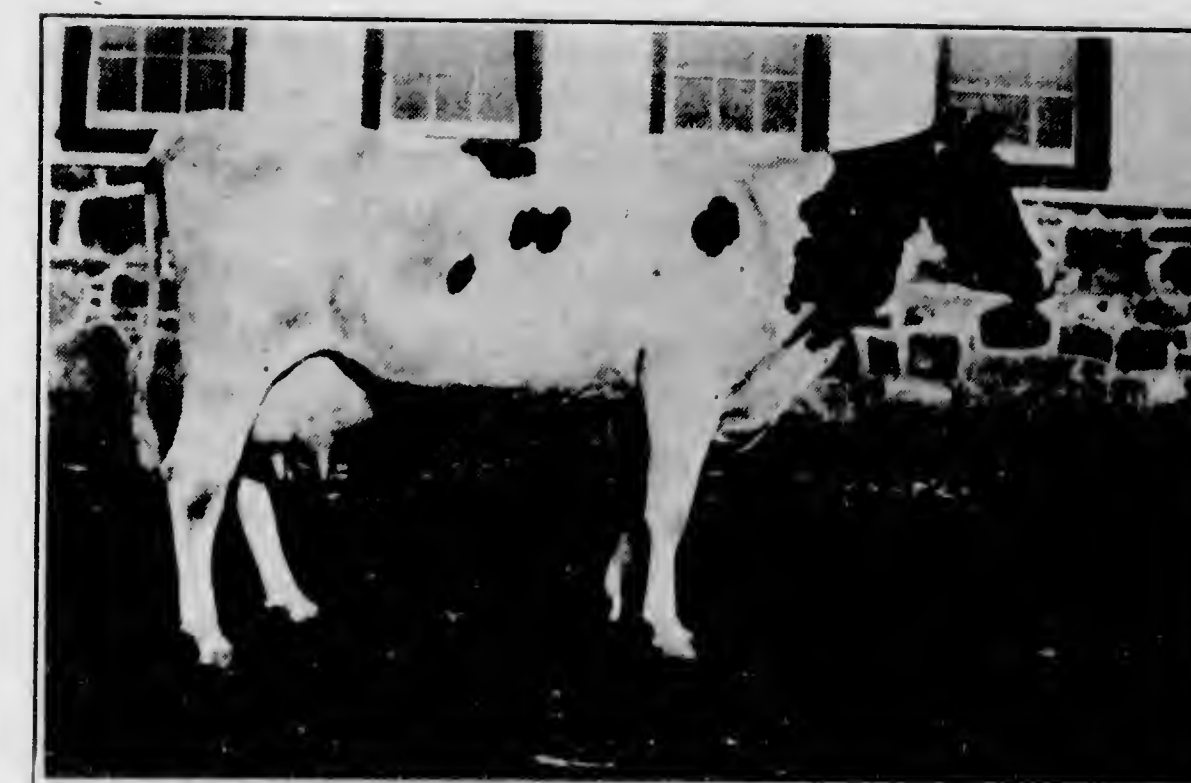
named the Garden Spot Cow Testing Association. In this association there are enrolled a number of good Holstein herds and last year the best Holstein herd in the Association was owned by W. Withers, of Elizabethtown.

The Withers establishment passes under the name of "Sunshine Dairy." The tester's figures show that this dairy, consisting of 21 milkers of all ages averaged in the cow testing association year from October 1, 1924 to September 30, 1925, no less than 9,671 lb. milk, 357.4 lb. butterfat, the second highest butterfat average in the Association, despite the fact that only three animals in the entire herd were of full age when starting the C. T. A. year. On this showing the herd was awarded a Blue Ribbon for special merit in Pennsylvania Cow Testing Association work and this ribbon was presented to the owner at the Dairyman's Banquet, held January 20, 1926, in Harrisburg, at the time of the State Farm Products Show. During this banquet an official in charge of state-wide cow testing association work said that it was very rare that a herd averaged 300 lb. of butterfat until its third year of C. T. A. work. From this statement the merit of

the Sunshine Dairy may be gauged as this herd averaged over 357 lb. butterfat. Furthermore the fifteen Holsteins in the herd averaged 10,871.4 lb. milk, 385.75 lb. fat or, if figured on the 80 per cent basis, 482.18 lb. butter. Of the fifteen animals three were mature cows at time of freshening, five were four-year-olds, two were three-year-olds and five were two-year-olds. We are glad to add that this splendid herd made this great showing on twice-a-day milking.

Five members of the Sunshine Dairy each produced over 400 lb. of butterfat during the C. T. A. year. Animals from this herd stood first, third and eighth for fat production; first and second for the production of milk. Furthermore, as if to demonstrate that heavy production was inherent in them, we find in the list for October 1925, the first month of the new cow testing association year, that animals of the Withers' herd stood second, third and fourth for fat production; first, second and fourth for milk production.

The highest producer in the recently ended year of the Garden Spot Cow Testing Association was Q-Dale Ruby Veeman Korndyke. Her fat record, 520.5 lb., is equal to 650.63 lb. butter on the 80 per cent basis. She is also the highest milk producer in the



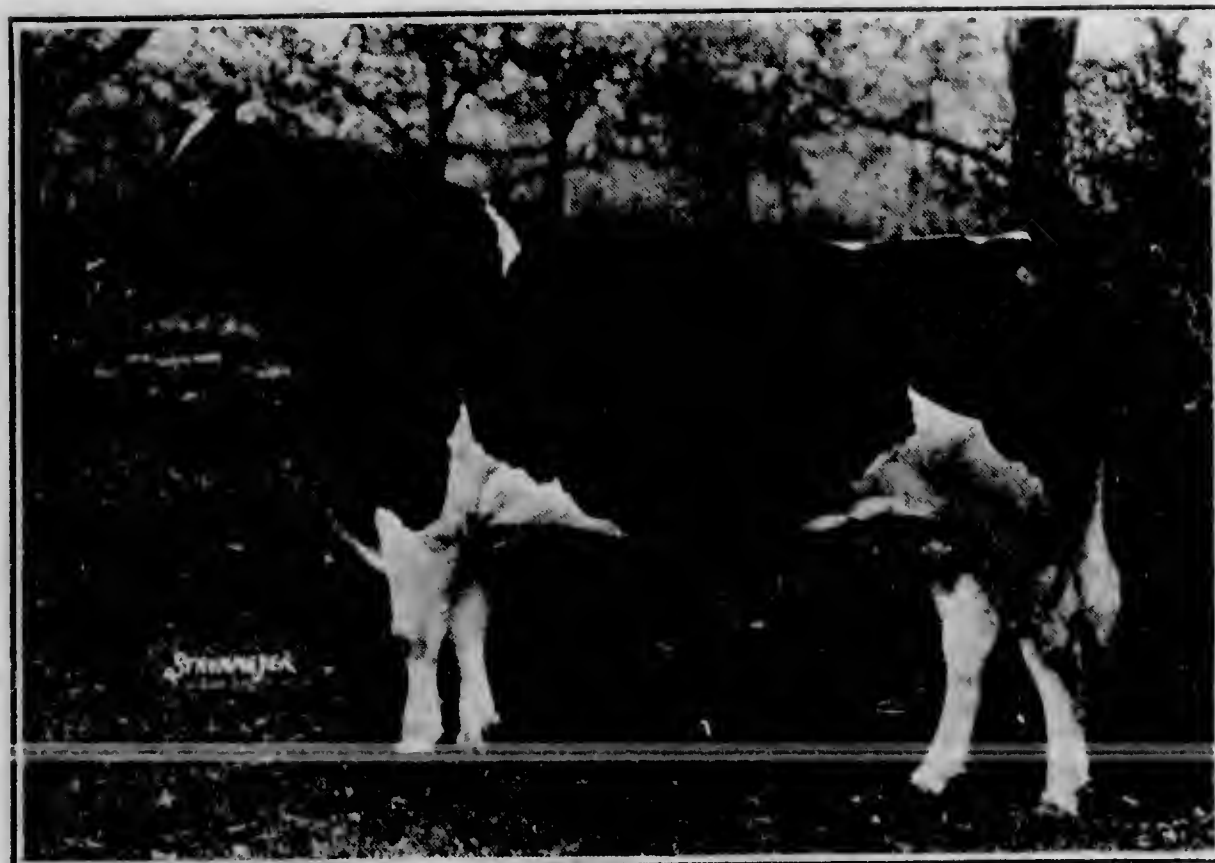
Q-DALE RUBY VEEMAN KORNDYKE

520.5 lb. butterfat, 14,936 lb. milk last year in C. T. A. work. Highest record for either milk or fat made last year in the Garden Spot C. T. A.

Association having to her credit 14,936 lb. during the year.

Dijkstra Segis Creamelle produced during the year 502.2 lb. butterfat, 14,731 lb. milk, standing third in the association for fat production and second for milk. She, like her stablemate, was a four-year-old when she freshened before being enrolled in cow testing as-

sociation work. Dijkstra Segis Creamelle is a daughter of Dutchland Creamelle Segis Konigen, a son of Dutchland Creamelle Korndyke Lad from Segis Pontiac Dewdrop, 1,071.04 lb. butter, 24,469 lb. milk in a year on semi-official test. Dijkstra Segis Creamelle is also a daughter of Dijkstra Hengerveld Pender, a cow that, in the Withers' herd, produced last year fat equivalent to 518.50 lb. butter from 12,337 lb. milk.



KING PIEBE OF YORK 20TH

A prizewinning show bull. Former herdsire in Sunshine Dairy. The calves and yearling heifers are his daughters.

In a previous lactation period she produced 439 lb. butter, 10,169 lb. milk in C. T. A. work. She is a granddaughter of the well-known sire Pietje Pender and was sired by King Hengerveld Hartje, one of the greatest sires of the breed ever known in northern Pennsylvania. Although this bull only headed the herd of an every-day farmer, some of his daughters went into hands where they were officially tested and one of them, Walker Hartje Spofford, is credited with producing 960.60 lb. butter in 305 days, 26,233 lb. milk, a world's record at time of making in the special ten-months test.

Q-Dale Emma Johanna Korndyke is another daughter of Friend Pontiac Korndyke. Freshening as a three-year-old heifer she produced 10,513 lb. milk and fat equivalent to 579.88 lb. butter last year; her fat record standing eighth in the entire association. Her dam is a granddaughter of Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis, was sired by a grandson of Sir Veeman Hengerveld, and her dam is by a brother to Cornucopia Plum Johanna, 1,056.78 lb. butter in a year, dam of the noted Pennsylvania world's champion "Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna."

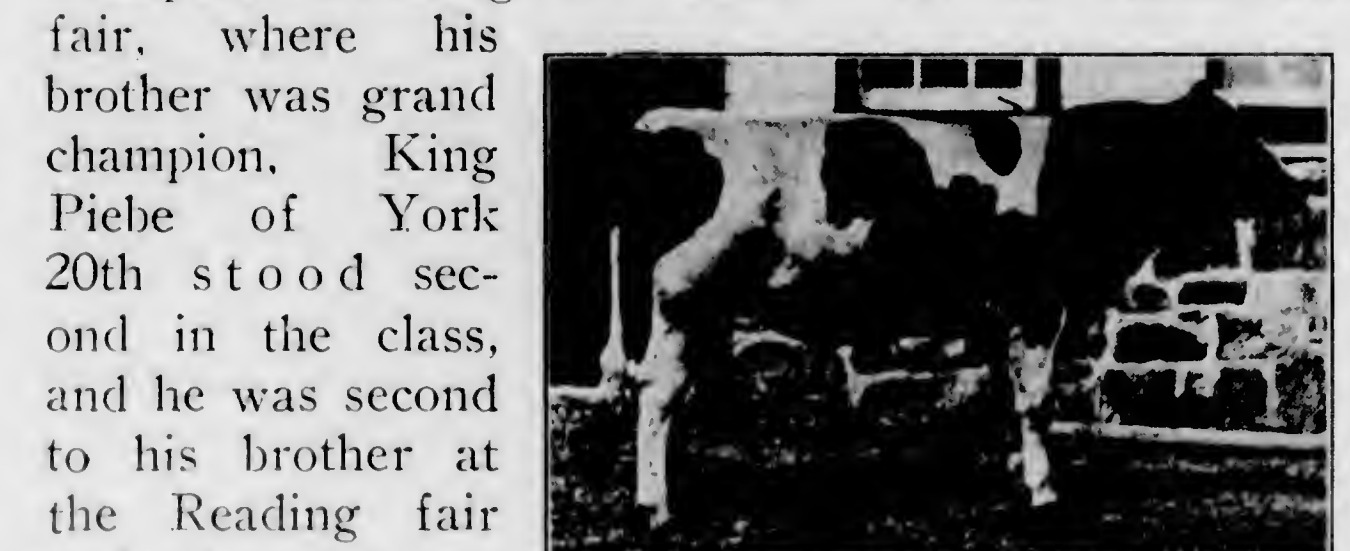
Another cow in this herd that made a splendid record as a three-year-old is Mary Lyons Hartje, credited with producing 11,724 lb. milk and fat equivalent to 495.25 lb. butter. Her sire is Colonel Joh Lyons and her dam was Mary Hengerveld Hartje, 508 lb. butter, 11,575 lb. milk. She, too, is a daughter of the noted King Hengerveld Hartje who was by King Segis Hengerveld from the 30 lb. four-year-old "Maid of Elmwood Hartje."

Colonel Joh Lyons is a great show bull; exhibited at the 1924 Susquehanna county fair held at Montrose, Pennsylvania, he was first prize aged bull, senior and grand champion. As Susquehanna County is the banner Holstein county of the Keystone State it can be readily seen that Colonel Joh Lyons must

have been a splendid individual to win the highest honors at this fair. The pedigrees of this bull shows a collection of remarkable records. His eleven nearest dams have seven-day records that average 32.15 lb. butter and eight of these eleven range from 30 lb. to over 40 lb. His sire "King Joh" formerly headed the Moyerdale herd and was by King Segis Pontiac Alcartra from a 33 lb. daughter of Johanna McKinley Segis. Colonel Joh Lyons was from Gypsy Lyons, 33.63 lb. butter in a week, a daughter of King Lyons and Gypsy Hengerveld, a member of the noted Prilly family with a seven-day record of 29.24 lb. butter made as a three-year-old.

Standing sixteenth in the association last year for butterfat production is the cow "De Kol Aaggie Elneta" credited with producing 12,522 lb. milk, 426.5 lb. butterfat or 533.13 lb. butter. This cow is from a daughter of King Hengerveld Hartje while her sire was King Pietje Aaggie.

Nearly all the heifers in the herd not yet of milking age are daughters of a former herd sire, King Piebe of York 20th. This is a bull of high class breeding and splendid individuality. He headed this herd for a year or so and then was traded for the present herdsire, King Piebe York Pontiac. His breeder, H. E. Robertson, exhibited him as a member of the Robertson show herd which was displayed at a number of large southern fairs in the fall of 1924, and he was a prize winner at each event standing second to his own brother King Piebe of York 13th. In the 1925 fairs he did even better. At the York fair he was placed first in his class and made grand champion defeating the "13th." At the Allentown fair, where his brother was grand champion, King Piebe of York 20th stood second in the class, and he was second to his brother at the Reading fair and the fair at Hagerstown, Maryland, and was also a prize winner at the Maryland State Fair. Every judge that passed upon him said that as he grew older he would make an even better show bull and they intimated that he would develop into one of the *real* show bulls of the breed.



KING PIEBE YORK PONTIAC

The present head of the Sunshine Herd. His sire is a noted show bull and his dam won several prizes in the show ring.

King Piebe of York 20th is a son of King Piebe of York who was exhibited for three years and was undefeated. This bull was by Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King and is therefore a brother to May Walker Ollie Homestead, 31,610.6 lb. milk, 1,523.23 lb. butter, the United States champion in yearly work.

The dam of King Piebe of York 20th was Netherland Segis De Kol, 648.73 lb. butter, 16,198.2 lb. milk in ten months, a cow that won a number of prizes in the show ring.

Colonel Lyons Hartje Segis is one of the present Withers' service bulls. He is light colored and very handsome. His dam, Mary Lyons Hartje, we have

already mentioned as producing 495.25 lb. butter, 11,724 lb. milk in a year as a three-year-old in the Garden Spot Cow Testing Association. She is a cow of splendid individuality which was one of the reasons why Mr. Withers retained her son for service in his herd. There are two daughters of Mary Lyons Hartje and their individuality shows that Mary Lyons Hartje is transmitting to her offspring splendid type and conformation.

"The Colonel" is by Colonel Segis Mechtchilde, a son of Colonel Joh Lyons and Belle Segis Mechtchilde, a cow of splendid type, large size and great producing capacity; in fact, we believe, the handsomest daughter of King Hengerveld Hartje. She has a seven-day official record made in a farmer's herd of 26.74 lb. butter, 584.6 lb. milk.

The youngest herd bull in the Sunshine Dairy is King Piebe York Pontiac. His dam, King Piebe of York Anita, was a show animal. Exhibited at the York fair she stood second in her class. Calving at twenty-five months without any fitting or forced feeding she produced in 305 days of semi-official test 521.01 lb. butter, 11,829.9 lb. milk. She was by King Piebe of York from a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs.

As mentioned before there are about a dozen purebred Guernseys of all ages in the Sunshine Dairy. Even in a paper devoted primarily to the Holstein industry a brief mention of a few of the animals may be excused.

Blossom of Knowledge Hill Farm is a daughter of the imported bull Gold Raiser and was from Pearl of Maple Heights, a cow with a year record of 7,711 lb. milk, 350.61 lb. butterfat. Blossom of Knowledge Hill Farm in the Garden Spot Cow Testing Association last year produced 6,893 lb. milk, 315.3 lb. butterfat. During the year she became three years old so that she evidently is quite a producer.

Brookdale Princess was born in May 1920. She is a granddaughter of Langwater May King and her dam, Ledyard Prince's Belle, has a year record of 781.88 lb. butterfat from 10,665.8 lb. milk. Brookdale Princess in the Garden Spot Cow Testing Association produced 5,414 lb. milk, 244.50 lb. fat.

A sister to this cow is Flossie of Brookdale, born August 1921. She produced last year 6,003 lb. milk, 289 lb. butterfat. Her dam has a number of large records.

Vernarda of Knowledge Hill Farm is a sister to Hazel, being by the same sire and from an imported dam. She has a Guernsey official record made in class GG of 7,817.7 lb. milk, 400.59 lb. fat and last year she produced 5,113 lb. milk, 230 lb. butterfat.

Shady Lawn's Ultra of Stockdale is the Guernsey

herd sire. He was by Ne Plus Ultra of Edgemere and his dam, Shady Lawn's Lassie, has a Guernsey official record made in Class F. of 10,475.5 lb. milk, 562.93 lb. butterfat. This is a very handsome young bull and his pedigree shows the name of a number of great Guernsey herdsires and high record Guernsey cows.

As Mr. Withers took delight in seeing his animals look slick and well groomed and as the herdsman, "Abe" Cooper is a good care taker, the cattle are always in good flesh and the young stock well grown.

Naturally Mr. Withers required that his animals be healthy as well as typy and productive. The herd was put under State and Federal Supervision with the result that in consequence of passing successive clean tuberculin tests, it was placed on the Accredited List.



CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA HOLSTEIN BOOSTERS

S. T. Witmer, Union Deposit; W. A. Withers, Elizabethtown; C. R. Neff, Harrisburg.

Milk from this dairy has been sold at retail in Elizabethtown. The workers in the Withers' factory often visit the farm and look over the cattle with the result that they consume a portion of the products in the form of pure Holstein milk and chocolate milk which is on sale during the noon hour at the factory.

W. A. Withers was raised on a farm. In early life he chose to follow factory work and obtained a job in a local shoe factory. In his new occupation he steadily rose until he became foreman and manager, then he branched out for himself and his factory at Elizabethtown shows that he was successful. In later years, like most farm bred successful business men, his thoughts turned again to the farm as a means of finding relaxation from his other duties. He purchased a farm of 212 acres close to Elizabethtown, a beautifully situated place. The buildings are on an elevation. The woods, of which there are about 25 acres and the situation, close to town, makes this place very desirable. After Mr. Withers had erected his modern dairy barn, officials of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania tempted him to set a price on his holdings. The result is that the state will use the Withers' farm with several small adjoining properties as a Home for Crippled Children, which necessitates the present owner disposing of his herd. The sale date is set for March 17th, St. Patrick's Day. The reputation of the herd and the esteem in which the owner is held is

sure to bring a big crowd to witness the dispersal of what is esteemed as the best Holstein herd in Lancaster County.

Appended is a table showing the work of the purebred Holsteins in the Sunshine Dairy while enrolled in the Garden Spot Cow Testing Association. The association year started October 1, 1924 and ran to September 30, 1925. The reader will note that there were fifteen Holsteins enrolled in the association dur-

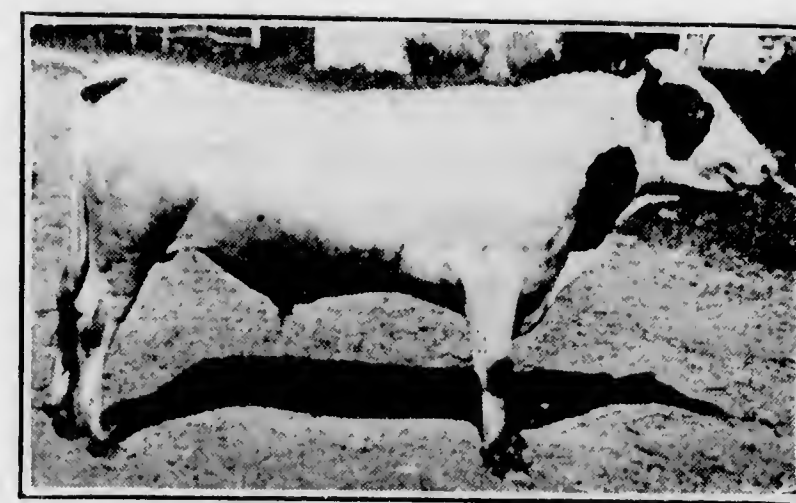
ing the major part of the year. Of the fifteen three were mature animals when the association started; five were four-year-olds, two were three-year-olds and five were two-year-olds. Further notice that two of the cows each produced over 14,000 lb. of milk, one nearly 15,000 lb. and no less than nine exceeded 10,000 lb. during the year. Two of the cows exceeded 500 lb. of butterfat and three others each made over 400 lb.



BELLE LYONS KEYSTONE
370.5 lb. fat, 10,908 lb. milk as a three-year-old in a year C. T. A. work.



Q-DALE BELLE PONTIAC KORNDYKE
328.6 lb. fat, 9,122 lb. milk last year in the Garden Spot Cow Testing Association.



COLONEL LYONS HARTJE SEGIS
One of the service bulls in the Sunshine herd. His dam made 11,724 lb. milk, 493.25 lb. milk in a C. T. A. year as a three-year-old.

WORK OF THE WITHERS' HERD IN THE GARDEN SPOT C. T. A., OCT. 1, 1924 TO SEPT. 30, 1925.

Purebred Holsteins	Age	Lb. milk	Lb. fat	Lb. butter
Q-Dale Belva Lyons Sylvia	3	10,477	330.5	413.125
Q-Dale Bernice Hengerveld	3	10,767	396.8	496.00
Q-Dale Ruby Veeman Korndyke	4	14,936	520.5	650.625
De Kol Aaggie Elneta	5	12,522	426.5	533.125
Mary Lyons Hartje	3½	11,724	396.2	495.25
Edith Lyons Hartje	2½	7,582	266.0	332.50
Dijkstra Segis Creamelle	4	14,731	502.2	627.75
Belle Lyons Keystone	3	10,908	370.5	463.125
Q-Dale Belle Pontiac Korndyke	5	9,122	328.6	410.75
Q-Dale Emma Johanna Korndyke	3½	10,513	463.9	579.875
Dijkstra Hengerveld Pender	8	12,377	414.8	518.50
Burke Fancy De Kol Segis	2½	9,694	339.5	424.375
Alma Segis De Kol Fancy	2½	9,748	351.3	439.125
Ruth Sadie Vale De Francie	2½	8,367	336.6	420.75
Queen Hartje Lyons	2½	9,603	342.3	427.875
Total		163,071	5,786.2	72,327.5
Average for the 15		10,871.4	385.746	482.183

Dairy Barn Improvements

By N. S. GRUBBS, Agricultural Engineer

THE investment in farm buildings is so heavy that more attention should be given to this end of farm practice. During the past ten year period a tremendous advancement in building values have come about due to advanced labor wages, increased town and city values and to a scarcity of building material commonly used in farm structures. In times past farmers cut their own timbers, placed their own stone foundations and raised their own barns. To-day this is almost a lost art among our young farmers. Conditions in the construction of dairy buildings are rapidly changing. Concrete products, clay, tile, metal and similar fire resistant materials are finding their way into buildings that were formerly made of home produced products. Last year the farmers of this country used over 130,000,000 bags of cement, enough to build a concrete pavement three feet

wide that would go around the world 5½ times. Twenty-five years ago practically no cement was used by the farmers of this country.

The barn along the road side is the store-house of the nation. Over six million farms in the United States have buildings in which is stored livestock and farm products constituting one of our nations chief assets. Of the two, farm lands and buildings, it is of interest to note that buildings represent the larger investment. To-day farm buildings have a higher value than the land itself. According to the last U. S. census in Pennsylvania, land is valued at \$559,861,344, and buildings at \$616,796,204.

A lot of study, experimental work, labor and money is expended yearly on our soils to keep them in a high state of productivity. It appears now that our buildings should be given more attention in order to keep

them in good repair and fit for the purposes for which they were built.

A carrying charge on all farm buildings in Pennsylvania amounts annually to \$60,000,000 which includes interest on the investment, insurance, taxes and depreciation.

In a survey just completed on 200 representative dairy farms in Pennsylvania, it was found the average dairy farm contained 140 acres, kept 4 horses and 18 cows in the herd with dairy barns valued to-day at \$4,420.00 each.

On a per cow basis the investment in land figures at \$154, while the investment per cow in buildings is \$170. This means a carrying charge on buildings per cow of over \$17.00 annually, which includes taxes, insurance, interest and depreciation.

On the 200 dairy farms we find 145 wooden barns, 15 stone barns, 2 brick barns, 3 tile barns and 5 concrete barns. Thirty-five per cent of the barns were built about 1880, forty-two per cent about the year 1900 and twenty-three per cent since 1900.

A study on silos reveals the following tables: 192 silos are used on 180 farms of the 200.

65 %	are wooden construction—worth \$385.00 each
12 %	" clay tile " " 695.00 "
6 %	" brick " " 375.00 "
4 %	" concrete " " 400.00 "
3½ %	" metal " " 414.00 "

Most of these silos have been built since 1915.

On the 200 dairies was found 53 milking machines, 83 drinking bowls, 58 litter carriers, 115 modern stanchions.

In seventy-two cases the ventilation system was reported to be unsatisfactory while in one hundred and eight cases the ventilation seemed to give good results. In most barns, windows, doors and hay chutes constitute the system of air circulation. Five barns contained the King system, a few others similar systems of ventilation. Cracks, open windows and the open shed type of barn was seldom mentioned.

The almost universal demand in Pennsylvania is for the two story bank barn of the gambrel type. The one story barn with an adjoining storage barn is desired by only a very few farmers. About one-third of the farmers are satisfied with their building investment, one-third think they have too little invested in their dairy barn, while the other one-third think they have too much invested in the dairy barn.

CONCLUSION

The requirements for a successful shelter are the following:

1. A warm, convenient, economical, well lighted and well ventilated barn.
2. A more permanent and fireproof structure.
3. Labor saving equipment.
4. A barn that is capable of producing clean milk.

SUGGESTED FEATURES FOR IMPROVEMENT

A. There should be sufficient window space to admit plenty of light and sunshine and in most cases these windows may be used as part of the ventilation system.

B. If the walls surrounding the cattle are of concrete or stone, a concrete slab over the cattle will serve as a fire barrier and at the same time furnish a tight, rat-proof floor for the mows above.

C. Concrete floors and managers are universally accepted as almost essential in any well regulated barn. They should be properly made with good materials.

D. A satisfactory system of ventilation is a big factor in maintaining healthy, profitable herd.

E. A good roof is just as important as any part of the dairy building. Many fires are attributed to leaky roofs and stored crops should be kept from bacterial action due to the presence of moisture.

A group of neatly arranged, not necessarily expensive, farm buildings add to the looks of the farm and they are an index to the character of farm operations practiced by the farmer. This is especially true of the dairy farmer who markets his milk in local whole-milk markets.

Compulsory Registration of Bulls

THE Council of Agriculture for England has passed a resolution urging the Ministry of Agriculture to proceed with a bill for the compulsory registration of bulls, and at the same meeting Lord Bledisloe gave a short outline of a bill that has been drafted. Briefly, the substance of this bill is that after two years of grace all bulls born after a certain date must be passed as suitable for breeding by a qualified authority appointed by the Ministry, a life registration fee of five shillings per head being charged. Pedigree would not be a necessary qualification for registration, and there would be the right of appeal against rejection.—*Farmer and Stock Breeder.*



MEADOWLANE STOCK FARM PUBLIC SALE

MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1926, at 12 O'clock
Chambersburg, Penna.

Sale will be held at Meadowlane Stock Farm, four miles west of Chambersburg, Penna., and one-half mile south of the Lincoln Highway.

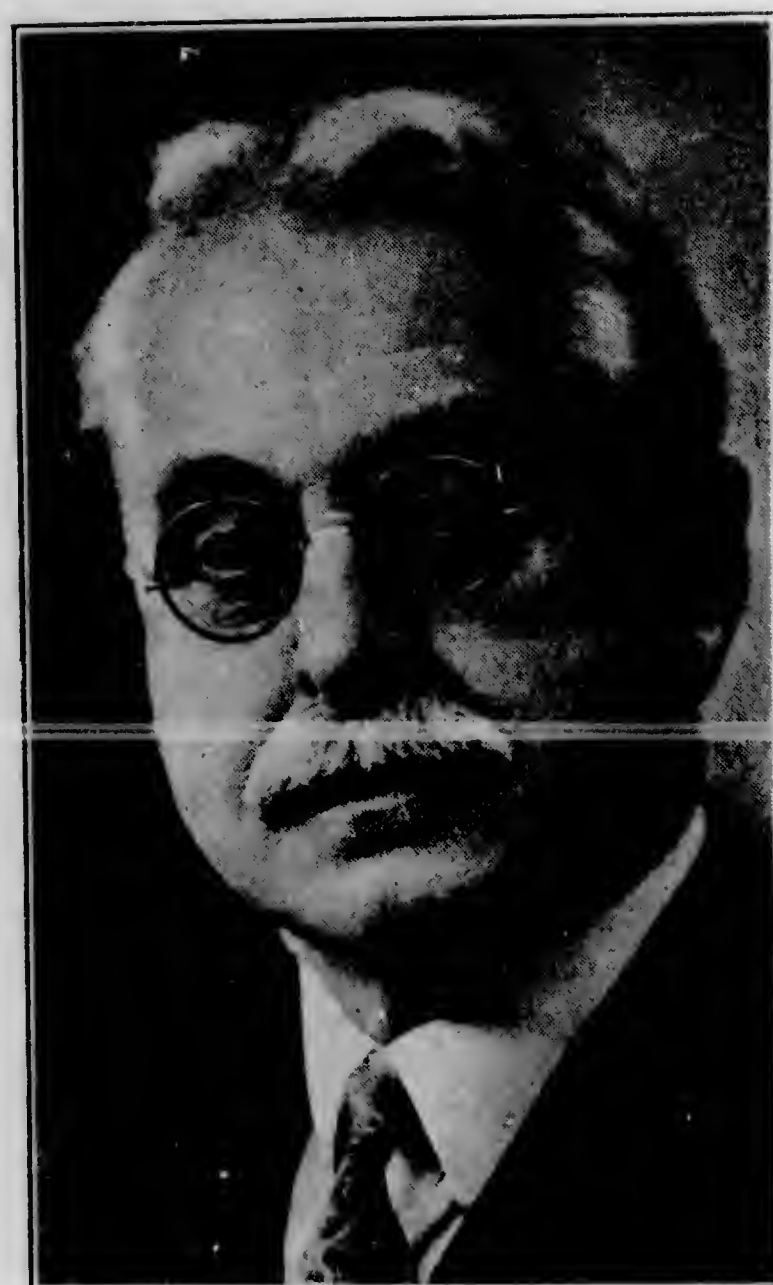
We are offering: 4 farm horses, 34 registered Holsteins, 50 hogs, 10 milch cows, 8 daughters of our former herdsire, a 26.50-lb. bull; 8 heifer daughters of our herdsire, Oswego River Forum Echo. His sire is from a 33.78-lb. cow, a full sister to the greatest of all cows, May Echo Sylvia, 1,000 lb. milk in 7 days. His dam, a 26.25-lb. granddaughter of the great King Segis. All the cows are bred to him. Eight bulls, 5 ready for service—same breeding.

Herd regularly tested for tuberculosis under State and Government supervision. Sold subject to the 60-day retest. Last test 100% clean.

J. B. & F. R. KELLER
Chambersburg Pennsylvania, R. 7
S. R. Miller, Chambersburg, Pedigree Man

New Association's First Annual Meeting

THE First Annual Meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., was held in the Assembly Room of the Penn Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa., January 27th. The meeting was scheduled for 11:00 a. m. On receipt of a telegram



HARRY C. REYNOLDS, Scranton, Penna.
Who addressed the breeders at the First Annual Meeting.

from President Charles Weidler of South Bend, Indiana, that, owing to delay in train service, he could not arrive in Harrisburg before 12:45, the meeting was not called to order until 1:15.

President Weidler, in opening the meeting, gave a very strong address. He outlined clearly the purpose of the new Association, picturing very vividly the existing conditions in the Holstein Industry that made the organization of the new Registry Association necessary, essential and imperative.

President Weidler briefly reviewed his experience as a "Holstein Tenderfoot" coming from a Central Western State to the East in search of good Holstein cattle and how he fell into the hands of the professional sale promoters and "Cattle Gyps," men who made a profession of victimizing the dairymen who were desirous of purchasing purebred Holstein cattle to improve their dairy herds.

For a time he felt there was a movement on foot within the Holstein-Friesian Association of America to suppress speculation by exposing the methods that were being practiced by cattle merchants, and while he waited in hopes that a real constructive movement was under way that would free the industry and, particularly the Registry Association, of any taint that might be cast upon it by the cattle dealers and the speculative element, he had failed to see the "John the Baptist of the movement come out of the wilderness," but rather what he had first thought to be a constructive movement to reorganize the Association and place it on a sound legitimate business basis was merely the shifting of the stage scenery, with the real breeder and dairyman and their interests pushed aside, innumerable and unnecessary fat salaried offices created, and the dealing political element nestling closer to the Association's treasury.

Mr. Weidler's talk was without doubt the most forceable and eloquent address that was ever delivered before a group of Holstein cattle breeders, and we will

publish it in full in an early issue of this magazine.

To confirm this statement it was remarked on the floor of the Convention by one who said he had attended all the Annual Conventions of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America since 1901 with the exception of possibly two meetings, that President Weidler's address was the best he had ever heard delivered by any president.

Mr. Harry C. Reynolds, a prominent attorney of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and who has a farm and herd of purebred Holstein cattle, was the second speaker.

He outlined the difference between the old and the new Association, making particular reference to the fact that the rights of the members of the new Association to manage their own affairs could not be limited or abridged without the unanimous consent of every member and during his talk he read the Constitution, clearly and vividly emphasizing the fact that the breeders' right to manage their own affairs always remains in their own hands.

Mr. Reynolds brought out the fact that whenever men in political life have voluntarily combined together to overthrow the fundamental laws of the government, they have been declared traitors; that there are certain fundamental rights that we all possess as citizens or members of organizations and for men in political life to organize for the purpose of depriving the in-



EUGENE B. BENNETT, Second Vice-President,
Allamuchy, New Jersey.

dividual of these rights always leads to dissolution: that the division in the ranks of the Holstein-Friesian Fraternity is only the natural sequence of events; that the new organization will go on and continue to enjoy prosperity, and the corruption which made the organization of a new Registry Association necessary will continue to work.

Mr. Reynolds likened the activities of those who were responsible for bringing about the organization of the new Registry Association to our forefathers, who, refusing to be subjected to taxation without representation, affixed their signatures to the Declaration of Independence.

He warned the breeders not to allow anyone to deceive them by shaking the skull and cross bones before



HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Sec. and Treas.,
Harrisburg, Penna.

them in an effort to try and make them believe that the Government of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or of the United States was going to refuse them increased indemnity for cattle registered in the new Association that were slaughtered to prevent the spread of tuberculosis and continue to pay indemnity for cattle registered in other Associations; that if animals are purebred and entitled to increased indemnity when registered in the other Association the descendants of those animals would be purebred and entitled to increased indemnity if registered in the new Association, providing the records of the new Association were accurate as we know them to be.

We also plan to publish Mr. Reynolds' address in full in a later issue.

Mr. Eugene B. Bennett, for several years President of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Pennsylvania, and Vice-President of this Association, was the third speaker on the program, and Mr. Bennett opened his talk with these very appropriate remarks.

"This organization, I consider, is starting from the most favorable auspices. Its object is to register cattle. It is not to encourage sales, conduct a system of Advanced Registry or do anything that is detrimental to the breed. It is to be managed by breeders, for the benefit of the breeders, and not by any fadist."

Mr. Bennett has made several trips to Holland and he outlined briefly, but with a great deal of interest, the registration system carried out in Holland, excerpts of which we have published at various times. Mr. Bennett's talk was to the point and greatly appreciated.

Following Mr. Bennett's address the meeting was given over to general discussion, and the various subjects pertaining to Association matters were freely discussed.

Mr. S. R. Miller of Chambersburg, who is a very active and loyal supporter of the new organization, related his experience in calling upon breeders living

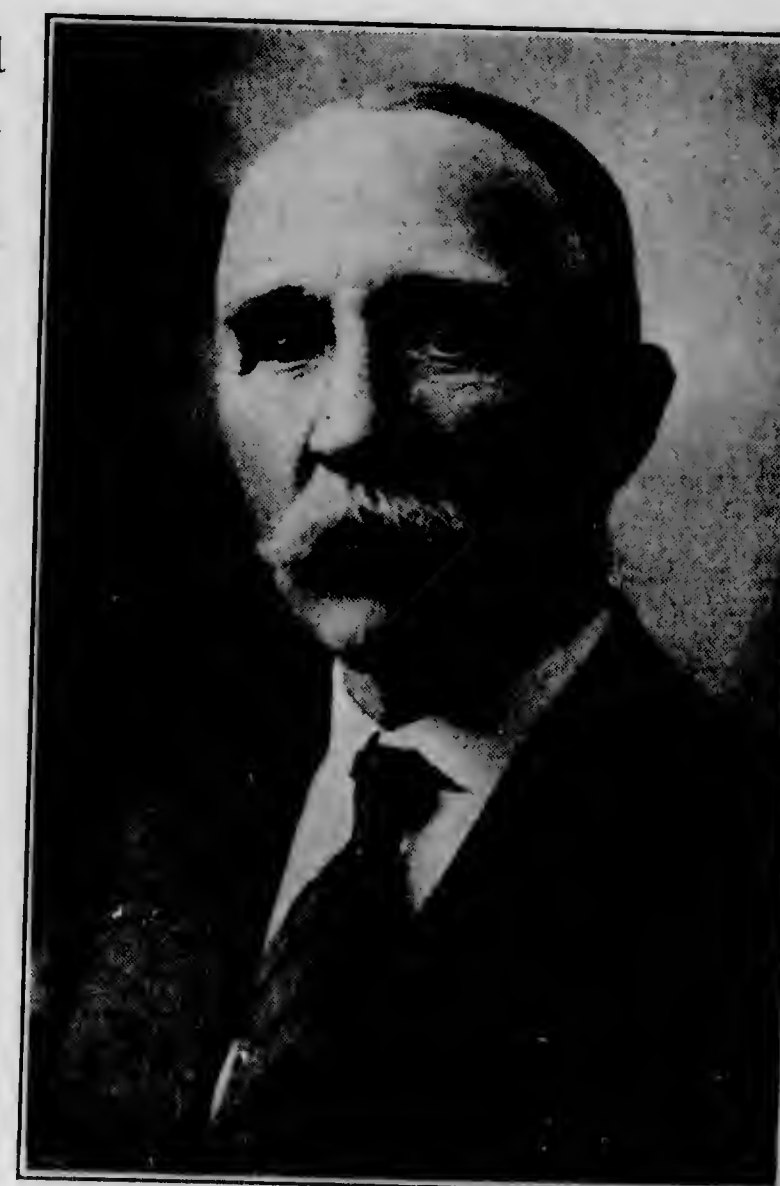
in his home county and adjoining counties in Pennsylvania and Maryland, and that 116 breeders of the 127 that he visited signed as members of the new Association. He stated that all breeders whom he had talked with were pleased with the services which the new Association was rendering and particularly were they pleased with the registration certificate which includes the complete record of transfer of ownership. Mr. Miller stated that in his travels, the breeder, in general, was considering seriously and favorably of joining the Association, and this opinion was voiced by other speakers.

President Weidler related his experience at a little meeting of the breeders in Michigan at which the subject of the new Association was up for consideration. During the course of the meeting a stranger who represented himself to be a feed salesman asked the privilege of saying a few words, and very cleverly began throwing cold water on the new project, advising those breeders present not to act too hastily, etc. After the meeting was over the supposed feed salesman vanished in the direction of Chicago.

The Secretary in making his report mentioned that the Association was organized on July 31st. Notwithstanding the many details connected with preparing application blanks and registry forms and getting the office organized, the work progressed rapidly.

The first certificates were recorded on October 14th, and during the short period until December 31, 1925, eighteen hundred and eighty-two certificates of registry and transfer of ownership had been recorded. This number had been increased to twenty-four hundred and fifty-six during the first twenty-seven days of January, showing a steady growth in the volume of business each day.

Seven hundred and twenty-seven applications for membership had been received from breeders living in thirty-one different states, as follows: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, Missouri, Maine, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Ore-



S. R. MILLER, Director,
Chambersburg, Penna.

gon, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, West Virginia, Wyoming, Wisconsin and Washington. Thirty-five applications for membership were received during the month of January.

The question of the Government recognizing the certificates issued by the Association in the matter of allotting increased indemnity for reacting cattle slaugh-

tered to prevent the spread of tuberculosis came up for discussion.

The Secretary reported that attorneys representing the Association are agreed that the new Association is entirely within the law, yet certain State officials might through prejudice arbitrarily refuse to recognize the certificates. In some instances certain minor officers have rendered hasty decisions, apparently for propaganda purposes, to the effect that the State will refuse to recognize the certificates issued by the new Association. These decisions have been made without investigating the merits or demerits of the Association.

Breeders having cattle registered in this Association were requested to notify the Secretary in case there was any refusal on the part of the Government officials to recognize the certificates issued by this Association in the matter of allotting indemnity, and their claim would immediately be referred to the Association's attorney.

The next order of business was the electing of officers.

The following members were chosen as officers: Charles Weidler, South Bend, Indiana, President; Charles Wertheimer, Frederick, Maryland, First Vice-President; Eugene B. Bennett, Allamuchy, New Jersey, Second Vice-President; Howard C. Reynolds, Harrisburg, Pa., Secretary and Treasurer; Arthur J. Miller, Clarks Summit, Pa., John McDonald, Galien, Michigan, Henry Fleischman, East Aurora, New York, H. O. Anderson, Detour, Maryland, and S. R. Miller, Chambersburg, Pa., Directors.

President Weidler mentioned that the breeders generally, and particularly in the Central West were desirous of having the Association consider the matter of recognizing records of milk and butter production made under normal economical working dairy conditions and for a lactation period not exceeding 275 days or in that neighborhood.

The subject was discussed at some length, resulting in the following resolution being adopted:



H. O. ANDERSON, Director,
Detour, Maryland.

The Directors of this Association are authorized to make the necessary arrangements to issue certificates showing milk and butter production of cows registered in this Association, accepting only such records as in their judgment represent normal, economical, hereditary milk and butter production as recorded under Cow Testing Association conditions, and for a full lactation period not to exceed 275 days (and the cow must give birth to a mature live calf within 400 days from the time the last calf was dropped). Only such records as are supervised by Cow Testing Associations organized under the direct supervision of a State Agricultural College are to be accepted.

The Board of Officers have the privilege of fixing minimum requirements, and reserving the right to investigate conditions under which the records are made, and refuse to accept records when in their judgment they are warranted in so doing.

The meeting throughout was harmonious. Everyone present was working for the best interests of the Association, the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle and dairy interest in general. Everyone realized that by following sound business principles there was a great future for good and prosperity for the organization.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

After the adjournment of the meeting the Board of Officers held their first Board meeting.

Henry Fleischman, S. R. Miller, and H. O. Anderson were chosen to serve on the Executive Committee. After the election of the Executive Committee, the matter of working out some plan for recognizing records of milk and butter production to conform to the resolution which was adopted, was considered. The general census of opinion expressed at the meeting of the members, and also at the Directors' meeting, was that any steps which the Association might take with regard to recognizing or issuing certificates of milk and butter production should be made self sustaining through a fee charged for recording the rec-



HENRY FLEISCHMAN, Director,
East Aurora, New York.



ARTHUR J. MILLER, Director,
Clarks Summit, Penna.

ords. It is therefore necessary that a great deal of thought and careful consideration be given the matter to work out some system that will render efficient and trustworthy service to the breeders at a reasonable fee.

It was the opinion of the officers that any certificate issued by this Association showing milk and butter production should give the amount of milk, the amount of butterfat, the amount of butter, the percentage of butterfat, and the estimated cost of production. The Secretary was instructed to work out some plan whereby the milk and butter production could be recorded on the registry certificates—the certificate being returned to the Secretary's office, where the record would be recorded from year to year after the manner that the Association now records records of the transfer of ownership, and the breeders will be requested to fill out an application form containing the necessary information. This application is to be certified by the tester or testers who were in charge of supervising the records.

Five Months Old Baby Beats Them All

IT IS interesting to compare the progress that the new Association has made in the short period of five months, with the progress that was made by the Western Holstein-Friesian Association during its first three years as reported at its annual meeting held Wednesday, October 25, 1893, in Volume 1 of the Herd Book published under date of 1895, and also with the progress of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America during the eighth year after its organization, as found in the report of the Annual Meeting of that Association, which was held on Wednesday, March 15, 1895, at Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City.

The Western-Holstein-Friesian Association after it had been in operation three years had a total membership of 177, eighty-two new members having been admitted during that year; 25 states being represented; 15 members were in attendance at the Annual Meeting. The total number of animals registered to date was 712.

The report of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America for the year 1892 shows a membership of 418, two members having been admitted during the year and five having died, thus showing that the total membership was decreased by three that year. Four thousand six hundred and seventy-eight animals had been accepted for registry.

The new Registry Association in the period of five months has a larger membership than did the Western Association and the Holstein-Friesian Association of America combined, one Association having been in operation three years and the other eight. It is represented in thirty-one different states while the two other Associations were represented in thirty-four states.

The wonderful growth which the new Association has made during the short period that it has been in existence can only be attributed to the fact that it was organized on sound business principles and fulfils a long felt need. There is a great field for growth and prosperity awaiting the new Association. Owners of thousands of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle have been waiting for just such an organization to spring

up that would enable them to maintain the purity of the blood of the cattle which they breed, secure such service at cost and not be forced to contribute through increased fees to carry on other projects in which they were not interested financially or otherwise.

Norway Solved Tenant Problem

LESS than 6 per cent of the farmers of Norway are tenants. According to Samuel Adams, "The land law of Norway provides that in purchasing a farm, the new owner shall agree to live on the farm and personally operate it as a farm should be operated, for a period of at least five years. If the owner moves away during the period, he must sell his farm to someone who will undertake to become an actual farmer for at least five years. This tends to take the speculative value out of farm lands, and to bring them down to their actual income-earning value, thus permitting the man of moderate means to own and operate a farm."

The fundamentals of profitable dairy production are home-grown feeds and these fed so combined as to form a balanced ration for the type of livestock to which they are fed. With dairy cattle, the first thing a farmer should try to do, is to produce all the roughages needed. These roughages may be described as pasture, silage, and legume hays. A permanent pasture is the basis for summer feeding and should consist of a variety of plants, some of which are legumes.

C. L. Barnhart Dispersal Sale

45 Registered Holstein- 45
Friesian Cattle

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1926

Starting at Twelve o'clock

Having rented my farm will sell Horses and Farm Implements as well as my Purebred Holsteins.

This herd is from the best blood lines of the Holstein breed. It is a producing herd and has been selected and bred with the idea of combined Production and Type.

Your special attention is called to Six Yearling Heifers bred from a 36.64 pound, 5.4% sire.

My farm is seven miles south of Chambersburg and three miles north of Greencastle, Pa. Good roads in all directions.

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Chambersburg, Penna.

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years \$1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

FEBRUARY 8, 1926

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Maryland Holstein Breeder's Generosity

CHARLES WERTHEIMER of Frederick, Maryland, owns a herd of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle headed by a son of the noted Rolo Mercena De Kol. Mr. Wertheimer is not one of those farmers who believe the Government or the National Breed Associations should spend large sums of money so that he might have a profitable market for his farm products but he believes that it is the duty of every farm owner to "work out his own salvation." At a recent meeting of Holstein breeders in Baltimore Mr. Wertheimer publicly stated that in his part of the country there was no difficulty whatever in selling pure Holstein milk in open competition with the milk produced by any other breed of cattle. In fact, he intimated that owners of other dairy breeds had more difficulty to pay their way than any Holstein owner would if he had good dairy cattle.

To show the value of milk, particularly Holstein milk as food for children, Mr. Wertheimer daily donates five gallons of milk which is supplied to the school at Church Street, Frederick. Each "under-nourished" child in the school is being provided with half a pint of milk daily for a period of four weeks. This milk is provided by Mr. Wertheimer free of charge. The plan has been worked out by Mr. Wertheimer, Miss C. Bessie Castle, one of the faculty of the Frederick High School, and Mr. David Zimmerman, principal of the Church Street school, and has the endorsement of Superintendent Palmer.

At 10:30 a. m. the children who have been selected go to the domestic science department where they are given the milk by Miss Evelyn Jones, domestic science teacher. There are eighty children receiving milk; about twenty-five in the first and second grades, and the remainder in the fifth and sixth grades.

If the results seem to warrant, the Frederick School

Board will furnish milk right along to the Frederick school children who, in the opinion of the school doctors, are under-nourished, which, in the majority of cases means not receiving a properly balanced ration. Experiments in many cities have shown that milk supplies the deficiency and that the children whose food have been supplemented with milk have made amazing growth and development, both in mind and body.

The project was started January 18 and is being closely followed by many people in Frederick while those interested in near-by schools have asked to be kept acquainted with the developments and results.

Straw Voting Contest

F. L. HOUGHTON, Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, has mailed out the nominating ballots to members of that organization giving them the opportunity of joining the Straw Voting Contest which has been conducted each year by that Association since the members were deprived of their right to vote direct.

In the Straw Voting Contest the vote of each member of the Association is divided into from three to ten parts depending on just how many members of the Association reside in his particular state. In the larger Holstein states like New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan, each member's vote in the Straw Voting Contest for delegates counts one-tenth or he has to go out and get nine other breeders to vote with him before he can nominate a delegate to represent him, his name alone being invalid.

On the other hand if he happens to live down in Hawaii or in Nevada, instead of dividing his vote up into ten pieces his standing with the Association is greatly increased. Three breeders residing in these districts are conceded the same privilege by the Association as is extended to ten men living in the state of New York.

After the Straw Vote to nominate is complete and the straws are counted, Secretary Houghton will send out a ballot and the breeders will be requested to participate in another Straw Voting Contest to elect delegates to attend the Annual Convention. If the breeder happens to live in the state of New York, his voting power in this contest will be divided into 2,351 parts. In other words, in order to be insured that the person whom he has nominated to represent him is elected, it will be necessary for him to have 2,351 votes, assuming that there are 4,700 members in the state and that they all vote.

If he lived in Pennsylvania possibly he could elect his man by getting 1,200 breeders to vote with him.

With the Lowden Political form of government the nominating and electing delegates in the Holstein-Friesian Association as far as the breeder's vote exerting any direct influence at the Association's Convention is concerned, is largely a farce and an expense.

To our knowledge the Secretary has never published the number of breeders voting, either in nominating delegates or electing delegates. Most of the members evidently realizing they are counted out and therefore do not participate in the Straw Voting Contest.

The freak political form of government which was

forced upon the members of the Holstein-Friesian Association by the politicians was for the purpose of depriving the members of their right to a direct voice in the Association's management so that the politicians could remain in control, and it really and truly is serving the purpose for which it was intended. The members are still privileged to hold a Straw Voting Contest—the political management being willing to sacrifice a few thousand dollars of the breeders' money to buy postage stamps and print ballots to amuse the members in carrying on their Straw Voting Contest—but the management of the Association and the control of its funds, it appears, is left entirely in the hands of the politicians, just as they wanted it to be.

Sale Organizations Control Registry Association

THE political form of government, or the Lowden freak form of government, as it is carried out in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, has this Straw Voting feature to passify the breeders and make them believe that they are running things yet it is the political group that have been able to create fat Association jobs for themselves that are really running things and they retain control through the activities of the Paid State Secretaries. The State Secretary spends his time traveling about the state meeting the different breeders and is able to present a list of names to be nominated as delegates whom the politicians know, if elected, will support the political organization. Even though all of the delegates that they endorse might not be of the political stripe, the politicians are practically assured that the majority of the men whom the Paid State Secretary recommends will favor extravagance and ring rule and the individual member who has to spend his time milking cows and "shoveling snow," if he wishes to vote, has to shut his eyes and mark the allotted number of names with a cross because he has not the time or the money to travel all over the state and see just who his friends are. The politicians send the Paid State Secretaries to look after their interest while the breeders pay for this expense in increased fees.

Breeding Purebred Dairy Cattle

UNDER the head of "Breeding Friesians" the *British Friesian Journal*, which by the way came out in its January issue in page form very similar to this paper, has a very readable article written in an advisory spirit. This article is too long to reprint here in full, but from it we clip the following which is just as applicable to breeders of dairy cattle in this country as it is in the country of its origin.

"The man who keeps a lot of registered cows and a bull to make them calve so as to be in milk is not necessarily a pedigree breeder, even although he rears all his calves and registers their entries in the Herd Book. A pedigree breeder is one who sets himself an ideal, and who is always improving his herd by selection and by the use of the right bulls, and by ruthless elimination of the inferior.

"An excellent maximum to follow in buying cows is, 'Never buy a pedigree cow that you would not buy in

the open market as a commercial animal.' Utility is essential to success. If the bottom of the business is sound, the top will take care of itself. If the top of the business looks flourishing, but is not supported by a solid groundwork of practical utility, the position is unsound and the business fails because it has no solid underneath support.

"Buy animals well bred for milk, but make certain as far as you can that there is no lack of constitution anywhere. If the constitution and the barrel capacity are in evidence, milk will generally follow as a natural sequence. Breeding for milk, if it means impairing appearance and constitution, is a very short sighted policy.

"Pay particular regard to the udders of your cows. Good udders run in families, and a second rate cow with a good udder is a better proposition in very many ways than a beautifully bodied cow that has type and quality, but a wretched udder.

"Prefer big cows, with deep heart girth and barrel, but take care that an undue length of leg does not make you regard a tall, lanky cow as a big one. Symmetry is even more important than bulk, and it will generally be found that the big cow with straight and even top and bottom lines weighs heavily.

"Particularly avoid long, weak and thin legs. Take great care that the hind legs are short and straight. Lack of constitution generally shows itself first in the hind legs, and the hind legs of the stock bull and of his parents should always be closely studied.

"Avoid shelly animals with hollows below and behind the withers. Such cows are generally narrow backed, low loined and weak throughout.

"See that your cows are typical in the head but do not attach undue importance to any one feature. Type must be combined with utility; the one is practically useless without the other.

"The selection of the stock bull is of paramount importance. Type and constitution are the first essentials. Masculinity and character are as necessary as strength and vigor, and it should always be remembered that the bull should be the corrector of faults, instead of, as is too frequently the case, the multiplier of them.

"Above all, see that the dam of your bull is a strong cow, with a good udder, short legs and correct breed type. Many of the cows from which bulls are saved are utterly unworthy of the honor thus conferred upon them. It is a good rule never to buy a bull without inspecting his dam.

"Bulls with long legs, bulls with weak legs, bulls with narrow chests and narrow backs, bulls that have no depth at the flank, bulls that have long, narrow second thighs and bulls that are coarse in the head should be strictly avoided. The bull with no quality, character or symmetry is just as bad in a herd as a bull with no milk at all in his pedigree.

"Do not pamper young stock. Rear them in the fresh air and open fields as much as possible, but see that they always have plenty of bulk food. If they are hungry they will be cold, and if they are cold they will not thrive. If they do not thrive they will lose constitution, and if they do this they will not be very valuable in the herd, either as persistent milkers or as good breeders.

"Set yourself an ideal and adhere to it. Avoid all extremes whether of type, milk, beef or butterfat, and aim to combine all essential points. The breeder of dairy cattle has the most difficult task of all pedigree stock raisers, but his reward is greatest. He has to combine milk, constitution, butterfat, symmetry, type and appearance, and he has to see that no one feature suffers because of undue attention paid to another.

"If he breeds good cattle they will always be wanted, for there are all too few progressive breeders handling any class of stock. Breeding is both an art and a science, and it means very much more than the use of a bull to obtain calves."

What is Your Opinion?

BELOW we are printing a letter furnished us by a breeder who, it would appear from his letter, "Knows What He Knows and Knows That He Knows It." We commend the writer and will be glad to receive more letters for publication.

When the breeders and our readers come out and oppose these paid propagandists, whether they be editors or sale promoters, we believe right and justice will prevail.

We invite correspondence from our readers for publication.—EDITOR.

Mr. Stockman, Editor, if you will allow a little space for this article I will give you the situation as I see it. In your issue of January second I read with interest the article of Jessie Kurtz in regards to the New Registry Association. In the first place if a breeder is to breed good cows with good blood in their veins he must first have a little red blood in his own veins if he is to succeed. The New Association is a good thing for the fellow who has to depend on the business for a living. I believe through it we will be able to handle in a business way our own Registering and Transferring and get away from the excessive fees charged by the old Association.

Can Mr. Kurtz truthfully say that the old Association gives any better service now for one dollar than it did ten years ago for twenty-five cents? He positively cannot. As we get about the same results. Mr. Kurtz did the colonists in the days before the Revolution drink the tea that the King of England sent over? They absolutely did not. But they disguised themselves and threw it overboard into the sea that they escape the heavy tax that was placed on them. Fellow breeders let us get away from the heavy tax that is placed on us by the old Association. In regards to depression I would like to know how many four hundred to six hundred dollar cows are in the barns in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, to-day?

I would say not half as many as there was seven years ago yet we have been breeding better. (*Who dare say we haven't?*)

Fellow breeders let us try to look to the interest of the small breeder where we must absolutely look for a market for our surplus stock. But remember to do this we must have the "Spirit of Seventy-Six."

LEROY D. NAILOR.

Among the fatal diseases is indifference.

The Wrecking Crew Comments of the Guessing Contest

IN THE December 22d issue of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN we offered a premium in a guessing contest for the breeder who could guess the closest as to what the profit or loss of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America would be for the year ending December 31, 1925. In order to give our readers a few figures to work upon we cited the fact that the Association had run behind in its operating expenses for the previous four years as follows:

In 1921 the Association was operated at a loss of ..	\$59,909.67
In 1922 the Association was operated at a loss of ..	39,530.56
In 1923 the Association was operated at a loss of ..	40,896.15
In 1924 the Association was operated at a loss of ..	56,830.63

Total loss for the above \$197,167.01

We received many subscriptions in response to this. The estimated loss being from \$40,000.00 down. None of those who entered the contest seemed to realize that it was possible that the Association could be operated at a profit under the present management.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America's Wrecking Outfit through their mouthpiece *The Holstein-Friesian World*, states that that Association was operated at a profit of \$35,000.00 last year. Evidently the Wrecking Outfit have not been dipping as deep or as often in the Association's treasury for the past twelve months.

The breeders generally will recall that there were a few months during the past year when the Association's funds were not being wasted in the useless and senseless advertising that had previously been appearing in *The Holstein-Friesian World*.

Pennsylvania Wins

THE Wrecking Crew in their report of the Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Federation Holstein-Friesian Club mentioned the fact that the Secretary, Mr. G. H. Truckell, was paid \$240.00 for his services during the past year. This voucher was returned to Mr. Truckell marked "NO FUNDS."

To our knowledge there has been no scheduled contest between officers of the Pennsylvania Federation Holstein-Friesian Clubs and the officers of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America to see which could empty its Association's treasury first. Notwithstanding this fact, Pennsylvania wins, with Charlie Bigler in New York State a close second.

It is the belief of the Ponapeans, a tribe of South Sea Islanders, that unless you are a good dancer you will never go to heaven!

According to their creed, every soul passing to the "Great Beyond" is obliged to cross a bridge guarded by demoniacal watchmen waiting to pounce upon him and draw him down to the lower regions.

If, however, the soul is able to dance across the bridge the watchmen will be so engrossed in studying the movements that they will forget their duty and, before they have time to realize it, the soul will slip past them into paradise!

NOT ABOUT COWS

Entertaining in February

ALTHOUGH the shortest month in the year, February affords the most opportunities for celebrations of any of the months, there being at least three days that are usually marked by observances of some sort, days that may be used as the central idea around which one may plan most entertaining parties. At this time of year farmers are free to give time and thought to social things, and in parties like these a chance is given to entertain those of widely differing ages and tastes. If any of these suggestions are to be of any use, they should be made in plenty of time so that plans may be made for their carrying out. Many of these suggestions have been actually tried out and have worked out very successfully.

Two of these special days may be given, in fact, demand a patriotic setting, Lincoln's and Washington's Birthdays, while the third—St. Valentine's Day—may be given a lighter, jollier tone.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

First on the calendar comes Lincoln's Birthday, a day very suitable for celebration among the older ones. Now in giving a party, one of the first considerations is the general scheme of decorations to be carried out in the beautifying of the rooms, and in the use of favors and other table ornaments. The observance of Lincoln's birthday affords the opportunity for the use of flags and red, white and blue bunting, as well as pictures of the hero of the day, and scenes closely associated with his life. For amusement, much time might be pleasantly beguiled by calling on each one present to relate some of the Lincoln stories that are so numerous, stories that are both pathetic and humorous and seemingly endless. And in spite of the thousands of lectures that are given annually on this famous American, there are many things about him that are unknown to lots of people, so a Lincoln lecture might not be amiss. A number of questions on the life of Lincoln would be productive of much pleasure to those who honor his name, and would serve to impress upon the minds of those present, facts which might have been somewhat hazy.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY

The second occasion in February suitable for a party is St. Valentine's Day, and makes its appeal in a rather different manner and to a somewhat different class. In spite of the fact that there has been a tendency to leave the celebration of this day to the children and young folks, there is no reason why the older ones should not turn back the pages of time and be young again for just one night. In planning a Valentine party there is much from which to choose in the way of decorations and entertainment. For the former, hearts, of course, and plenty of them. Cupids too, may be used with discretion. Cut out of red paper, the

hearts may be fastened to curtains and draperies, may be hung by white, fine threads to the lighting fixtures or festooned around the walls. Valentines may be used for invitations, also for place cards if such are required.

THE FUN

For entertainment, a number of things suggest themselves. A post office may be established, and valentines deposited there by the guests for each other, of which, due notice should be given before hand. One way which would accord a lot of fun would be for each guest to bring the materials for making an original valentine, the name of the receiver to be drawn at random from a box. Mucilage, paste, scissors and tables to work on should be supplied by the hostess. Ten minutes should be allowed for the work, and prizes should be given for the prettiest, most original or funniest valentine.

Since a contest always adds zest to the fun the guests might be asked to close their eyes and draw a heart, a little prize going to the best. Or dividing into groups of four, the first one should write a line of verse ending with the word "heart" fold the paper and hand it to the next who should write a line to rhyme with the first, but, of course, without seeing it. Again folding, the paper should be passed to the third and to the fourth. The resulting four lines ought to provide some fun. Any number of amusing stunts will suggest themselves to the alert hostess, for after all, what is needed is merely a starter for the fun and frolic.

ANNOUNCEMENT PARTIES

St. Valentine's Day is a splendid one on which to give a party announcing the engagement of some happy couple. All the atmosphere is just right for it, and hearts galore may be in evidence. The announcement may be made more of a surprise, since the abundance of hearts and cupids displayed would not seem so significant until the happy fact is announced in whatever fashion the hostess selects. Similarly it is a splendid day on which to give a shower for some prospective bride and for the same reasons. Decorations and refreshments can easily be doubly appropriate. The Valentine idea should also be carried out in the refreshments at such a party by having the sandwiches or pastry cakes heart shaped, by little heart shaped cakes and candies and by using brick ice cream which is either molded as a heart or has a small heart in the center of each slice. All ice cream makers plan for these occasions and are prepared to furnish the things which help to carry out the main idea.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

The third holiday—Washington's Birthday—presents a wonderful setting for a social occasion which may be featured in many different ways, whatever form the entertainment may take, the decorations will

of course, be of a patriotic nature. As in the Lincoln party, flags and red, white and blue bunting make an attractive and brilliant back ground. In using the flag in decorations it must always be remembered that it should never be placed where anything can be put on it, never used as a table cover. And really the best usage of the flag does not permit the draping into folds, though a little latitude should be permitted when used as a decorative scheme. Cherries or cherry trees should be featured in some form, of course, and little colonel hats may be used as favors or nut cases.

This would be a splendid chance to give a dignified "dress up" party by requesting the guests to come in colonial costumes. For those who dance or play cards, the question of amusement is easily settled, but for the many who do neither, there are still many other methods of entertainment.

Distribute pencils and paper and let the guests see how many words can be made out of the word "Washington" in a given length of time. Or selecting fifteen or twenty words associated with the Father of our Country, write them in jumbled form on sheets of paper, and have the guests guess and rewrite them correctly, this too within a time limit. The words "George—Washington—Martha—Colonies—Mount Vernon" and many others readily suggest themselves. A truth-telling ten minute contest ought to provide a lot of fun, if not too embarrassing.

To be in keeping, the refreshments should consist of an old fashioned supper, baked beans, brown bread, pop corn, nuts and things our colonial ancestors ate. Or the connecting link might be in the form of a flag surmounting the ice cream, or the featuring of cherries in either form or flavor. The main thing is for good friends to get together for an evening of fun.

Something New in Beef and Veal Dishes

BY INEZ S. WILLSON

THE housewife who is on the lookout for new meat dishes will welcome these unusual and appetizing beef recipes. It will be a pleasure, shared by family and friends, to serve dinners built around these veal and beef dishes.

CHOPPED STEAK WITH OLIVES

One pound chopped steak, 12 olives, 1 small onion, 1 cup tomato sauce, ½ cup hot water, salt and pepper. Combine the chopped meat with the onion and olives finely chopped. Add seasonings and form into a loaf. Put in a pan and cover with water and tomato sauce. Bake in a moderately hot oven for twenty-five minutes. This amount will make six servings.

VEAL AND HAM

Veal cutlets, ham, salt, pepper. Panbroil the ham. Do not add fat unless necessary. When ham is done, lift it out on a serving dish and place where it will keep hot. In the ham fat that is left in the pan, panfry the well-seasoned veal cutlets until they are a nice brown. The veal should be sliced thin and there should be as many pieces of veal and ham as there are persons to serve. Place the veal on

a platter with a piece of the ham on top of each piece of veal. Smooth two tablespoons of flour into the fat in the pan, add one cup of sour cream, if at hand, or water may be used. Pour sauce over the meat and serve at once.

MEAT IN BATTER

This recipe offers a way of using left-over cold roast beef or veal. The ingredients required are:

One cup flour, ½ cup milk, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 egg, 2 egg yolks, sliced cold meat.

Make a batter of the first five ingredients. Dip each slice of the meat in the batter. Panfry in butter until a golden brown. Put a mound of mashed sweet potatoes in the center of a platter and serve the meat around it.

The Beauty of Plantation Melodies

In a recent article, H. L. Mencken, the famous literary critic, pays an enthusiastic tribute to the beauty of the old Southern plantation melodies. Says he: "The black unknown who wrote, 'Swing Low, Sweet Chariot,' 'Deep River,' and 'Roll Jordan, Roll,'—for I suspect that one bard wrote all three—left a heritage to his country that few white men have ever surpassed. He was one of the greatest poets we have ever produced, and he came so near to being our greatest musician that I hesitate to look for a match for him. There should be a monument to him in the South."

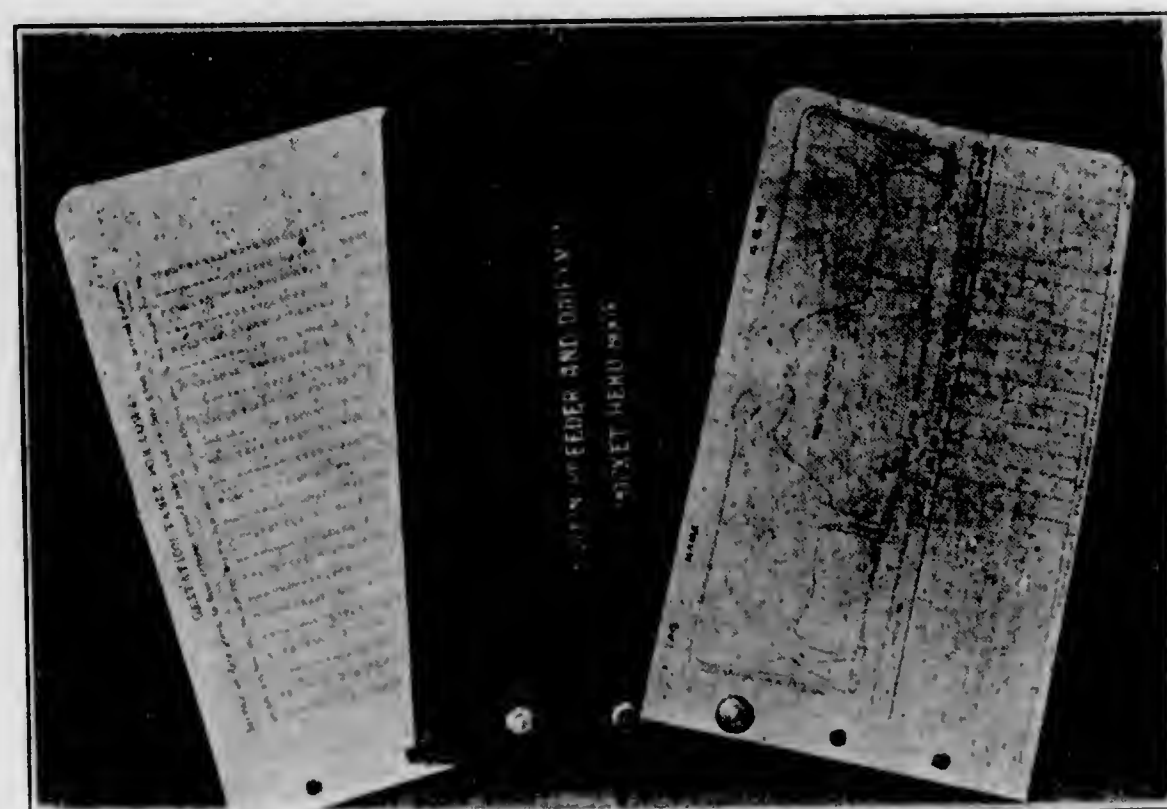
A negro was charged with stealing chickens.

"Have you any witnesses you wish to call?" asked the judge.

Sambo threw out his chest proudly.

"Dis niggah," he said, "nebbah steals chickens in front ob witnesses!"

YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE!



This POCKET HERD BOOK is the result of years of experimentation by practical breeders. The result is the most convenient, practical, up-to-date BREEDERS' COMPANION you ever saw.

Given as a premium with a two year's subscription to THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN at One Dollar, new or renewal.

If you once use one you will never be without it while you own purebred cattle. The handiest premium you ever saw.

Pennsylvania Holstein Breeders Organize

A GROUP of Holstein breeders representing Pennsylvania, met at Harrisburg, Wednesday, January 27th. One of the important matters that came up for consideration was the organization of a permanent Association to be known as the Holstein-Friesian Association of Pennsylvania.

The purpose of the Association is to promote good fellowship and the general interest of the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle from a breeder's and dairyman's standpoint; to discuss the best methods of breeding, rearing, and exhibiting cattle; raising the standard of excellence of the breed and other subjects of interest. In all ways to generally widen and extend the interests of the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle and to work in unison upon all occasions which demand it.

Mr. S. R. Miller, of Chambersburg, a popular and widely known Holstein enthusiast was elected President.

Mr. Roy A. Weaner, Gettysburg, a prominent farmer and dairyman of Adams County, was elected Vice-President.

Will H. Miller, of Carlisle, Cumberland County, was elected Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. Miller is particularly fitted for this position. He has a farm and herd of Purebred Holstein cattle and belongs to that class of farmers that do their own milking and shovel their own snow. For many years he served as Secretary at the Carlisle Indian School.

The Directors are: Isaac Wright, Shippensburg; Fred Lehman, Carlisle, and Arthur J. Miller, Clarks Summit.

The Constitution and By-Laws that were adopted are simple in character. The annual dues are \$1.00.

The new Association replaces the Pennsylvania Holstein-Friesian Association that was in existence at the time the Holstein-Friesian Association of America held its Annual Meeting at Philadelphia in June, 1919, when the breeders from Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware gave the National Association such a royal entertainment.

The Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs, which was patterned after the Aitken organization in other states, has proven to be impracticable. Breeders generally have failed to support it.

Where Swiss Cheese Is Made from Holstein Milk

MONROE, Wisconsin, may be termed the Swiss cheese capital of the United States. It is the county seat of Green County, a small county containing only sixteen townships, 593 square miles with a population of 21,568, of which 13,780 is rural. It is claimed that Green County is the richest dairy section of like area in the United States.

Milwaukee became famous for its beer. Green County is famous for Swiss cheese produced there, cheese that sells in all sections of the country. This year about twelve and a half million pounds of Swiss, Limburger and brick cheese will be manufactured in this county. Swiss cheese has enriched the people in

this section and made it possible for nearly everyone to have an auto. No county in Wisconsin has as many motor cars in comparison to population as Green County. The ratio is 1 to 3.9. For many years dairying has been the leading industry in Green County.

Back in 1845 a band of Swiss came to this district from their native country. They encountered many hardships for at that time there were no railroads in the west, and Trans-Atlantic voyages were not an affair of six or seven days on luxurious ocean liners. They came on a sailing vessel, 155 persons in all, and were on the ocean thirty-six days. From Baltimore they came part of the way by river steamer and where that form of transportation was not available, they marched on foot.

On August 15th, one hundred and eight arrived at their destination and here they settled in the hills where they found timber, fertile valleys and running water. It is said that they thought this district resembled Switzerland but anyone who has seen the two countries would consider the resemblance rather far fetched.

At first a large hut served to house the entire colony but at night and on rainy days, the inmates were crowded like sheep in a pen. New log huts were put up as rapidly as possible but it was not until Christmas that the colony was fairly housed.

The main crop of the colony for more than twenty years was wheat. This wheat had to be hauled to Milwaukee where it brought about 35 cents a bushel. During the Civil War, things were prosperous but, after the war, prices came down. With their lands greatly reduced in fertility by the succession of wheat crops, with deep ditches washed in the hillsides by the heavy rains and with insect pests and diseases lowering the crop yields year by year, the thoughts of the settlers turned to their friend in the old country—the dairy cow.

Drovers from Ohio had brought cows to Exeter, then a mining town. Enough cows were purchased to give each family one. The average cost was \$12 and was paid out of an unexpended balance of \$1,000 that had been sent to them from Switzerland. This was the inauguration of the dairy industry and the foundation of Green County prosperity. Fields were seeded to clover, more cows obtained and, in five or six years, cheese making and the production of milk became the chief occupation of the community. Farms became more productive year after year, buildings grew better and larger, the homes more comfortable and modern, bank accounts started to grow and then the natural increase in the value of the land made all the earlier dairymen wealthy. At first cheeses the size of a saucer were made but now the standard weight of a Swiss cheese is 200 lb.

One-third of the Swiss cheese manufactured in the United States is produced in Green County. There is not a cream cheese factory in the county although there is one at Winslow, Ill., almost on the state line, owned by Fred Karlen, a well-known breeder of Holstein-Friesians. The federal census of 1920 gave the milk production of Green County as 22,039,720 gallons, an average of 543 per cow per year.

The average value of the farms apart from the improvements is \$1,300 and the per capita of wealth is \$3,200. Sixty-five millions are invested in the dairy

industry in Green County and more than six million dollars are invested in cattle. Green County Holsteins have been shipped all over the United States, to Mexico and Canada. There are thirteen banks in the county with deposits of around eight million dollars. Three banks in Monroe have more than four million dollars on deposit while the population of Monroe is less than 5,000.

There are 2,330 farms in the county of which 1,729 are operated by their owners. The average farm is valued at \$33,784, which is higher than any other county in the state. The assessed valuation of the county is 54 million dollars. There are 2,000 silos in Green County. Nearly 6,000 acres are producing alfalfa, the highest showing in the state.

There are three cows to every person in the county or a total of 65,499 milk producers. The majority of these are high-grade Holsteins. There are a large number of purebred Holstein herds and several high-class herds of Brown Swiss, both purebreds and grades.

There are now 157 cheese factories and four condenseries operating in the county. Naturally most of the factory operators are Swiss, but strange to say, there are several Irishmen in this section who are excellent Swiss cheese makers.

The Press and Agriculture

By CHARLES W. PUGSLEY

President of South Dakota State College

THE Public Press is one of the most important and effective educational institutions in the world. Great responsibilities rest upon editors and reporters.

A paper has two reasons for existing. One is to give news, and the other is to mold public sentiment along the right lines. It is easy to say that the two functions are entirely independent, but it is hard to prove. The method of reporting the news often shapes the attitude of the reader toward the event, and hence molds sentiment. We must remember that hundreds, probably thousands, read the news items to each one who reads the editorials.

Any paper circulating in agricultural circles or published in an agricultural section is vitally interested in agricultural problems. It is necessary that such papers know the agricultural trend of the world, particularly as they apply to the farmers of their region, and that they carry accurate information bearing on agricultural problems. The closer the paper is to the actual farmer, the more important it becomes that the news be accurate, and that the efforts to mold public sentiment be based on a solid foundation.

There never was a time in the history of our national agriculture so fraught with danger to the nation as the present. The late Secretary of Agriculture, Henry C. Wallace, said a short time before his death: During the next twenty years, either consciously or unconsciously, the United States will adopt fairly definite policies as to industry and agriculture. We are approaching that period which comes in the life of every nation when we must determine whether we shall strive for a well-rounded, self-sustaining national life in which there

shall be a fair balance between industry and agriculture, or whether, as have so many nations in the past, we shall sacrifice our agriculture for the building of cities.

Ferrero, the Italian historian, in his book "Ancient Rome and Modern America," draws a deadly parallel between the progress of the nations up to the present time. He gives it as his opinion that the trend of our nation is, as it was with Rome before her downfall, to enrich cities and pauperize rural districts. He maintains that no nation can long exist without a prosperous and self-respecting rural life, for the red-blooded energy in statesmen and men of affairs must be continually revitalized from the open country.

Other historians have pointed out the same tendency in other nations, and show that just now we are entering our critical period. We have no more cheap and easily developed lands. We have no colonies and possessions with vast agricultural wealth awaiting development, as did England when threatened with her crisis.

If we live, they say, we must adopt a national policy which is as fair to the farmer as it is to the city laborer or the capitalist. If we protect the factory owner and worker in our efforts to do them justice in the way of profit and reasonable hours of work, we must not only see that the bill is not paid entirely by the farmer, but must see also that he is afforded as effective protection.

The task of the press in an agricultural community is, therefore, tremendously important, and it is not an easy one. Most of our present-day problems are economic, and the only lasting solution must be founded on economic laws. If these laws have been made inoperative by some artificial means, perhaps legislation or protected organization, thus permitting some class to receive a larger share of life's blessings in proportion to service rendered than some other class, a paper should not hesitate to point out the facts, the reasons, and possible remedies. That means open-mindedness and study on the part of those who make the paper.

New Association Within the Law

IN THE matter of the State of Pennsylvania allotting increased indemnity for Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle registered in the new Registry Association, Deputy Attorney General, Frank I. Gollmar, has rendered an opinion that if a second Association submits records which are found to be proper and honest as well as reasonably accurate, it should be recognized.

Old Uncle Eben Jones went into a life insurance office and requested a policy.

"Why, uncle," said the president, "you are too old for us to take the risk. How old are you?"

"Ninety-seven come next August," said the old man, and added testily, "If you folks will take the trouble to look up your statistics, you'll find that mighty few men die after they're ninety-seven."

Cats were first bred in Egypt to eat the rats that ate the grain that lay in the storehouses that Pharaoh built. The dogs and cats were so useful that they finally became gods.

WHERE LARGE PRODUCTION IS ECONOMICAL

Around Elkhorn, Wisconsin there is a big area in which Dairying is the main business. P. E. McNall, in the Wisconsin News Letter says that the average feed cost of a cow per year with pasture in this area is \$75.00, that the average yield per cow is 6,300 lb. milk and 228 lb. butterfat. He obtains these from a survey of 325 cows during the year 1924. The following table shows that increasing the yield per animal lowers the cost of production per 100 lb. milk or per pound of butterfat. The difference between the highest figures given and the lowest is \$1.12 a hundred pounds of 72%. Doubling the feed cost cut the average cost per 100 lb. right in half.

Production per cow	Cost per cwt.
5,000 or less	\$2.67
5,000 to 6,000	2.25
6,000 to 7,000	2.10
7,000 to 8,000	2.06
8,000 to 9,000	1.81
9,000 to 10,000	1.75
10,000 to 11,000	1.67
11,000 to 12,000	1.60
12,000 and over	1.55

CROP ESTIMATES

Acreage estimates for spring wheat, barley, oats, and other crops except cotton will be issued July 10th this year, the United States Crop Reporting Board announces.

No changes in the issuance of semi-monthly cotton crop reports are indicated in the Board's schedule of release dates, although "the dates for cotton are subject to any changes which may be made by Congress in the basic law which fixes the dates of these reports."

The Board's first report on acreage, condition, and probable production of cotton will be issued on July 2d. A report giving a preliminary estimate of wool production in 1926 has been added to the schedule, for release July 29th. The report on revised acreage and yield of cotton in 1925 will be issued May 15th instead of June 2d.

MINNESOTA ASSOCIATION ENDORSES C. T. A. RECORDS

Endorsement of official cow testing associations by means of which breeders can have semi-official tests made at a reduced cost, was the most important action of the Minnesota State Holstein association at its annual meeting in St. Paul, January 22. It was estimated that under such a plan the average breeder could get good testing service for about \$50 a year, and that if the original cow testing association plan was carried out the owner would not only get a better line of the profit earning ability of his animals but also his records would be more dependable to the purchaser when selecting dairy stock.

Another resolution asked for Federal legislation legalizing the purchase and sale of three per cent milk and providing that the minimum percentage of fat must be shown on the label of the container.

Continued assistance to calf club work was pledged and a tribute paid to the State Agricultural Extension Service for "its untiring efforts in building up club work and promoting dairy interests in the state." A resolution of tribute to the life and service of the late E. T. Winship of Owatonna, president of the association for several years, was adopted by a rising vote and a moment of silence. The secretary reported that 250 purebred sires had been placed in the state during 1925. This work was confined to five counties. In Ottertail county in which only 19 townships have been canvassed to date, 85 bulls have already been placed.

That conditions have materially improved for the general livestock producer as well as for the dairyman, was emphasized again and again in the statements of Minnesota livestock breeders. Lower prices for feeds that produce butterfat and improved prices for butterfat have made the situation from the dairyman's standpoint very satisfactory, they said.

PASTURES

The cow is designed to handle a large amount of rough feed, and one of the cheapest and best roughages is pasture.

There is in this State a large amount of land designated as pasture, which is nothing more than a plot of ground surrounded by a fence, within which nothing grows excepting perhaps a few weeds. Pasture land needs feeding just as much as for any other crop. According to investigations by the N. Y. Experiment Station, a cow giving 4,000 pounds milk a day requires as much lime as is required for ten acres of the average corn. Legume crops furnish the best source of lime for the dairy cow. Alfalfa, Sweet clover, alsike and red clover are exceptionally good.

It has been proven on farms in this and other states that the man who has a sweet clover pasture is assured of an abundance of feed for the entire season, even though it be a dry one. In order to get a stand of sweet clover the land should be limed and otherwise treated the same as for alfalfa. The extra flow of milk and the satisfaction of having an abundance of pasturage will more than pay the cost.

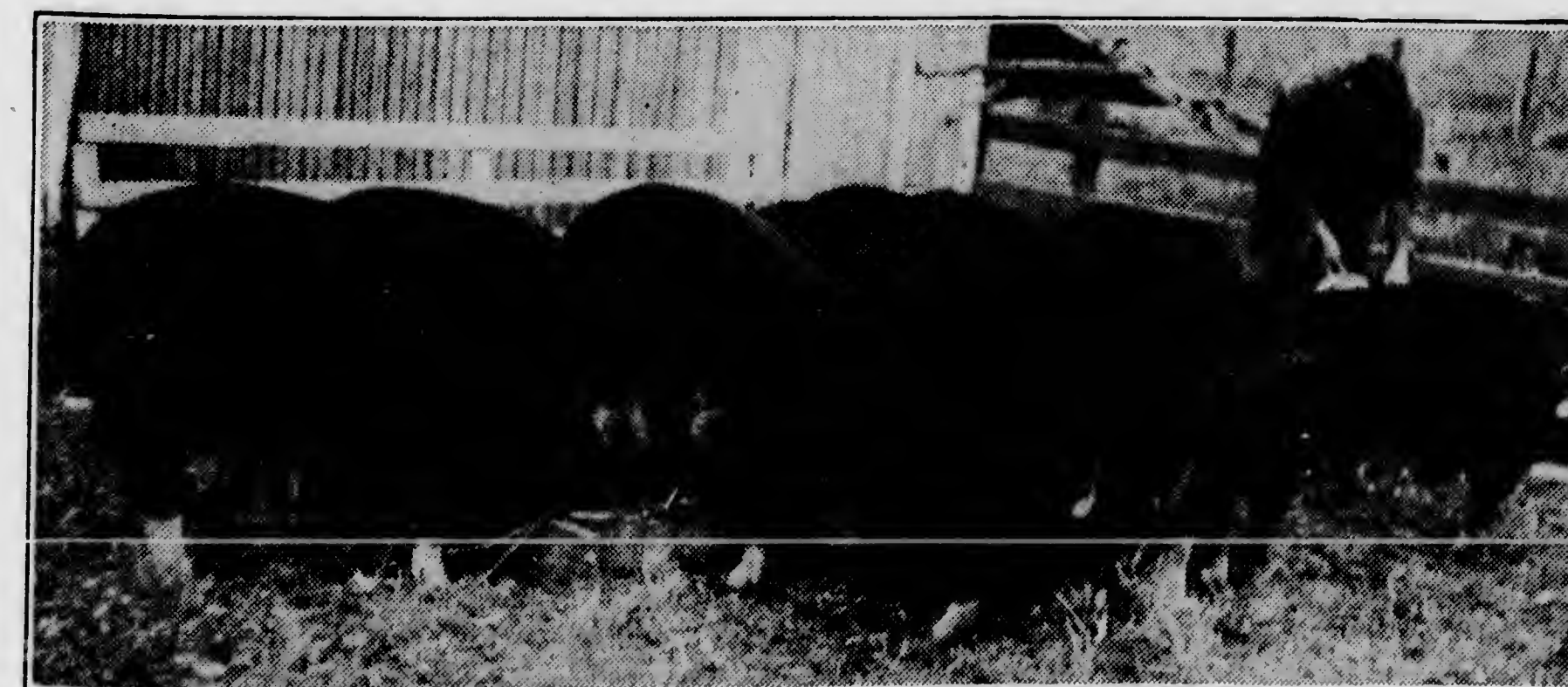
The best time to plant grass seed is in August, but plans should be laid now for the preparation of the land, securing the lime and planting of some soiling crops to tide over the late summer when the pasture is to be renovated. The following crop would work in nicely for feeding green during this period: OATS, SOYBEANS AND CORN.

As a matter of fact every dairy farmer should provide for some crop that could be cut green and fed in case the pasture gets short or dries up.

UNCLE JERRY, in Maryland Dairy Extension New Letter.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

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keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cts. for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.00. National Record records your Poland-Chinas.

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ROOT CROPS FOR WISCONSIN DAIRYMEN

By J. H. LEWIS

Wisconsin dairymen realize that, instead of feeding high-priced commercial rations it is more profitable to provide their dairy cattle with an abundance of economically grown, home-raised food. Besides clover and alfalfa, always friends of the dairymen, roots attract the attention of the men who believe in a homegrown product that will add palatability and succulency to the dairy ration.

Liming the soil, at present a movement of considerable import, in most of the counties of the state is more in the nature of an experiment and should the claims of the agricultural experts connected with the University of Wisconsin be substantiated, 1926 will witness a widespread movement all over the state to cultivate large tracts of alfalfa for dairy feed. In fact the business of preparing crushed limestone will be exceedingly remunerative as it is doubtful if those engaged in the business will be able to meet the demand. There will be, of course, an advantage in diverting labor into this channel all through the present winter.

The writer's interest was drawn to the cultivation of root crops at the state experimental stations, and the Platteville Normal Agricultural Department. A large crop of stock carrots was raised here to supplement silage and feed for the purebred herd maintained by the Platteville State Normal School. That roots are good feed for livestock is shown by the fact that many of the most successful stockmen feed roots in addition to a well balanced ration including silage to cows on test and to animals being fitted for show purposes.

Roots contain a large amount of water, but tests demonstrate the dry matter they do have is of equal value to the dry matter in grain or other concentrates, or in corn silage. Experiments show that with concentrates costing \$30 a ton it is economical to substitute roots for part of the concentrates when roots can be produced and stored for \$4.00 a ton.

Rutabagas furnish half as much digestible nutrients as silage from well matured corn. They contain 70 per cent as much dry matter as immature corn silage, and can be grown more

profitably than corn. Mangels and turnips are a trifle more watery than rutabagas while carrots furnish more nutrients per 100 pounds than do rutabagas. This splendid root was grown in great profusion on a small tract of land, at the Platteville Normal Farm and reached prodigious proportions. Sugar beets, due to their richness in sugar, contain decidedly more nutrients per 100 pounds than do rutabagas, mangels or turnips.

The average yield of rutabagas during the five year experiment conducted at the Ashland Branch Experiment Station, has been 12.65 tons, compared with 8.42 tons for corn silage, and 13.38 tons of sunflower silage. Due to the larger yield of rutabagas, the labor cost per ton was less than for corn silage, being \$3.65 per ton for the rutabagas, and \$4.29 for the corn silage. To get the entire cost per ton of these crops it would be necessary to add to these figures a fair amount for rent of land, cost of seed, and charge for silo and root cellar respectively.

The agricultural experiment station at Madison, Wis., recommends the following varieties: Rutabagas, Monarch; turnips, yellow Aberdeen; mangels, Golden Tankard; carrots, Mastodon. These are for general culture in cultivated rows. For catch crops in stubble or on new land, cowhorn and strap-leaved turnips and purple-top rutabagas are preferable. Turnips and rutabagas may be sown as late as July 1st, the others should be sown earlier. Grain drills can be set to drill root seeds evenly, even rutabagas and turnips. Sowing lightly is preferable. Broadcasting rutabagas is advisable on land which does not admit of high cultivation. On newly cleared timber and brush land, rutabagas and turnips may be planted between the stumps without plowing. On cultivated lands the rows may be from 18 to 36 inches apart. Where cultivation after planting is to be done by hand, the distance need not be more than 24 inches, for a larger yield per acre will be secured than by planting at a greater distance between the rows. For horse cultivation the rows should be even and straight, and uniformly apart. Heavy yields are shown at 33 inches apart between rows provided the stand is good.

Root crops will stand light frost especially rutabagas and turnips. The mangel grows largely out of the ground and their keeping qualities are impaired if exposed to severe freezing. Best results are obtained by harvesting before the middle of October. Topping may be done before or after pulling, which can be done with a sharp hoe. After topping loosen the roots with a beet-lifter, subsoiler or plow. A long blade hoe is also effective.

The best place to store roots is in a cellar near where they are to be used for feeding. Such a cellar may be a part of a barn or basement, or it may be built conveniently near the stock barn. In most places the root house can be built most economically of concrete. Ordinarily, lime or cement is the only material that has to be purchased. Stone, gravel and sand are usually available near most farms.

Many farmers store roots in pits. They need not be covered to any great depth. Pile the roots as high as possible so as to shed water. For early winter feeding the layer of dirt should be thicker and a covering of straw or horse manure should be placed over the whole pile.

The results of experiments carried out at the Platteville Normal School in raising root crops as auxiliary feed for dairy herd cattle have been so satisfactory that the crop will be sown again this year on a larger scale. The cattle cultivate a fondness for them, especially the carrots, and their use in combination with silage and commercial feed has been profitable in the flow and the maintenance of high butterfat production. The Normal herd has over twenty members in it and it is easy to understand from data kept at hand showing the feed bill, including pasturage, that a saving of considerable importance has been accomplished.

The feed value as worked out here shows sugar beets taking first consideration, carrots next and rutabagas third. Turnips have many of the good points of rutabagas, but they freeze more readily, do not keep so late into the winter and are lower in feeding value.

A Boston budget expert says the modern young business woman doesn't begin to save money until she is thirty years old. At that age life begins to look a little like rain.

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COWS OF THIS QUALITY

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This herd is ACCREDITED and stock you obtain here is bound to make good.

Hubert S. Miller

Myerstown, Lebanon Co., Penn'a

HOLSTEIN PIONEERING IN VIRGINIA

By F. A. CREDLE

Instructor in Agriculture in the Wythe County Public Schools

Raising beef cattle, sheep and hogs for domestic and foreign consumption has been one of the leading industries of Southwest Virginia for many years. The climatic conditions, open winters and cool summers, coupled with an unsurpassed limestone soil which produces in abundance the richest kind of bluegrass and is steep enough in places for excellent sheep pastures and rolling enough in other places for pasturing heavy cattle and hogs, have made this fine industry possible. Climatic and topographical conditions practically eliminate diseases and animal pests. The evergreen bluegrass sod produces strong, succulent, nourishing feed for cattle, sheep and hogs almost the year through, reduces the feed cost to the minimum and boosts the net returns to the maximum, because not only feeds—costly in their production—are saved but also much labor in feeding and caring for the stock. During many years past the production of crops, which at present is at the minimum possible for this section of strong, limestone soil, has been an auxiliary farming operation while the growing and fattening of cattle, sheep and hogs has been the major operation. Land holdings have been large, the least labor possible for operation and mother earth aided by a very benevolent climate has been doing for this great Southwest Virginia section what a much larger supply of labor has been doing elsewhere. Thousands upon thousands of heavily fattened cattle have been taken from these rich bluegrass pastures and without special fitting exported for foreign consumption. Practically all of the spring lamb crop goes to market never having tasted grain or hay. Few of the numerous flocks of sheep wintered in Southwest Virginia never see grain and a number of flocks are given no feed during winter, other than grass sod. Such a climate and soil combination is destined to attract not only cattle, sheep and hog raisers, but also dairymen, poultrymen, general farmers and fruit growers.

F. W. Kegley, a former county agent and one of the earliest, who is now pioneering in Holstein breeding and the dairy business in this section of Virginia, began raising purebred Holstein-Friesians in 1914 with two springing heifers, and has built up his herd under average farm conditions. He built no silo, as there are few silos in this section. This also indicates that he has kept to his first general proposition, that with ordinary good care and management it is quite as possible to build up paying operations with Holsteins in this region as it is to grow Shorthorns, Angus or Hereford cattle. His herd began supplying breeding stock, through private sales, in 1919 and in spite of low postwar prices in other branches of livestock sales, these transactions have netted Mr. Kegley over two hundred dollars each for all females, seventeen of which, including aged cows, have been sold since 1919. In addition to this, the herd

has been steadily built up in numbers and quality, has paid a good profit on investment, feed and labor and stands today, having passed through a period of low prices and general depression, as a paying proposition and a good asset.

Although no special stimulating grain ration has been fed, one cow made an official production record of 13,664 lb. of milk under average farm conditions, which indicates that the bluegrass here is admirably suited to stimulating a heavy milk flow, as well as to produce beef.

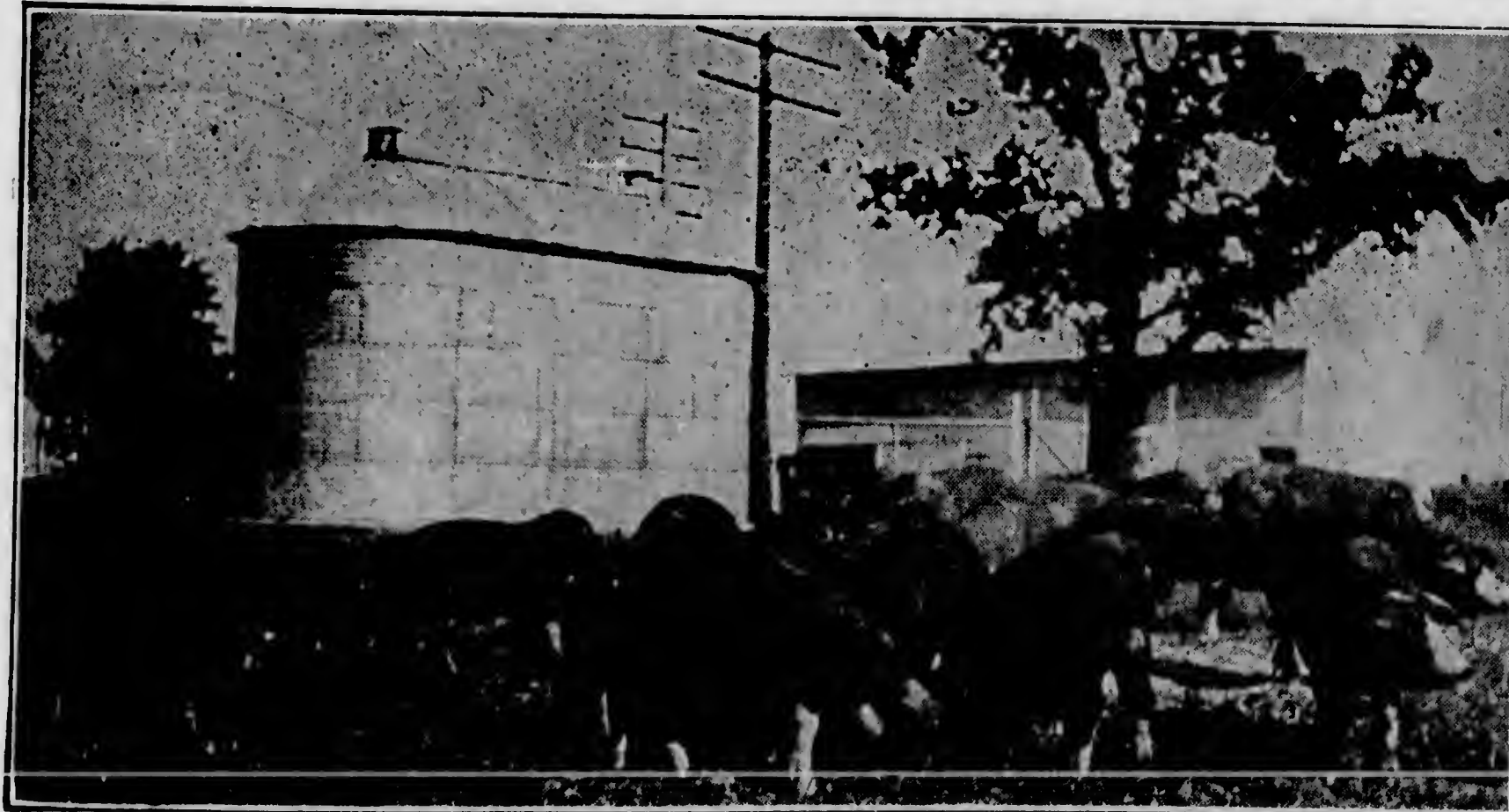
The Kegley cows, while they are milking, are generally fed the following mixture: Two pounds ground corn, 2 pounds ground oats, 2 pounds wheat bran, 1 pound cottonseed meal. From eight to twelve pounds of this mixture is fed daily to each animal with as much meadow hay as the cow wants. Salt is kept before the herd constantly. Lime is frequently distributed about the barns and stalls for its purifying disinfectant effect.

Mr. Kegley believes it pays to keep the young stock growing, but his methods are simple and economical. The calves are allowed to remain with their dams for the first three or four days after which they are removed from their mother and are fed about eight to ten pounds of milk morning and evening for the first three months. Concentrates and roughage are added in such quantity as to produce thrifty growth through the first winter, after which they are turned on pasture and wintered on good quality meadow hay until these heifers drop their first calves at two and one half to three years of age. During this growing period they are kept separate from the mature cows, just as the yearling steers are separated from the big cattle on a beef farm. This simple method of growing heifers provoked the following remark from the head of Virginia's Dairy Extension Division, "Mr. Kegley raises the best matured heifers of any breeder in the state, but he has a bluegrass farm and can't keep them from growing and getting fat."

Another point of interest about these operations is that no fresh female blood has been added to this purebred herd, consisting at present, after selling this year's surplus, of fifteen females, worth conservatively more than \$2,000.00. Contrary to the common belief, bulls costing fifty dollars, \$100.00 and \$150.00 have been used instead of males costing from \$500.00 to \$5,000.00. This has been made possible by carefully selecting individuals of good breeding at opportune times, which have been resold when their usefulness in the herd was over for more money than their initial cost. The bull calves have been sold off early, most of them going for herd sires, while others had to be vealed rather than keep them as deadwood or sell them for steers, which course might hurt the reputation of this district as a quality beef section.

Mr. Kegley consigned two milking cows and two heifers to the 1925 Virginia Breeders' consignment sale held at Orange, Va., where 65 head averaged \$180.

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



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THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : : Bluffton, Ohio

UTILIZATION OF THE CORN CROP

A study of the utilization of the corn crops of 1923, 1924, and 1925, has been made by the United States Department of Agriculture to determine how much of the crop is actually husked for grain, cut for silage, and hogged down and cut for forage. Estimates of acreage, yield per acre, and production have been made for many years for the corn crop as a whole, regardless of its utilization, the estimated yield per acre being applied to the total acreage.

In 1925, of a total corn acreage of 101,631,000 acres, 86,339,000 acres were utilized for grain; 3,916,000 acres for silage, and 11,376,000 acres were cut for forage or hogged down. The acreage of corn for grain in 1925 was 1,600,000 acres greater than in 1924, but 400,000 acres less than in 1923. The acreage of corn for silage in 1925 was 400,000 acres less than in 1924, and almost the same as the acreage in 1923.

The amount of corn estimated to have been husked or snapped in 1925 is 2,416,000,000 bushels, which is 500,000,000 bushels greater than in 1924, but nearly 100,000,000 bushels less than in 1923. Production of silage was 31,000,000 tons in 1925, which is about a 10 per cent increase above the production in both 1924 and 1923.

In 1924 considerable areas of corn went into silos because it was unfit for husking, being immature or frosted. The amount cut for forage was also increased materially because of the immaturity of the crop at the time of the first killing frost in the fall. The crops of both 1923 and 1925, on the other hand, were generally well matured.

Corn for silage in 1923 yielded 7.3 tons per acre, in 1924, 6.6 tons, and in 1925, 8.0 tons.

Corn for grain in 1923 yielded 28.9 bushels per acre, in 1924 the yield was 22.7 bushels and in 1925 it was 28.0 bushels per acre.

The quality of the 1925 crop of corn is somewhat above average, but the moisture content at time of harvest was reported rather high in a number of States because of the wet weather and lack of sunshine. Drying out of corn was further retarded by weather conditions during November, but in December dry cold weather was helpful.

MILK MARKETING CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

More than 1,700,000,000 lb. milk was marketed by farmers' coöperative associations in 1924, according to a survey just completed by the United States Department of Agriculture. These figures are based on reports received from 60 associations which sold the bulk of their milk wholesale, and 25 which were selling mainly at retail. The former group handled 1,546,254,000 lb., and the latter group 158,275,000 lb. Fifteen wholesale associations in New York State alone handled 916,887,000 lb., or

nearly 60 per cent of the total. Two associations in Minnesota handled 252,552,000 lb., and eight associations in Vermont 101,152,000 lb.

Reports were obtained from 128 associations. Their membership in 1924 exceeded 204,000. About one-half of this membership was in the 39 price bargaining associations, 40 per cent in associations engaged in Holstein distribution and less than four per cent in retail distributing associations.

The tendency toward large organizations in the coöperative marketing of milk was indicated by the fact that more than 72 per cent of the total membership of the country was found in eight associations. By States, New York led in association membership, with Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, Illinois, and Michigan following in the order named. Eighty-two associations, not including those grouped as price bargaining organizations, did an aggregate business amounting to \$110,820,000 during the year. New York led in volume of business as in membership. Thirteen associations in that State reported a gross business amounting to \$79,679,000.

Although the associations fall roughly into the three general classes of bargaining, wholesaling and retailing organizations, there is no sharp line between them. Many of the associations engaged mainly in wholesaling also do considerable retailing, and on the other hand, most of the retail associations do a certain amount of wholesaling. They are classed by the department according to the percentage of milk distributed by them at wholesale or retail. In like manner the so-called bargaining associations, which were formed originally for the sole purpose of agreeing on prices with distributors are setting up machinery for wholesale and retail distribution of milk. In some cases the machinery created is in the form of subsidiaries owned either by the bargaining associations themselves or by their members. Some associations formed originally for bargaining only are now delivering milk to consumers.

Milk marketing organizations were first organized to serve consumers. The next step was the development of wholesale distribution by farmers' organizations. The bargaining association is the latest development. For success in this field it was apparently necessary for a bargaining association to have in its membership a substantial fraction of all the producers in a dairy region. While the bargaining association is the simplest type, the wide distribution of its membership makes the problem of maintaining membership morale very difficult.

It was William's wedding morn, but alas, he overslept himself.

When at last he awoke he dressed hurriedly, and hastened to the station to find that his train had gone. There was not another for an hour.

Frantically he hurried to the telegraph office, and wired to the bride: "Detained. Don't marry till I come."



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Producers and choice individuals bred to

King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje

who has two daughters above 700 lb. milk in a week and is also sire of K P A P Gelsche, 687.06 lb. butter, 15,349.2 lb. milk in 10 months as a junior two-year-old, the class champion of Maine.

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Montrose, Penna.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS
AND REPORTS

March 1, 1926—Chambersburg, Pa., J. B. and F. R. Keller, Holstein sale, S. R. Miller, sale manager.
March 4, 1926—Chambersburg, Pa., C. L. Barnhart, 40 head; S. R. Miller, sale manager.
March 16, 1926—Sheridan, Pa., M. H. Bennetch Spring Sale, 75 head; S. R. Miller, Chambersburg, Pa., sale manager.
March 17, 1926—Elizabethtown, Pa., W. A. Wither's Dispersal, Accredited Holsteins & Guernseys.
March 23, 1926—Carlisle, Pa., Dispersal of W. S. Ker's Accredited Herd.
March 24, 1926—Chambersburg, Pa., D. E. Witherspoon, S. R. Miller, sale manager.
March 25, 1926—Harrisburg, Pa., Dr. H. M. Kirkpatrick, herd dispersal.
March 25, 1926—Loydsville, Pa., E. R. Loy, Holstein, S. R. Miller, sale manager.
March 29, 1926—Harrisburg, Pa., Dr. J. L. Lenker's Dispersal, Accredited Holsteins and Guernseys, S. R. Miller, sale manager.

MERLE GREEN SALE

Early in December Merle Green of Elsie, Michigan, sold his registered herd of 71 head at public auction. They brought, calves included, \$9,045. One cow brought \$510 while her calf sold for \$100. A buyer from West Virginia obtained fourteen head for \$3,440. Mr. Green will deliver these cattle. He left Ashley December 12 and will take the cattle to Charleston.

ESTATE OF G. D. TINSMAN DISPERSAL SALE

On Friday, March 19, 1926 the carefully selected and high bred herd of the late G. D. Tinsman will be sold at public auction on the Tinsman Farm, which is located 1½ miles east of Williamsport, Pennsylvania—just off the Susquehanna Trail—east of the city limits.

This herd is under State and Federal Supervision, and official testing has been carried on for several years. Practically all the milking animals have official records—among which is a 30 lb. cow which gave over 624 lb. milk, together with her four daughters—two of which made over 21 lb. as two-year-olds—another making 26.81 as a three year old. In the sale will also be sold a 26 lb. three-year-old and her two daughters; a 26.35 lb. cow; two 24 lb. three-year-olds and a daughter of each. Likewise a 23 lb. cow that gave 729 lb. milk. Another of the attraction is a 20 lb. two-year-old. Along with these splendid record cows is Dutchess Creamelle Denver Lad, Dutchland Colantha Mona Lad, Ensign Veeman Korndyke and over a dozen granddaughters of Cornucopia Ormsby Lad. The Herd Sire, Blacres Grandesse King—a four-year-old son of a 28 lb. heifer by Cornucopia Ormsby Lad—is a very outstanding bull, whose tested dam made over 21 lb. as a two-year-old.

With the few official records that are now being made, breeders who are anxious for officially tested cows should be sure to attend this sale. The individuality of the herd is in keeping with the proven productions. There are cows in the herd who have produced over 15,000 lb. milk in ordinary yearly work.

The sale's director will be R. Austin Backus. Catalogues are now available and can be obtained by writing H. H. Blair of Williamsport, Pa., the manager of this well-known herd.

STATE MEETING FEBRUARY 16
AT COLUMBUS

Officers of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Wisconsin announce that the thirty-fourth annual meeting of this important Wisconsin livestock organization will take place at Columbus, Tuesday, February 16.

Each county in the state is expected to send delegates representing the various county organizations of Wisconsin and each delegate should come prepared to suggest the name of the breeder his county desires on the nomination ballot as a delegate to the national association meeting.

Chief among the important business considerations will be the future maintenance and operation of the state association. Failure of the county organizations to meet their respective quota shares of the state association costs and the apparent indifference of the breeders toward supporting their county organizations with memberships reflects lack of support generally toward all Wisconsin Holstein associations. To those in close touch with affairs it is apparent that lack of appreciative support is alarming those

in charge of the state association affairs and it may be that Wisconsin breeders are about to witness discontinuance of the Madison office, retirement of Secretary Oldham, the elimination of the present program of projects and a general curtailment of activity.

HELP WANTED MALE

Farmer—Reliable married man, small family, on farm near Somerville, must be good milker and fond of animals. Steady position. State references and wages. Jacob Reger, Bloomingdale Farms, Belle Mead, New Jersey.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL ready for heavy service. His three nearest dams have official records which average 35.44 lb. butter in 7 days. Write for pedigree and price. LYON & CO., Wyalusing, Pa.

Why not induce your neighbor to subscribe for the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN? He will enjoy reading it as much as you do.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Penna.

The
Old Home Farm

HOME OF CLEAN COWS

Just the place where you can
get Purebred Heifer Calves
of Quality and Breeding.

Eugene B. Bennett

Allamuchy New Jersey

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer

700 Second National Building
Akron, Ohio.

"PRIDE" DOES HER BIT

Excelsior Pride Ormsby, a purebred Holstein, owned by Rhodes & Rogness led the Lake and Northern Minnehaha County, S. D., Testing Association during December. She is credited with 1,560 lb. milk, 60.84 lb. butterfat.

The Rhodes & Rogness herd also carried off the high herd average, their ten animals averaging 1,265 lb. milk, 45.96 lb. fat during the month. The daily ration of this herd consists of silage, alfalfa hay, ground oats and oilmeal.

Two hundred and thirty-six cows in twenty-one herds were tested. Nineteen of these exceeded 40 lb. fat while twenty-nine produced more than 1,000 lb. milk. The Association's average for the month was 640 lb. milk, 24.55 lb. fat.

WANTED—By March 1st, married man with boy sixteen years or older. Barn equipped with milking machine, electric lights and motors. Good six-room house, one gallon milk a day, garden, wood and good wages. No farm work. Man must be healthy and sober. Apply at once to Douglas B. Diamond, Gaithersburg, Maryland.

TENANT FARMER WANTED on 200 acre farm situated in State of New Jersey. To take possession April 1st. Write Arthur Danks, Allamuchy, N. J.

DISPERSAL OF Dr. Jesse L. Lenker's Herd

and a Consignment by
Bonnymead Farm, Harrisburg, Pa.

Monday,
MARCH 29,
1926



At
Twelve
O'clock

The Lenker herd consists of 35 head of registered Holsteins and 12 head of registered Guernseys. The Bonnymead consignment is composed of 13 yearling Heifers and 2 yearling Bulls. They were not sold at the dispersal of the Bonnymead herd last year on account of their age.

Having disposed of my farm I am also offering for sale my entire farm equipment, including my horses and farm implements, used on a large farm.

The 35 head of registered Holsteins are of the best blood lines of the breed. Herdsire Lenkerbrook Hector Meg, a son of King Mead Seges Pontiac, who was by a brother of the great bull Ormsby Korndyke Lad. Among them two great cows, Bonalevo Quality Walker Inez, an A. R. O. daughter of the noted "King Quality," who has six daughters above 30 lb. with milk records above 640 lb. The dam of this cow is a 31-lb. five-year-old. Also the cow, Queen May De Kol Spofford, an A.R.O. daughter of Prince Peri Spofford.



Included in this sale we also have eight royal bred Guernseys. This herd is a real dairy herd, has been furnishing certified milk to the city of Harrisburg for four years. It also won first prize at the Farm Products Show this winter for certified milk. The Lenker herd was the first accredited herd in Dauphin County and will be sold subject to the sixty-day retest.

The farm is situated three miles east of Harrisburg on the Linglestown Pike, and can be reached by the Linglestown trolley.

Send for Catalog

DR. JESSE L. LENKER, 230 State St., Harrisburg, Pa.

GLENN R. MEAD, Auctioneer
East Aurora, N. Y.

S. R. MILLER, Sales Mgr.
Chambersburg, Pa.

HAS QUITE A FARM

One of the biggest farmers in the state of Oregon is Father Joseph of the Mt. Angel college. The farming operations under the supervision of Father Joseph are conducted on a thousand acres of land located near the college at Mt. Angel. Then, too the college owns a range of two thousand acres above Scotts Mills on which a herd of 150 high-grade Aberdeen-Angus cattle are run. Of chief interest to us in the farming operations is the dairy of seventy purebred Holsteins, of which Lawrence Thomas has charge. Poultry, hogs and sheep are raised on the farm, practically all stock feed is grown and chopped or ground on the place and in addition considerable grain is sold each year.

ANOTHER DAIRY SECTION

Pierce, County, Washington, has nine thousand head of milking cows, of which at least five thousand live in the Puyallup Valley. Most of the herds consist of Holsteins.

The conditions are ideal for securing the largest possible year-round output of milk. The Valley supports two creameries and two ice cream factories, although the larger percentage of the product is shipped to the near-by cities of Seattle and Tacoma where it commands the top market price. Dairying contributes \$600,000 annually to the wealth of the Puyallup Valley.

LOST FOR TWELVE DAYS

R. J. Callahan of Columbus, Wisconsin, missed his Holstein bull and advertised for him in the *Columbus Democrat* without results. After the bull had been lost twelve days the hired man was pulling straw from one end of a large stack when he heard a muffled bellow. The stack was investigated and the animal found at the end of a long tunnel in the straw. He appeared little the worse for his twelve days confinement on a strict straw diet, if anything he seemed to be fatter than he was before he disappeared.

WILL IMPROVE OAT CROP

Homer G. Lake, a former Holstein breeder of Montrose, Pa., for several years had been in business in that town. It is announced by the Farm Bureau of Susquehanna county that under the auspices of the Agronomy Department of State College, Mr. Lake will handle seed oats which are guaranteed to be resistant to black stem rust. These oats will come from Iowa and will be certified by the Iowa State Agricultural Experiment Station.

Why not induce your neighbor to subscribe for the *HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN*? He will enjoy reading it as much as you do.

When you take friendship out of business, it becomes sordid.

Polled Holsteins



For
Beauty
Production
Prolificacy
Profitableness

Safety of Self and Stock

Place a Polled Holstein Bull at the head of your herd. Prices and Quality are both right.

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building, Scranton, Pa.

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE

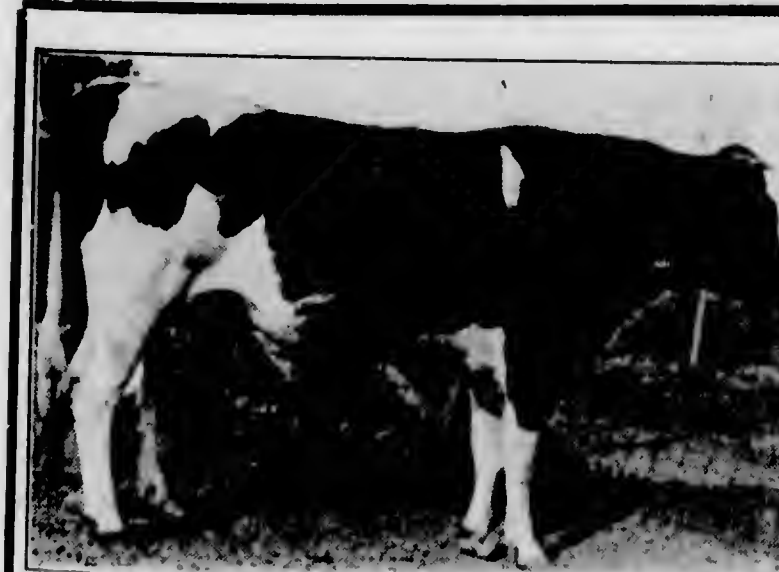
at prices that the

**EVERYDAY BREEDER
AND DAIRYMAN**

can well
afford to pay

HARRY C. REYNOLDS
SCRANTON, PA.

Herd under the Accredited Plan



King Valdessa McKinley Pondyke

A Bull of Royal Breeding

His three nearest dams all tested as heifers average 1,052 34 lb. butter in year test.

We place reasonable prices on his sons and daughters. Herd Accredited. What are your needs?

L. S. BROWN

R. D. No. 1

Saegertown, Pa.

THE SILVIS DAIRY

G. H. Silvis and Sons own the largest dairy around Greensburg, Pa. Their herd consists of purebred and grade Holsteins with a few purebred and grade Jerseys. The product of the dairy is retailed to consumers in Greensburg. Many of the children in the Greensburg school's drink milk for lunch, and the civic authorities furnish milk for all underweight school children whose parents are reported to be unable to pay for it.

Mr. Silvis personally attends to part of the delivery, as he says the receipts from his dairy are the main source of income, and he can personally get in touch with his customers, adjust any difficulties that may arise, and incidentally increase, if necessary, the number of those who take his product. Notice we say (if necessary) because the chief trouble at the Silvis dairy is to keep enough cows on their farms to supply the year-round demand.

The Silvis herd is enrolled in the Westmoreland Cow Testing Association. During December twenty-two herds containing 369 cows in milk and sixty-nine dry animals were tested. There were fifty-three cows that each produced over 40 lb. fat, fourteen over 50 lb.; seventy-seven cows exceeding a thousand pounds of milk and 38 over twelve hundred pounds.

The December report shows eighty-six animals that produced either 40 lb. fat or a thousand pounds of milk during the month. Silvis animals take the first four places, the three in the lead being registered Holsteins. In first place is a purebred with 69.5 lb. fat, 2,241 lb. milk; the second has 66.5 lb. fat, 1,848 lb. milk to her credit; the third is a Holstein with 65.4 lb. fat and the fourth is a registered Jersey with 64.9 lb. fat. In the given list of eighty-six animals the Silvis herd is represented fifteen times and twelve of their animals on this list are registered Holsteins.

At the banquet of the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association held at Harrisburg, January 20th, the Silvis herd was awarded a prize ribbon because of its work during the past cow testing association year, during which the entire herd averaged between three hundred and three hundred fifty pounds of butterfat.

HIGH AVERAGE PRODUCTION

A herd of twenty purebred and grade Holsteins owned by Zubriggen and Myers of Freeport, Illinois, averaged 59.6 lb. fat, 1,536 lb. milk during December while enrolled in the Stephenson County C. T. A., thus becoming the highest producing Illinois herd enrolled in that work. Some of the cows were milked twice a day, a few three times a day. It is very interesting to note that this showing must have been made upon high average and production, the best of all, for no cows owned by this firm appear on the list of the ten highest producers of the state.

There are twenty-one associations that reported December production and eight of these were headed by purebred Holstein cows; five others by grade Holsteins.

Choice Accredited Cows

Daughter of KING AL-CARTRA RAG APPLE POSCH, three times Grand Champion at the Susquehanna County Fair, bred to a son of WOODMONT ECHO SYLVIA CHAMPION, first prize three-year-old bull at the New York State Fair.

Our cows return a Profit above feed cost, ranging from \$100.00 to \$171.00 in a C. T. A. year.

A. R. BUSH

Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Pa.



OUR KIND

We specialize on type, and size as well as production. The milking herd consists of daughters of the 36-lb. bull

KING TOBE ALCARTRA DE KOL and they are bred to a grandson of Carnation King Sylvia.

We can spare a few good ones

O. I. MARTIN

Crawford Co. Cambridge Springs, Pa.

Boiling Springs Herd

averaged 12,523 lb. Milk, 423.3 lb. Fat last year in the Cumberland C. T. A. for an average of 21.67 milkers of all ages. Half of the cows producing 500 lb. or more of Fat were members of this herd.

During the past FIVE YEARS this herd averaged 12,640 lb. Milk, 419.2 lb. Fat for an average of 18.52 cows enrolled in C. T. A. work.

Boiling Springs Herd is ACCREDITED.

Call on us when you require purebred Holsteins.

IVO V. OTTO

Carlisle, R. D. Penna.
Cumberland Co.,

INCREASED BUTTER CONSUMPTION

Monthly consumption of butter in the United States has increased nearly 30,000,000 lb. since 1920, according to figures compiled by the Department of Agriculture. Consumption in 1925 is estimated at 159,000,000 lb. a month compared with 130,000,000 lb. in 1920.

The peak consumption was reached in 1924 when 161,000,000 lb. butter a month was eaten in this country, the slight falling off in 1925 being attributed to a slowing up of production and higher prices. The increase since 1920 is said to be due to improved industrial conditions, educational campaigns stressing the food value of butter, and higher quality of product.

Although the American dairy industry has been stimulated greatly by the increased consumption of butter, there is room for even greater use of butter. The per capita consumption of butter in Canada, for example, is around 27 lb. a year compared with 17 lb. in the United States. Australia and New Zealand, also consume more butter per capita than the United States.

GOOD SCHOOL OWNED HERD

The Holstein herd owned by the School for the Deaf and Blind at Colorado Springs during December averaged 1,344 lb. milk, 47.2 lb. butterfat in the Pueblo county cow testing association, the highest herd records for milk and butterfat records made since June 1925.

The herd had eighteen cows in milk and two dry during the month. It cost the school \$1.19 to produce each hundred pounds of milk and 38c a pound to produce butterfat.

"Ethel" one of the members of the herd was high cow in the association with 2,790 lb. milk, 117.2 lb. butterfat. "Nellie," the mother of Ethel, was high cow in the association for November.

There were 447 cows in nineteen herds in Pueblo, Fremont and El Paso counties under test during December. They averaged 850.8 lb. milk and 33 lb. butterfat. There were 113 cows which produced more than 40 lb. butterfat each in the month.

STATE SCHOOL AND HERD

News that one of the dairy barns owned by the State Training School at Mandan, North Dakota, burned to the ground January 2 with the loss of a number of purebred Holstein makes a little information about this farm of particular interest to our readers. A defective chimney over the milk room was the cause of the fire. The loss of \$12,000 is fully covered by insurance according to a statement made by Superintendent W. F. McClelland.

Soon after the close of the recent great war W. F. McClelland, an officer in service during the war and a Cornell graduate became Superintendent of the Training School. Soon after he brought in a friend as farm manager, C. P. Cadoo, also a Cornell man. These two deserve much credit for the building up of the

school, particularly the agricultural part of it.

The school is sometimes spoken of as a reform school. This is not a good title, for many of the boys and girls sent there have committed no greater crime than to lose their parents. The windows were barred and the place looked more like a jail than a school. When Mr. McClelland took charge he brought with him a new system of management. He said that the secret of happiness was keeping busy. The boys are kept busy from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. either in the school, on the farm or in the recreation yard. The girls are taught house-keeping, sewing, laundering and cooking.

The boys are proud of the work they have done, particularly of the new gymnasium, most of which they built. The cement in this building was mixed and hauled by the boys in wheelbarrows. It is of hollow tile and concrete construction and cost \$52,000, the lowest contractor's estimate on it was \$85,000. One of the boys who is seventeen years of age designed the mural decorations making stencils and applying them with a great deal of taste. There is a play floor 130 x 72 ft., the room is circled by a balcony that may be used for seating spectators or for an indoor running track. There are shower rooms, two locker rooms and nine smaller rooms that are used by the teachers or visiting teams.

The students range in ages from nine to twenty years. Most of them are behind their grades when they enter the training school but many show marked ability here. The grade pupils work in the morning and go to school in the afternoon, while the high school students go to school in the morning and work in the afternoon. There are ten teachers and the school is under the supervision of the county superintendent.

There are about 100 head of Holstein cattle in the herd of which 29 are purebreds. The head of the herd is King Superba Pontiac Konigen, who succeeded Sir Johanna Ormsby Marlowe, winner of two grand championships. In the dairy barn hangs a diploma from the National Dairy Association in recognition of the high production of the herd which is enrolled in the Mandan Holstein Breeders' Circuit; last year nine of the ten highest cows in the circuit test were members of this herd.

Most of the farm work is done by the boys. Only three men are hired; a dairymen, a teamster and a foreman who lives on another farm owned by the school two miles away. Most of the boys in the school came from farm homes and although as a rule they come from homes where the farming is not of a high order, they soon get interested in improved agriculture.

About 1,000 Plymouth Rocks are kept in the poultry yard. There are about 150 Duroc Jersey hogs of all ages. An artesian well 72 ft. deep supplies good water to the house and barns. Large crops are raised including sugar beets. On fourteen acres, six tons to the acre was the amount of sugar beets raised last year with a sugar content of 13.5 per cent.

The Auctioneer

Mead's
the Man!



If in doubt who to employ
for your coming sale ask those
for whom I have sold.

Possibly the service I have
sold to others will interest you.

Sound common sense; practical
and modern methods will
get the high dollar for your
cattle.

Unique Service is Our Motto.

Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora, N. Y.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM NEWS

From all quarters comes the reports that purebred Holsteins are greatly in demand and business prospects for purebred sales look better now than they have for years. For this reason and because of the low prices asked for accredited stock the offerings of Maple Grove Stock Farm in this issue are bound to interest our readers.

Maple Grove Stock Farm is situated at Centerville, Crawford County, Pa., and Crawford is one of the three



MAPLE GROVE YBMA GLISTA
The junior herdsire of the Accredited Maple Grove Herd.

Pennsylvania counties on the Modified Accredited Area List. All the bovine inhabitants have been tuberculin tested with the result that less than one-half of one per cent showed reactions or, to state in a way that perhaps sounds better, more than 99½ per cent of the cattle passed clean.

Maple Grove offers five heifers at the low price of \$80.00 each, one, two, three or four. They and their dams for several generations back were raised at Maple Grove which is a true breeder-dairymen establishment. Four of the heifers offered are by Maple Grove Ybma Glista, the junior herdsire. This bull, a very nice individual, was by Model Daniel Glista, from Maple Grove Spoford Princess, a cow that in the Maple Grove barn made an official seven-day record of 641.3 lb. milk, 27.01 lb. butter the largest record ever made on the farm, for the Joneses specialize in every day dairy production rather than the making of records.

One of the heifers offered is by Clever Model Glista, the senior sire at Maple Grove. This sire was by Model King Segis Konigen, a noted show bull and sire of show stock. The "Clever" bull was from Glista Coreva, 34.08 lb. butter in seven days; 607.93 lb. butter, 13,310.5 lb. milk in 305 days. She has two daughters that have each produced over 30 lb. of butter in a week and one of them, Glista Dinah, 31.35 lb. butter in seven days, was the dam of Model Daniel Glista, who in turn sired Maple Grove Ybma Glista the junior herdsire.

Maple Grove was a Crawford county pioneer in tuberculosis eradication work and the herd has been on the accredited list for several years. Because of this and because Frank Jones and his son are real dairy farmers their offer is worth investigating.

Peace, like unto charity, begins at home.

HOLSTEIN BREEDERS DONATE PRIZE

W. R. Gillette and Son of Fostoria, Iowa, will give a fine registered Holstein calf to the boy or girl who shows the best registered Holstein heifer in the Boys' and Girls' Dairy Calf Club at the Clay county fair next fall. This heifer must be registered in the owner's name, and the birth date must be after August 1, 1925 and before February 1926.

TESTER RESIGNS

S. Rupert Harshberger, McVeytown, who has charge of the Mifflin County Cow Testing Association has resigned his position as of February 1st.

Mr. Harshberger is going to engage in farming where he can put into actual practice what he has been preaching to the dairymen of Mifflin County.

Woman is the only fur-bearing animal that continues to be plentiful.

For Your Next Bull

A son of KING ORMSBY PONTIAC CREATOR whose EIGHT nearest dams average over 35 lb. butter in a week.

From a daughter of LONG BEACH DE KOL KORNDYKE, whose dam made 1,226.27 lb. butter in a year.

Big records, short time and yearly, appear in every line of their pedigrees.

The young bulls are show animals and their dams prize winners.

This herd has never had any T. B. or Abortion.

DAVID FALCONER

SCOTTVILLE

MICHIGAN

SPRING DALE DAIRY FARM SALE!

30 REGISTERED
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE 30
CLEONA, PENNA.

Saturday, March 6, 1926, at 12 o'clock



ETTA ABBEKERK PRINCESS

She averaged 75 lb. milk daily for seven days, giving 81 lb. her highest day, in her everyday clothes just as she is shown in this picture.

WE ARE ALSO OFFERING:

4 young bulls from 6 to 12 months old.

28 White-faced prime baby beeves.

150 Chester White hogs. Sixty-five purebred gilts most of them bred.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

Sale will be held at Old Heilman Homestead Farm, located about four miles from Lebanon and two miles from Cleona, which is on the William Penn Highway. Good road to the farm.

Autos will meet all trains at the Lebanon station and the trolley.

Sale will start promptly at 12 o'clock. Free lunch will be served at the farm.

Further particulars will appear in the next issue of this magazine.

AUCTIONEERS: L. J. Gilbert, S. S. Baumsberger.

Address all inquiries to

F. L. Heilman & Son, Owners Cleona, Pa.

OHIO JUNIORS WIN SCHOLARSHIP

The Pittsburgh District Dairy Council have recently staged a prize winning Letter Writing Contest for all farm boys and girls in the tri-state area whose parents were members of the Dairymen's Co-operative Sales Company—the western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio dairy marketing organization.

The names of the winners of this contest are listed below:

OHIO

Sarah Manfull, Kensington; Alice Dustman, Salem; Dorothy Diver, Deerfield; Wilma Louise Reed, Canfield; Berdina Howell, Flushing; Ruth James, Cortland; Elva Switzer, Farndale; Kathryan Bower, Farndale; Bernadette Gowday, Jefferson; Carolyn Studzinski, Jefferson; Lola Falkenburg, Dorset; Samuel K. Morris, Signal; Raymond Slutz, Salem; John Klepacki, Bristolville; Lloyd Overly, Williamsfield; George Willis, Orwell.

PENNSYLVANIA

Violet Kriley, Butler; Lura Deeter, Cochranon; Margaret Powell, Cochranon; Alice Acker, Springboro; Elizabeth C. Bell, Cochranon; Mary Keiss, Westford; Eleanor E. Meyers, Somerset; Lucille M. Meyers, Somerset; Glenn Stewart, Washington; Fred Llewellyn Taylor, Pulaski; Elvin E. Maurer, Carlton; L. E. Davidson, Jr., Washington.

WEST VIRGINIA

Carl Doman, Triadelphia.

Twelve-year-old Raymond Slutz, of Salem, Ohio, and fifteen-year-old Bernadette Gowday, of Jefferson, Ohio, were each awarded a \$150 Collegiate scholarship by the Pittsburgh District Dairy Council for having written the best "Quality Milk" essay in a contest held for farm boys and girls in western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and northern West Virginia. The contest closed December 1, 1925.

Originally but one scholarship was to have been awarded, however the judges could not decide which essay was the most meritorious and Dr. W. T. Hulscher, Battle Creek, Mich., of the Purity Stamping Company, the donor of the prize, announced that he would double the grand prize for this year.

There were twenty-nine sectional or district winners in the contest, which attracted approximately 100 entrants from the three states. All sectional winners were given a two-day trip to Pittsburgh, January 29-30.

The two winning letters are printed in full below:

SALEM, OHIO, Oct. 26, 1925.

Dear City Cousin:

You sure would be surprised if you could see how Dad has changed things around here. But as you can't come I'll do the best I can to tell about what you wanted to know.

You see we used to think that if milk looked clean it was all right. Then when Dad found out about bacteria and how milk that seemed to be O. K. wasn't fit for use he just made things hum around

here for a few days. He said his milk should be as clean as the best or he'd know the reason why.

First we cleaned the barn from top to bottom. Every cobweb was swept down and all the old rubbish taken out and burned. That was a dandy bonfire I'm telling you. Then we put in concrete floors and whitewashed all the walls and stanchions. We put in a couple more windows so the cows could have more light. Then we were ready to begin on the cows. All their udders and flanks were trimmed and every cow was made as clean as possible. Dad said it would be my job to see that they were kept that way. I have to see that they have clean bedding and all loose dirt brushed off before each milking. If there happens to be any dirt that won't brush off, I have to wash it off. It doesn't take long if I get right after it and the cows sure do look dandy. Next Dad sees that his hands and clothes are clean. He had always milked with dry hands so he was all right there. Then he takes the milk out of the stable as soon as it is milked and cools it to about fifty degrees. After that it is put on the stand in a nice shady place, covered of course, so no dust or dirt can get in the can and then the hauler takes it to the station. I've told you about Dad's and my jobs and almost forgot to tell what Mother and the girls have to do with keeping our bacteria count low. The pails, cans, strainers and milk house are theirs to look after. Clean milk put in a dirty pail or kept in a dirty place won't stay clean. So they keep all the milking utensils bright and shiny. They also keep our milk room nice and clean.

Our milk now grades with the best and you can see that it hasn't cost Dad much to put our milk in first-class shape. A little cement, lime and a couple of windows was about all he had to buy. The other things we did ourselves and what we have done others can do.

My letter is rather long, but we are all so interested in this clean milk proposition that I can hardly quit writing. Come out next summer, then you can see for yourself. Your Country Cousin,

RAYMOND SLUTZ.

JEFFERSON, OHIO, Oct. 10, 1925.

Dear City Cousin:

United action between the city boys and girls and their country cousins should be an important problem for the public of to-day to consider, and I surely appreciate your interest in our dairy activities.

Since it will be impossible for you to visit me this summer and discover the process by which we fight bacteria, just follow me on an imaginary tour through our dairy premises.

The cows will soon come to the barn for it is nearly milking time. Here they are now. Notice the lane is well graded for if it were muddy only uncleanness and extra work would result.

And you are surprised at the interior of the barn? Yes, it is our dairy caste. The law requires that all dairy stables be whitewashed and father has ours of cement also because it is so much easier to keep clean. The matched lumber was

used overhead so that no particles of dust would fall in the pails while we were milking. Yes, a window was put in every available space for sunshine is essential to keep out bacteria. Purposely the trenches were made wide and deep for convenience and there the manure carrier is put in use every day.

Metal swinging stanchions are desirable and low mangers take dad's and the cows' fancy. A precaution we also take is never to give feed with strong odors to the cows before milking.

How do we keep the cows so clean? Well, father recently had our dairy tuberculin tested so we know they are healthy. Nearly every dairy man has a pair of clippers. A little time spent in clipping the hair on the cow's udders and flanks proves worth while. Then just before milking it is easy to brush and wipe dirt from the cow's udders, flanks and tails. Sufficient bedding eliminates much of this labor.

It is a simple matter to keep the milking machine sterilized, yet bacteria is liable to enter the milk if one fails to do this. Father had a sink installed in the barn for washing the hands and for cleansing purposes as well.

The use of partially covered milk pails prevent much dirt from falling into the milk. Mother always buys a cotton flannel strainer as it is considered the best.

Dad always rinses the pails with cold water immediately after milking. Then mother uses a stiff fiber brush and washes them in hot water containing a good washing powder. After scalding them in boiling water she places all the pails upside down on a sun-rack to dry and they are allowed to remain there until the next milking. The strainers are treated in the same manner and exchanged for new ones quite often.

Near every barn, but sufficient distance from it, an efficient milk house is located and ours is no exception, convenience, cleanliness, and plenty of light and air being factors in the plan. The milk is then promptly removed from the stable so that it will not absorb objectionable odors.

Another factor in Quality Milk Control is the prevention of the growth of the few bacteria which have gotten into the milk. The tank method is used to cool the milk on our farm for nice cold water is available from a near-by spring.

We children oft-times change the water until the milk is cooled to a temperature of fifty degrees or below and then maintain this low temperature until it is delivered. After each addition to the can we stir the milk with a clean metal stirring rod. At an early age we learned to test the temperature of the milk for we always admired father's large thermometer.

The responsibility of maintaining this temperature now rests with the milk-hauler, and he does this by keeping the cans well covered with wet blankets to protect them from the sun during hot weather.

I extend a hearty invitation for you to visit our farm next summer and see for yourself the weapons we have installed for our campaign against bacteria in milk.

Sincerely, BERNADETTE GOWDAY.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

FANCY POULTRY—30 varieties. Catalogue free. HERMAN BLUMER, BERGER, MO.

PREMIUM BUFF ROCK COCKERELS. EDGEWOOD FARM, Ballston Lake, N. Y.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, toms \$8, hens \$6. KATHERINE ORR, Dodge Center, Minn.

FOR SALE, Pure Buff Cochins Bantams. Pullets \$3, Cockerels \$4. WYTCWOOD FARM, Box 884, STAMFORD, CONN.

WHITE FACED BLACK SPANISH cockerels and pullets for sale. FLOYD RINEHART, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

PEAFOWL, Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, Wild Geese, Ducks. Free circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

CHOICE MAMMOTH BRONZE Turkeys from Boston winners. ELSIE HALLOCK, Washington Depot, Conn.

S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS—Range raised and from high producing stock, \$3.00. WESTWOOD POULTRY FARM, Westwood, N. J.

ENGLISH LEGHORN BABY CHICKS—State accredited. Arrival guaranteed; \$13.00 per hundred. MILLION SMILES LEGHORN FARM, Pierce City, Mo.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN BABY CHICKS, from hens on our farm. Blood tested and trapped, also chicks four other breeds; order early, don't delay. Send for catalog. WALKER HALLA POULTRY FARM, Box H. B., Noblesville, Ind.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS from my own breeding stock; nothing but two- and three-year-old hens used in matings, with young, vigorous cockerels; ready for delivery after February 10. Price, \$22 per 100. Order now; 20% deposit books order, and assures delivery date. J. F. WINEKE, Reisterstown, Md.

CHESTER COUNTY BABY CHICKS
Black and White Leghorns\$10 per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds\$12 per 100
White and Silver Wyandottes\$13 per 100
Jersey Giants\$22 per 100
Larger Lots Cheaper. 1,000 chick orders a specialty.

GEORGE S. CULLEN,

Box II ELKVIEW, PA.

CANARIES

FOR SALE—Canaries, guaranteed, \$8. All kinds cage birds. GEORGE T. FOSTER, 427 2d Street, Greenport, L. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE—Male Canaries, \$5. Wanted—Female ring neck pheasant. W. J. BRYANT, UNION, MAINE.

DOGS

SHEPHERD PUPS—Guaranteed from heel working stock. FAIR OAKS FARM, NORWOOD, MINN.

PUREBRED NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES. Beautiful Specimens. Specially priced. Write Mr. ALFRED GREGERSON, Foosland, Ill.

CHOICE COLLIE PUPPIES—Handsome, intelligent. NORRIDGEWOOD FARM, NORTH STONINGTON, CONN.

PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIE PUPS, Shomout strain, males \$15.00. GEORGE GORANS, BENSON, MINN.

PEDIGREED AIRDALE PUPPIES—eight weeks old, sound, healthy stock, priced right. SUPERIOR KENNELS, PINCONNING, MICH.



HUNTING DOGS—Coon, possum, skunk and rabbit dogs. Reduced prices. Sent on trial. SAM. STEPHENSON, Covington, Tenn.

FOR SALE—Collie pups, 4 months' old, from heel driving parents, \$15.00. JOHN C. RADY, Oakfield, Wis.

FOR SALE—Very beautiful registered pointer bitch, nine months old, just right to breed for an early litter of puppies. Priced very reasonably. For particulars write D. A. LOUGH, Waveland, Indiana.

FOR SALE—German Police Pups, five months old, from imported stock. The kind that is bred for business. O. B. LIBBY, WARREN, MAINE.

ENGLISH COLLIE PUPS—Every one guaranteed imported into U. S. A. Shipped C. O. D. Males and spayed females \$15.00. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, POPE MILLS, N. Y.

DAHLIAS—WHITE ESKIMO dogs, pedigree, \$15 to \$25. Dahlias, 25, \$2; 75, \$5; not labeled. 15, \$1.50; 50, \$5; labeled all different varieties. Perennial Phlox mixed, 15, \$1; 50, \$2. TUCKAHOE DAHLIA GARDENS, Denton, Maryland.

BEAUTIFUL PUREBRED NEWFOUNDLAND female, 9 mo. old, black with white collar. A real companion for children. Also little puppies. MRS. OLIVE CARMONY, MANILLA, IND.



LIVE STOCK

DUROC BOARS—Club winners. Great Orion Sensation blood. RALPH WILSON & DAUGHTERS, Bloomville, Ohio.

CHOICE 1925 LESPEDEZA SEED. Free samples. RED OAK FARM, Covington, Tenn.

FOR SALE—Complete DeLaval Milker outfit. Slightly used. ELMER PAVEY, Leesburg, Ohio.

ALFALFA and all kinds of hay. Ask for delivered prices. HARRY D. GATES COMPANY, Jackson, Michigan.

GLADIOLUS—Write for free catalog and money saving plan. MARY-LEA GARDENS, Fairmount, Indiana.

GLADIOLI—Very choice improved mixture, large No. 1 bulbs, \$1.50 per 100; planting stock, \$6.00 per 1,000. P. D. WHITE, North Attleboro, Mass.

ALFALFA SEED 95% pure \$7.00 per bushel; hulled white sweet clover, 95% pure \$5.00 per bushel. Track here; Sacks free. GEO. BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

WILSON, VIRGINIA, HOLLYBROOK and other varieties Soybeans; Whippoorwill and New Era Cow Peas. Write for special price list. HICKORY SEED COMPANY, Hickory, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

HONEY—Amber, guaranteed pure, best in the land, 5 lb. pail, postpaid 3d zone, \$1.10. B. J. DENTON, DANVILLE, N. Y.

DELICIOUS WHITE HONEY for sale. 60 lb. can boxed, 13 cents per lb. F. O. B. Lodi. WM. HABERMAN, Lodi, Wis.

TOBACCO—Postpaid, natural red leaf, free from dirt and insect poison. Chewing, 10 pounds \$3.00, smoking \$1.75. J. A. MILES, Martin, Tenn.

CEMETERY MEMORIALS from Vermont marble and granite. Reduced prices. Artistic designs. Send for our new catalogue.

THE TEMPLE BROTHERS, RUTLAND, VERMONT.

BARREL LOTS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED CROCKERY, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glasware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for particulars. E. SWASEY & COMPANY, PORTLAND, MAINE

UNLEACHED HARDWOOD ASHES improves meadows, pastures, orchards, wheat, oats, corn, lawns, flower gardens. Free Circular. Agents wanted. GEORGE STEVENS, PETE BOROUGH, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

Choice Young Cows

Good Size, Type and Producing Capacity

YEARLING HEIFERS AND HEIFER CALVES

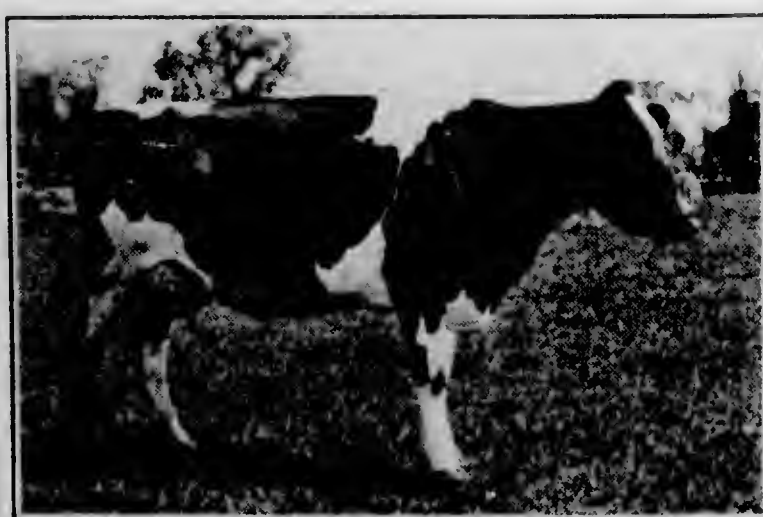
King Reliance Lockhart Veeman heads this herd. His dam holds the world's record in the Dairyman's Division with her record of 882.10 lb. butter, 15,837.7 lb. milk made as a senior four-year-old. She is also a New York State Fair prize winner.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision—Last test clean

DAN E. ANDERSON

R. D. 3. Norwich, N. Y.

Quality Cattle OUR KIND



JOSEPHINE KAREL MECHTHILDE

Every animal in this herd has passed Three Clean Tuberculin Tests. They are not only choice individuals and big producers, but produce milk of high quality, as our herd test runs from 3.7 to 3.9%.

I want to sell a few.

H. A. STOTTEMYER
Hagerstown, Maryland R. 5

MAPLEWAY HERD

WAS ESTABLISHED 1880

It has always been headed by high class bulls.

Animals bred and raised here win in the show rings.

In every day dairy work our cows produce at a profit.

Mapleway Herd is now headed by Count Lenox Posch. His dam produced 26,44 lb. butter, 619.6 lb. milk in a week as a junior four-year-old. His sire is by King Valdessa Korndyke from the great producer and show cow, Anna Lenox De Kol 2d.

Buy your Bulls, Cows, Heifers or Calves from this Accredited Herd.

MILLER BROTHERS
Clarks Summit, Penna.

SPRING DALE DAIRY FARM OFFERING

Spring Dale Dairy Farm of Cleona, Penna., R. D. 3, Lebanon, will hold a general sale at the farm under date of March the 6th in which they are offering thirty head of Purebred Holstein milch cows, all to be fresh by time of the sale. The cows are good individuals and in excellent working dairy condition. They should be able to go into any herd and make a profit for the new owner. One cow in the herd, Etta Abbekerk Princess, freshened late in December and 4 weeks after freshening milked over 75 lbs. per day for 7 days under farm conditions and care, producing as high as 81 lbs. in one day.

The present herdsire is a young bull sixteen months old which was bred by Mr. Hubert S. Miller, sired by his herdsire King Piebe of York 7th and is a good individual.

In addition to the cattle, Mr. Heilman is offering for sale 150 hogs—65 of these hogs are purebred Chester Whites, mostly bred gilts. His original breeding stock came from the State of Missouri and are large type individuals.

There is an excellent herd of Hereford steers comprising 28 in number which are also being offered for sale.

The herd is regularly tested for tuberculosis under the State and Federal plan.

Mr. Myles Horst, of the National Stockman and Farmer, has promised to be present at the sale and give a talk on tuberculin testing and Mr. R. L. Underwood, Adams County Farm Agent, will give a talk on Chester White hogs.

Spring Dale Dairy Farm sale advertisement appears elsewhere in this issue and further particulars will appear in our next issue.

For a mineral mixture to which the herd should have free access we recommend the following: 50 pounds salt, 25 pound ground limestone, 25 pounds rock phosphate.

Early Rise Stock Farm

OFFERS YOU

Heifers and Heifer Calves.

My present herd of 60 purebreds is descended from Five Foundation Animals of choice Individuality and Large Producing Capacity.

Menzo A. Brooker

South New Berlin, R. D. 2

Cheungo County, New York

Under State and Federal Supervision.



THIS GREAT DAIRY COW

is Vandercamp Segis Aaggie Jewel the dam of our junior herdsire

KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP

who is also a son of King of the Ormsbys. She was by the noted sire and show bull Judge Segis, and has a number of large records. In 7 days she produced 29.37 lb. butter, 533.6 lb. milk, and in a year 21,110.5 lb. milk, 904.32 lb. butter. Let us sell you some cows, heifers or a young bull from our Accredited Holstein dairy herd.

A. L. BOWELL & SON
Thompson, Susquehanna Co. Pa.

Accredited Holsteins

Of good type and superior dairy quality.

Bred to the grand young bull, Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago, whose sire is a show bull of wonderful merit and whose dam produced 53,664.1 lb. milk, 2,268.59 lb. butter in two years.

Reasonable Prices
Highest Quality

L. L. Allis

Rummerfield, Bradford Co., Pa.



MABEL BEETS MODEL

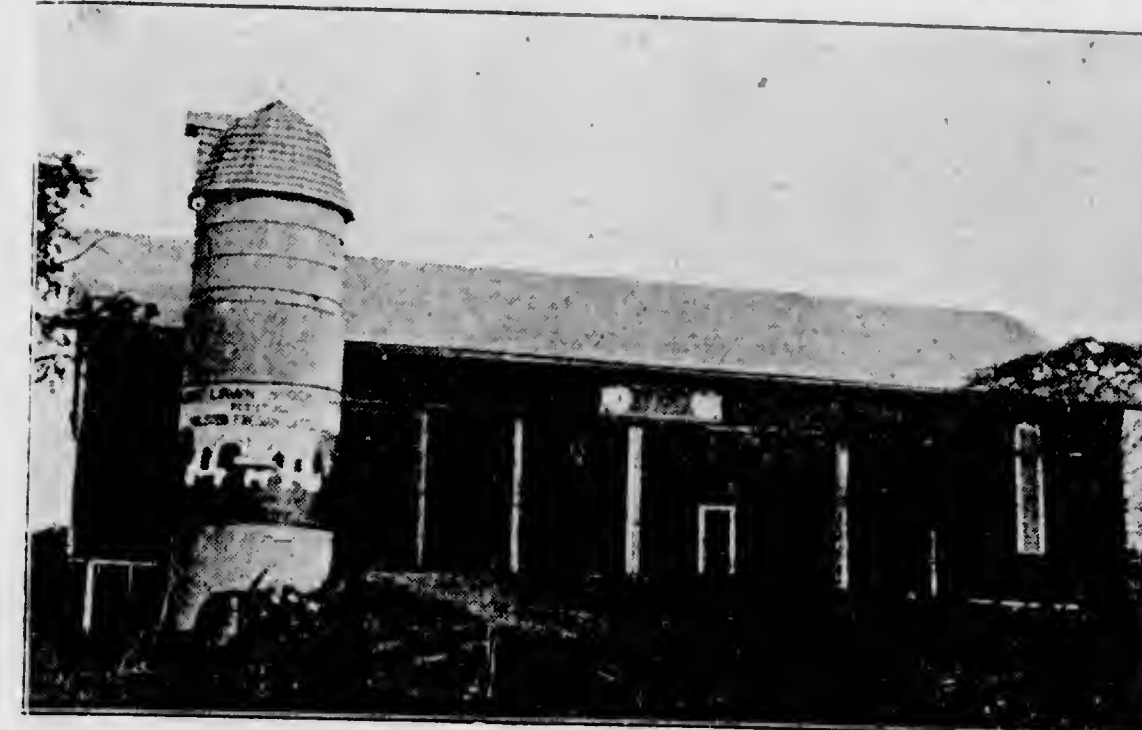
She has spent her whole life in this herd Cows and heifers of this quality, from A.R.O. dams, are bred to **KING PIETJE AAGGIE PONTIAC**. He was by King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje and his four direct descendant dams average 611.3 lb. milk, 30.62 lb. butter in seven-day work.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision

ROBERT I. SPRINGER

Susquehanna Co. R. D. 1. Factoryville, Pa.

You Pass This Barn



between Milton and Sunbury when you travel the historic Susquehanna Trail, the main road between Central New York and Washington, D. C. Stop and look over

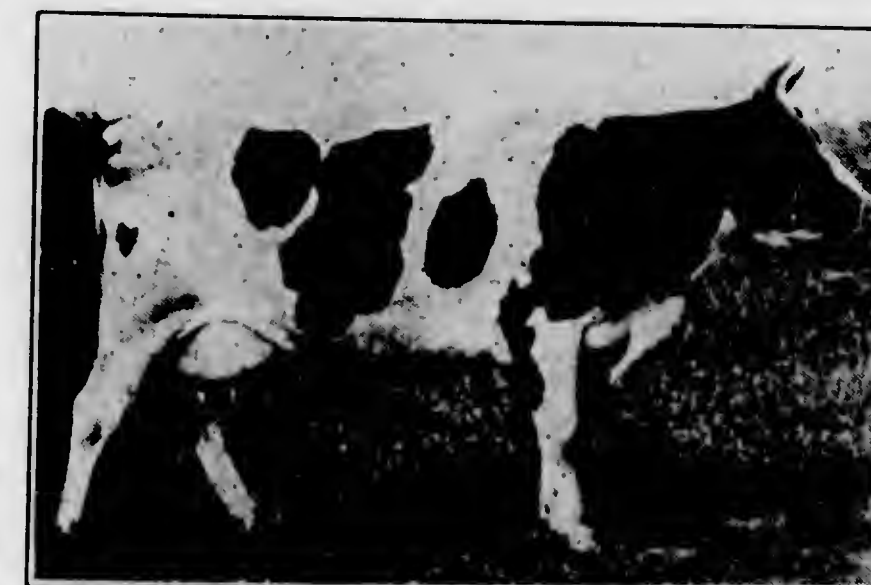
Sunny Lawn Herd

the Oldest Purebred Holstein Herd in Northumberland County.

Sunny Lawn Herd is Accredited and is headed by the splendidly bred young sire, *Susquehanna Judge Segis Leoraline*, a real show bull whose three nearest dams were show cows. You will see a herd of milk producers any one of which is capable of making money for YOU.

Murray A. Miller

Sunny Lawn Stock Farm MILTON, PA., R. D. 3



The Type You All Like

This is a Two-year-old daughter of my herdsire, ORMSBY SENSATION 3D.

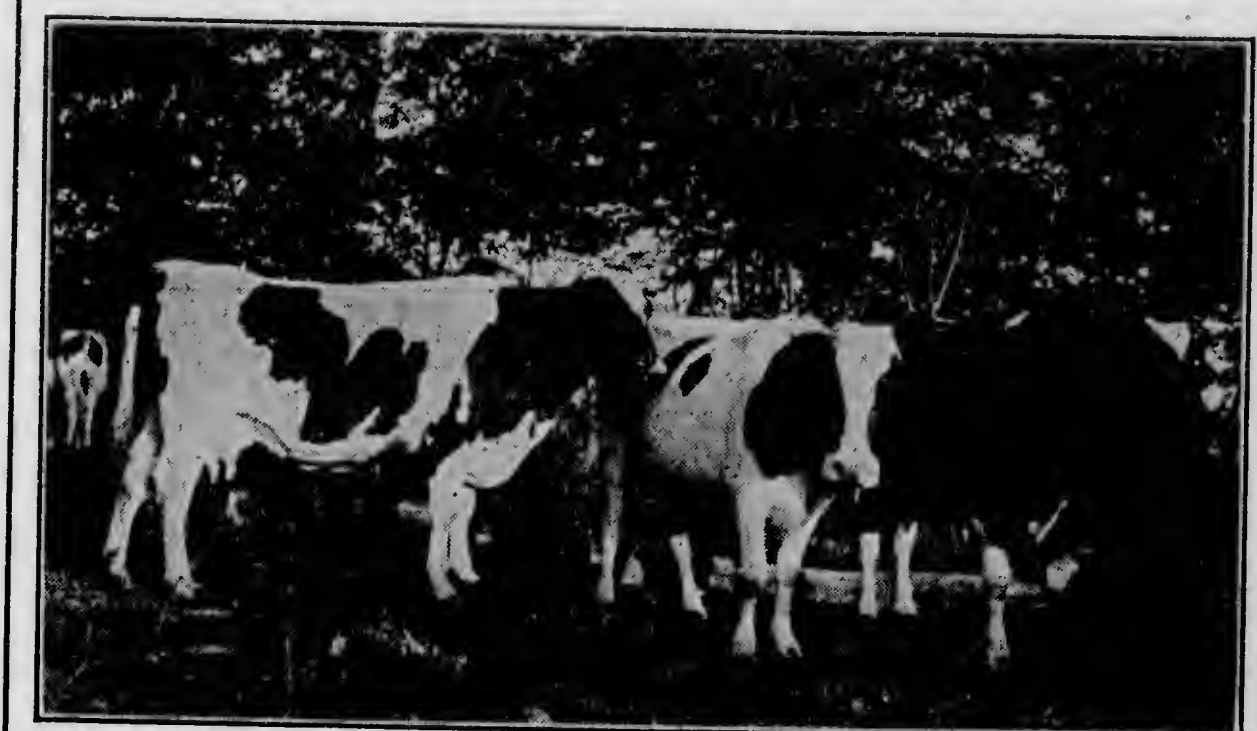
Study this picture, note her straight back, square rump, deep chest, length of body and depth of barrel, the size and squareness of her udder, the teat placing and the constitution and vigor apparent to every eye.

This is the kind YOU like. Let me sell you a Daughter or a Son of ORMSBY SENSATION 3D, or even a few good females bred to him.

This herd is ACCREDITED. You take no chances, either in Quality or Health.

S. T. WITMER

Dauphin County Hummelstown, Pa.



The Kind We Raise

Cows of this size, type and evident producing capacity, bred and raised on this farm, are mated with

MODEL DARIUS KING SEGIS

whose dam produced 639.8 lb. milk in a week, averaged 79.8 lb. milk a day for three months and produced 2,771.2 lb. milk, 732.4 lb. butter in 10 months all as a two-year-old heifer.

This herd is Accredited.

Stock for sale at reasonable prices

FRED B. KEENEY,

Wyoming Co.

Laceyville, Pa.

HAMPSHIRE

FOR

SIX

YEARS



FOR

SIX

YEARS

in succession, 1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923, Hampshires have won the carload lot grand championship over all breeds at the International Livestock Show.

HAMPSHIRE are the practical farmer's practical hog, because of their meat type—grazing qualities—activity—health and vigor—highly developed mother instinct—milking qualities—early maturity and economical gains, and because they are *Recognized Market Toppers*. The heaviest ton litter for 1923 from the biggest hog state in the Union, Iowa, was sired by a purebred Hampshire boar. This litter weighed 3,199 pounds at 180 days.

The official breed paper is—**THE HAMPSHIRE ADVOCATE**—a monthly publication, devoted to the interest of Hampshire breeders and the Hampshire breed.

SUBSCRIBE NOW! \$1.00 per yr. or \$2.00 for 3 yrs.

FREE SERVICE DEPARTMENT—Through our field department we are able to buy hogs of correct Hampshire type of leading bloodlines at reasonable prices. Years of experience in buying and judging hogs insures you this valuable service, at no cost.

WRITE TODAY TO
THE HAMPSHIRE ADVOCATE CO.,
409 Wisconsin Ave., Dept. 35 Peoria, Illinois

SUNSHINE DAIRY FARM

COMPLETE DISPERSAL

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1926

38 Purebred Holsteins :-: 12 Purebred Guernseys

Having sold my farm to the State of Pennsylvania as a hospital site for crippled children I am compelled to dispose of my entire herd consisting of fifty head of purebred registered Holsteins and Guernseys.



You are offered some of the best blood of the Holstein and Guernsey breeds. The animals are Young, Healthy, and in Fine Condition, and will do even better for you than they have done for me.



Free from Tuberculosis and on the Accredited List. Their Health vouched for by Federal and State Veterinary Authorities. The Holsteins are particularly large typy individuals, straight tops, wonderful capacity, evenly developed udders, and best of all these animals are right in their prime.

Last year this herd of 21 milkers averaged 9,671 lb. milk, 357.4 lb. butterfat in the Garden Spot Cow Testing Association.

Two of these Holsteins each produced over 500 lb. fat, and NINE exceeded 10,000 lb. milk, two producing over 14,000 lb. under working dairy conditions.

Everything must be sold, including my two herdsires:

KING PIEBE YORK PONTIAC
COLONEL LYONS HARTJE SEGIS

Whose Brothers and Sisters Have Won High Honors at the pail and in the Show Ring.

AUCTIONEERS: Col. Glenn R. Mead, E. Aurora, N. Y.
R. B. Aldinger, Elizabethtown, Pa.

S. R. Miller, Sale Manager
Olweiler & Landis, Clerks

Terms of Sale: Cash, or nine months' time with a negotiable note with approved surety.

W. A. WITHERS,
Elizabethtown, Penna.

Lunch Will Be Served.

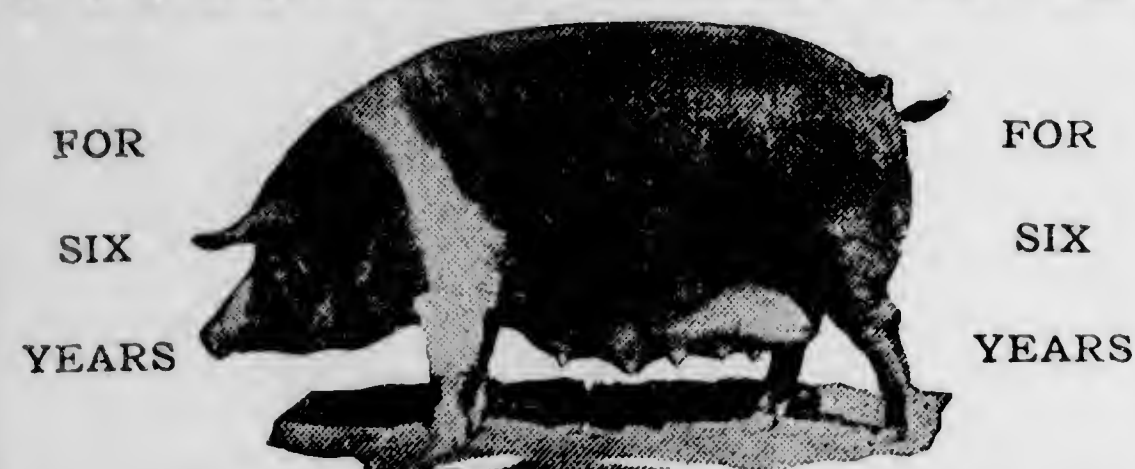
Vol. V HARRISBURG, PA., FEBRUARY 22, 1926 No. 4

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



SPRING DALE DAIRY FARM HERD

HAMPSHIRE



in succession, 1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923, Hampshires have won the carload lot grand championship over all breeds at the International Livestock Show.

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SUBSCRIBE NOW! \$1.00 per yr. or \$2.00 for 3 yrs.

FREE SERVICE DEPARTMENT—Through our field department we are able to buy hogs of correct Hampshire type of leading bloodlines at reasonable prices. Years of experience in buying and judging hogs insures you this valuable service, at no cost.

WRITE TODAY TO

THE HAMPSHIRE ADVOCATE CO.,
409 Wisconsin Ave., Dept. 35 Peoria, Illinois

LOOK

Accredited Heifers at \$80 Each

Maple Grove Nora Marjorie Glista
Born Nov. 16, 1924.
Dam: Maple Grove Uneeda Ormsby Glista.
421.1 lb. milk, 16.86 lb. butter in 7 days as a heifer.

Maple Grove Uneeda Koningen Glista
Born Jan. 8, 1925.
Dam: Maple Grove Koningen Ormsby Glista.

Maple Grove Uneeda Ybma Glista
Born May 26, 1925.
Dam: Maple Grove Pontiac Betti.

Maple Grove Uneeda Nora Ybma Glista
Born June 12, 1925.
Dam: Maple Grove Maggie Spofford.
These four were sired by our junior sire.

Maple Grove Ybma Glista

Also Maple Grove Uneeda Mercedes Glista
Born Dec. 5, 1924.
Dam: Maple Grove Hesseltje Elgin.
Sire: CLEVER MODEL GLISTA, whose dam in the Cornell University herd made over 34 lb. butter in a week.

These heifers are bred right, built right, priced right and ARE right. They were raised in our ACCREDITED herd, and we live in Crawford County, one of Pennsylvania's three Modified Accredited Areas.

Special—To any buyer who will take the bunch we will make the price \$375, or just \$75 apiece.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

F. Jones, Mgr. Centerville, Pa., R. D. 4

Central Penna. Dispersal Sale!

Friday, March 19, 1926

35 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS 35

Est. G. D. Tinsman

Sale will be held on the Tinsman Farm, which is 1½ miles east of Williamsport, Pa. This farm can be reached just off Susquehanna Trail, east of the city limits.

The Herd is Under State and Federal Supervision

These animals go at your price

One 30.42-lb. cow with 624-lb. of milk and 4 daughters.
One 26.81-lb. 3-year-old and daughter and son.
One 26.77-lb. three-year-old and 2 daughters.
One 26.35-lb. cow.
One 24.97-lb. 3-year-old and her daughter.
One 24.75-lb. 3-year-old and her daughter.
One 23.24-lb. cow with 579.7 lb. of milk.
One 20.07-lb. 2-year-old from 20-lb. 2-year-old dam.
Others with official records.

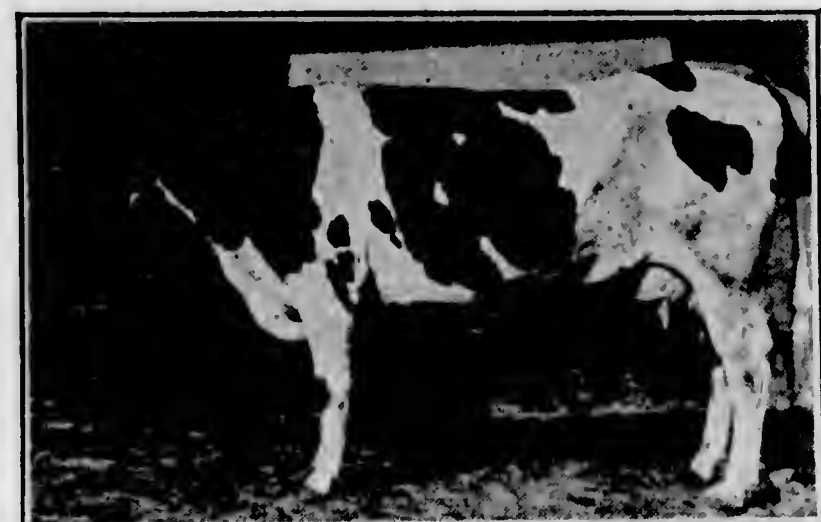
Herdsire Blacres Grandess King, four-year-old, with 13 daughters in the sale. His dam, a 28-lb. four-year-old, his sire, Cornucopia Ormsby Lad.

Catalog ready. Write at once for copy to

H. H. BLAIR, Mgr.

32 West Fourth St. Williamsport, Pa.

Auctioneer—Geo. W. Baxter, Elmira, N. Y.
In the box R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y.



LAKESIDE RUEHS WEEDIE 572464

Official 7 day record

34.67 lb. butter, 533 lb. milk

Indiana State Record

Her dam produced 34.65 lb. butter in 7 days. A.R.O.

Lakeside Ruehs Weedie is the dam of

OLDENBURG ORMSBY ORATOR

a nine months old bull calf that we offer for sale.

He was sired by MARATHON BESS BURKE 5th, a son of "Old Marathon" and from a daughter of "37" with over 20 lb. butter in 7 days at 26 months old and 800 lb. butter in a year as a Junior two-year-old. He has real dairy conformation, in color is about three-fourths dark, is handsomely marked and well grown.

This Herd is Clean and the bull is ready for light service.

\$350 will buy him

Oldenburg Farm

CHARLES WEIDLER, Owner

South Bend, Indiana

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. V

HARRISBURG, PA., FEBRUARY 22, 1926

No. 4

First Accredited Herd in Cumberland County Never a Reactor

ONE of the agricultural landmarks in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, is the old Ker Homestead situated just off the pike leading from Carlisle to Newville, about seven miles west of Carlisle.

Mr. William Ker, who at the present time resides on the farm, has a son William Ker, who represents the sixth generation of William Ker's born and raised on the Ker Farm.

The subject of this narrative is Mr. William Ker the Fifth, who now occupies the farm and is one of the leading Holstein breeders in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Ker, after finishing at the district school, took up his studies at Dickinson College, which is located at Carlisle, within driving distance of his home. Being born a farmer, and with a desire to make that his life work, he entered Pennsylvania State College in 1909, where he pursued a special two-years' course in dairy husbandry. After finishing his course he was employed by the College to supervise official testing, and this gave him an opportunity to travel about the State of Pennsylvania and visit many of the more prominent dairy and breeding establishments. His work not only gave him an opportunity of studying the methods practiced by the successful dairymen, but placed him in a position where he could check the production of cows of the various dairy breeds, and needless to say, Holsteins were his choice.

From 1911 to 1915 Mr. Ker spent practically all of the winter months as an Official Supervisor. The summers he spent at home with his father, helping with the farm work and caring for the home dairy.

Just before he left College in 1911, he bought his first purebred Holstein-Friesian sire, Stonyford Segis Clothilde, 94264, from Mr. Walter K. Sharp of Chambersburg. This animal was a handsome individual



WILLIAM S. KER

and a 21-lb. grandson of that wonderful herdsire King Segis. When Mr. Ker purchased this sire he had in mind keeping him as a show animal as well as for breeding, but the development of a wen on the bull's knee debarred him from show purposes, yet he was otherwise an excellent individual and sired some very good stock which has been a lasting credit to the Ker Herd.

Mr. Ker's first three foundation cows were purchased from Paoling Dairy Farm. These cows each dropped a heifer calf sired by Woodcrest Nig De Kol 40719. He is a 30-lb. son of Hengerveld De Kol. This gave Mr. Ker six foundation females which he bred to his sire Stonyford Segis Clothilde, and from this stock he developed a nice herd of females.

To avoid inbreeding he purchased for his second herdsire, King Quality De Kol Gelsche 226899. This young bull was bred by R. E. Chapin of Bonalevo Farms, Batavia, New York. He was a handsome individual and "nicked" well with the daughters of Stonyford Segis Clothilde. Mr. Ker sold several of his daughters that went into herds that were entered in Cow Testing Association work, and they all proved to be good producers both in quantity of milk and were high testers.

In the Spring of 1919, Mr. Ker purchased 15 head of females from John J. Walrath of Dutch Corner Farms, East Springfield, New York. These animals reflected very favorably upon Mr. Ker's future success as a Holstein breeder. Before this Mr. Ker had given

the matter of tubercule testing very little thought, but as Mr. Walrath's Herd was accredited, Mr. Ker decided to place his herd under State and Federal supervision for the control of tuberculosis, and as a result he had the first accredited herd in Cumberland County and has the distinction of never having had a reactor.

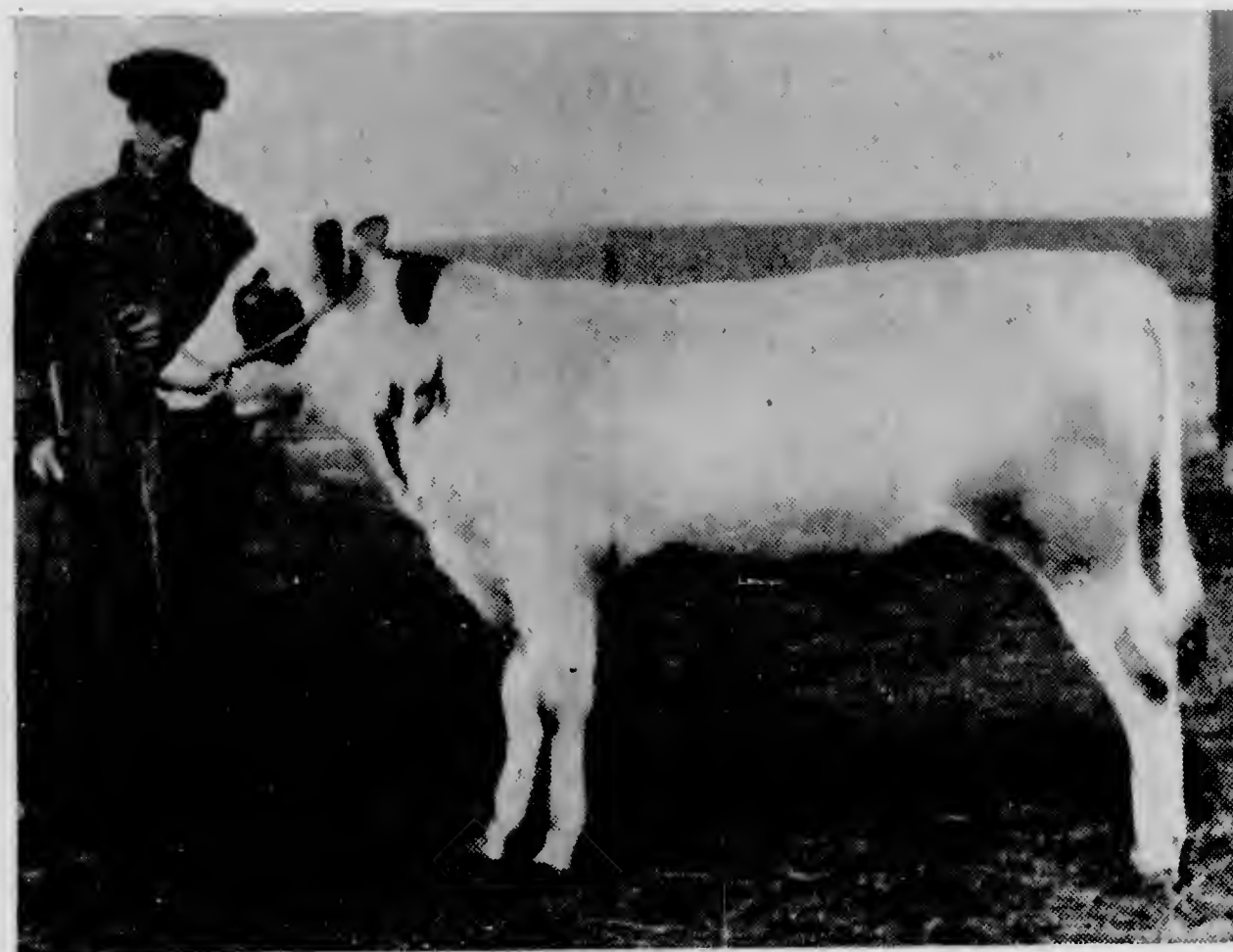


SOME OF THE BABIES IN THE KER HERD

It is quite remarkable that Mr. Ker has been able to so manage the health of his herd that he has never had a single reactor to the tubercule test. It shows that he must have guarded the health of his herd very diligently and that is the only way a clean herd and an accredited herd can be maintained.

With the 15 females Mr. Ker purchased a young sire, King Lyons Korn-dyke Beauty 363525. This bull also was an exceptionally good individual, well bred and in keeping with Mr. Ker's standing, as Mr. Ker had made a careful study of Holstein individuality and breeding and knew how to pick the good ones. King Lyons Korn-dyke Beauty has a wonderful pedigree. His fifteen nearest dams have an average of 28.88 lb. butter with an average of over 4 per cent butterfat.

His sire, King Lyons 3d, has 42 A. R. O. daughters to his credit, 17 from 20 to 28.99 lb., and is a full brother to that great cow Gypsy Lyons, who made nearly 34 lb. of butter. Gypsy Lyons was the dam of Gypsy Lyons



KING QUALITY DE KOL GELSCHKE AS A CALF

Dutch Corner Betsy Lyons 2d 429014 made 18.68 lb. butter and 408 lb. milk as a 3-year-old. She and four of her daughters are yet in the herd.

Mr. Ker, living in a community where good cattle are always in demand and being such a good judge of cattle, purchasing only the best, had no difficulty in disposing of his surplus. Also because his herd was on the accredited list and cows from it could be shipped to all parts of the country without being held up for retest, he was constantly being prevailed upon to sell some of his good animals. Animals from his herd have not only gone to adjoining farms and adjoining counties but many of them into the territory below the Mason and Dixon line, Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland.

A few years ago Mr. Ker found that he needed more cattle and he seemed to know just where to go to get them. He visited the herd of Arthur Bowell of Susquehanna County, the leading Holstein County in Pennsylvania, and Mr. Bowell is one of the best breeders in the county. Mr. Ker did not take any chances in buying inferior bred animals or any hazards as to their



THREE PRODUCERS IN THEIR WORKING CLOTHES

Pontiac, who produced nearly 35 lb. butter. His grand-dam on his sire's side, Gypsy Hengerveld, at 3 years of age, produced over 29 lb. butter and over 514 lb. milk.

His grandsire, King Lyons, is credited with 63 A. R. O. daughters, 44 from 20 to 33 lb., and his great-grand sire, Colantha Johanna Champion, has 67 A. R. O. daughters, 32 from 20 to 34 lb. His great-granddam is credited with 29 lb. butter and 466 lb. milk.

King Lyons Korn-dyke Beauty also has a very good dam, Dutch Corner Beauty Korn-dyke 3d, a heavy milker and a good tester, making over 27 lb. butter and giving over 545 lb. milk. She is by Segis Lyons, who is credited with 30 A. R. O. daughters, 18 from 20 to 33.34 lb., and out of Dutch Corner Beauty Korn-dyke a 24-lb. A. R. O. cow with 3 A. R. O. daughters.

The females which he purchased from Mr. Walrath proved to be wonderful producers and although they were never tested excessively, they were placed on 7-day test which proved that they could "step some" as dairy cows. After making short-time records the test was discontinued and the cows were placed in the working dairy for dairy and breeding purposes.

Dutch Corner Snowball Lyons 336098 made a very creditable record of 26.11 lb. butter and 577.6 lb. milk on a 7-day test. Three of her daughters, one of them sired by Crown Prince Lyons 180281, are in the present herd.

Dutch Corner Snookums 429015 made 19.57 lb. butter and 504 lb. milk in 7 days as a 3-year-old. One of her 2-year-old daughters, sired by King Lyons 3d, and one yearling daughter are still in the herd.

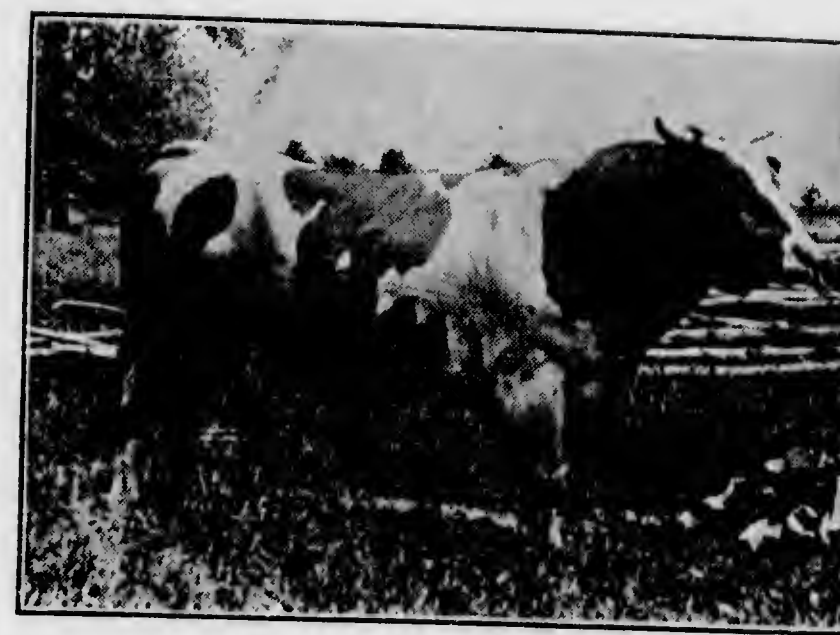


BOILING SPRINGS HARTOG DE KOL, THE PRESENT HERDSIRE

health but picked good animals from a reliable breeder who had an accredited herd.

Mr. Ker, in relating his experience in buying these cattle, said that he bought them as 2-year-olds bred to freshen at a certain time, and when the animals were delivered Mr. Bowell called his attention to the fact that one of the animals which he purchased had not been shipped and that another heifer had been substituted in her place, stating that after Mr. Ker had made

his selection one of the animals which he had chosen proved to be not with calf and he had substituted another heifer which he, Mr. Bowell, thought was equally as good if not better and which Mr. Ker found to be the choicest one of the lot.



CREAMELLE KORNDYKE KONIGEN
Sire of some of Mr. Ker's good females.

Mr. Ker's present herdsire is Boiling Springs Hartog De Kol 453161. His sire is Lothian De Kol Korn-dyke 199322. Possibly no one thing stands out as acknowledging the superior qualities of this wonderful

herdsire more than the fact that the Dairy Department of Pennsylvania State College, after casting about for a proven herdsire that showed both individuality and had daughters of proven production, selected Lothian De Kol Korn-dyke, and he at the present time heads the College herd.

The dam of Boiling Springs Hartog De Kol is Boiling Springs Hartog 679163 and she is one of the high producing females in Cow Testing Association work in the Ivo V. Otto herd of Boiling Springs. She is credited with 14,679.9 lb. milk and 623.49 lb. butter—a world's record for milk in her class and a record which has been beaten by only a few pounds. She also has a record as a senior 3-year-old of 25.24 lb. butter and 426.4 lb. milk.

When Mr. Ker gave up official testing in 1915 he married Effie M. Sieger, Allentown, Lehigh County, Pa., and they took possession of the old Homestead where they now reside.

They have three children, just as many kinds as any one has, two boys and one girl. A mighty fine family. If you want to experience some real hospitality just visit the Ker home.

Youth Builds Record Producing Herd

By J. H. LEWIS

HOW a boy 17 years of age started in the dairy business with a handful of cows, and by membership in a Cow Testing Association built his herd up to one of the finest in southwestern Wisconsin with real production records, is told of Mike Novinska, a young farmer located near the little hamlet of Stitzer, six miles east of the city of Fennimore.

Mike Novinska's predilection in breed ran to Holsteins and seven years ago he made his start. It was three years before Mike had progressed so that he considered it time to become a member of a Cow Testing Association. Members of his family were opposed to this move but in spite of their opposition he went into the work. The result has been the development of a 50-lb. herd, with some exceptionally strong outstanding producers.

Mike first joined the Fennimore-Boscobel Cow Testing Association, an Association made up of remarkable herds, one of which belongs to the Governor of the state, John L. Blaine. The Association functioned grandly during 1923 and 1924, and then, for some reason never explained, it broke up. Mike remained out with his herd in 1925, more from necessity than choice, and when the Rewey Cow Testing Association was organized in November of 1925, Mike promptly joined. Meantime the dairy farmers around Fennimore and Boscobel realized the advantage the Association had been to them and again they got their heads together, reorganized and sent for their former official tester, Ben Rehrauer, who is now in his third year with the Fennimore-Boscobel Cow Testing Association. Novinska gives Rehrauer due credit for the advice and instructions received conducive to the development of his herd, which now consists of 36 choice animals, both grades and registered.

The Novinska farm contains 133 acres, a portion of which is covered with timber and grass land and Mike is figuring on reducing his herd in order to be able to give a lesser number the care they deserve while at the same time affording him more time for the production of crops and looking after his swine herd and poultry flocks. He started in with 4 grade cows. He now has a number of very promising youngsters and they engage his interest and exceptional attention.

In 1924, the Novinska dairy herd, on test, finished the year in the Fennimore-Boscobel loop with a record of 10,629 lbs. milk and 380.5 lbs. butterfat. Six of the cows on test made better than 425 lbs. butterfat each and one junior two-year-old made 325 lbs. fat on a production of 10,384 lbs. milk.

Mike Novinska brought his best cow into second place in the Association with 582.7 lbs. butterfat, first place going to a cow with a record of 600.1 lbs. fat. Mike said if he had known he was that close to the top cow of the Association he could have put on more steam and brought his cow into first place, an honor he had long coveted.

The herdsire, Canajo King No. 393243, was purchased of Harold Rude, owner of the Maple Square Dairy Farm, Edmund, Wisconsin. He is now four years old. He was sired by a 30-lb. son of Wandaga, whose daughters all made good records on their first tests and he is out of a splendid producer, Wander-mere Belle Hengerveld.

Of the registered cows with the Novinska herd, Poplars Lily Korn-dyke No. 370610 now holds the owner's deep interest because of her fine production record in her best month of 2,843 lbs. milk and 93.8 lbs. butterfat. During the year in Association testing, the cow produced 17,246 lbs. milk and 582.7 lbs.

butterfat. The Junior herdsire is from this cow and is a show bull of outstanding type. He will be a year old in April.

Poplars Lily Korndyke No. 370610 has 50 per cent the same breeding as Agatha Pontiac, with a record at the age of four and a half years of 36.90 lbs. butterfat in 30 days, the first 36-lb. heifer. She was sired by Poplars Pontiac Parthena No. 134442 and out of Lily Korndyke Hengerveld No. 187507, 140.10 lbs. butter in 30 days, the world's record when made.

Outstanding strains of the breed are shown in the registered animals on the Novinska farm. However, Mike is strong for some of his grades.

Bessie is counted one of the best cows in the herd, not so much on production as by way of additions to the family. She is the mother of Whiteface, another strong butterfat producer and three other good daughters, all good producers, with three granddaughters in the herd all fine prospects, one of top quality selling at a good price. Bettie, another daughter of Bessie's dropped two fine male calves, both of which have been sold to neighbors of the Novinskas. They are in service and the owners are well pleased with the type and the power to transmit to their get, the sturdy lines and fine markings of the offspring.

Bettie also has a yearly record of 10,649 lbs. milk and 357 lbs. butterfat as a senior two-year-old.

There is still another cow Mike loves to point out. She weighs about 900 pounds. On nine months' testing this cow produced 9,137 lb. milk and 331.8 lbs. butterfat. Mike says if it were not for the opposition in his family to Cow Testing Association connection, this cow would have made 500 lbs. butterfat or more, as she was out of the testing in her best three months following freshening. In her seventh month on test after freshening she made 61 lbs. butterfat. Mike just cannot figure out where Tiny gets her diminutive form, as the Novinska cows usually run to about twice her dimensions and weight but he is satisfied with her size as long as she continues to so conduct herself that she is regarded as one of the best cows in the herd.

Most Wisconsin counties are at present engaged in a mad scramble to get into the drive over the state for county area tuberculosis testing. Grant County is no exception. Although Grant County had an earlier start than most of the counties where the drive has been successful only recently have enough signers been secured to the petition to insure the success of the drive in that county.

In any event with a number of the leading dairy counties of the state now in line to receive the care of the testers it is believed a number of reactors will be found. In Rock County where 14 veterinarians are now conducting the tests, it has been found that the number of reactors aggregate better than ten per cent which means, if this is a fair criterion of what will be found in Dane and Richland and other counties, that good milk cows will, in another six months, advance in price all over the state.

At the farm auction sales held in southern Wisconsin all winter, buyers of choice dairy cows are not loathe to part with good money; good grades and registered animals, with records of production in Association testing, are selling on the block at from \$100 to

\$160. The higher prices prevail on cows well along in years.

Novinska's herd has been tested and is clean. Therefore, should Mike conclude to part with some of his best milking cows in the near future it is likely they will sell at very good prices. Mike is a husky, broad-chested, two-fisted man and a bear for work. His only reason for reducing his herd is to give the youngsters a chance and to limit the time spent on farm work so that he can get some sleep at night.

After looking over the herd and making an appraisal of Mike himself, the writer is led to believe that Mike loves the work of developing a herd. There is more interest and attachment in pursuit than in attainment and now that he has brought up many of his cows to produce fine milk records, we seem to understand that he is interested more in seeing what the coming generation will do.

Since joining the Rewey Testing Association, Mike has brought his herd to top place in the Association and for the month of January with 17 cows on test, made the high average production of 46.7 lbs. butterfat. On several occasions Mike brought his herd to 50 lbs. fat on a single month's testing and he is justly entitled to the honor of being the owner of a 50-lb. butterfat herd.

Clara, wife of Antonio Felipe Camaroa, chief of the Potyguares Indians of Brazil, who sided with Portuguese against the Dutch in the Seventeenth century, always accompanied her husband and fought at his side.



MEADOWLANE STOCK FARM PUBLIC SALE

MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1926, at 12 O'clock
Chambersburg, Penna.

Sale will be held at Meadowlane Stock Farm, four miles west of Chambersburg, Penna., and one-half mile south of the Lincoln Highway.

We are offering: 4 farm horses, 34 registered Holsteins, 50 hogs, 10 milch cows, 8 daughters of our former herdsire, a 26.50-lb. bull; 8 heifer daughters of our herdsire. Oswego River Forum Echo. His sire is from a 33.78-lb. cow, a full sister to the greatest of all cows, May Echo Sylvia, 1,000 lb. milk in 7 days. His dam, a 26.25-lb. granddaughter of the great King Segis. All the cows are bred to him. Eight bulls, 5 ready for service—same breeding.

Herd regularly tested for tuberculosis under State and Government supervision. Sold subject to the 60-day retest. Last test 100% clean.

J. B. & F. R. KELLER
Chambersburg Pennsylvania, R. 7
S. R. Miller, Chambersburg, Pedigree Man

Spring Dale Farm

ONE of the successful business men and leaders of Lebanon County, Pa., is Mr. F. L. Heilman of Cleona. Not unlike thousands of other prominent and successful business men, Mr. Heilman comes from the farm, being born and raised on the Old Homestead Farm which has been in the Heilman family since 1734, and is one of the old landmarks in that part of the county near the village of Heilmandale which carries the family name.

It is interesting that a farm should remain in one family continuously since 1734, descendants of the original settlers still owning the property. It marks a settlement established 40 years before the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Although it has been continuously under cultivation for nearly two hundred years the soil is not exhausted nor does it seem in any way impoverished but each year produces a maximum crop of corn, wheat and alfalfa, which shows that the Heilmans as farmers have been soil builders and not soil robbers. It also proves by the crop rotation and the keeping of livestock that farms can be tilled indefinitely and their fertility improved and crop yields increased.

Mr. Heilman's major business is the manufacturing of paper boxes. He has a large factory at Cleona and makes a business of supplying shoe factories, candy factories and textile mills with paper boxes. When you purchase a pair of shoes, a box of candy or a box of handkerchiefs it is possible that the box containing the article was made in Mr. Heilman's factory.

Although Mr. Heilman resides in Cleona his business affiliations bring him in close touch with affairs in the City of Lebanon, where he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and serves on its Agricultural Committee; a member of the Kiwanis Club and takes an active part in promoting various civic organizations. He is also a Director of the Peoples' Trust Company at Annville. Annville, besides being an industrial center and a rich agricultural community is perhaps best remembered by many as the home of Lebanon Valley College.

There are three children in the Heilman family, a son and two daughters. The son, Russell F., who is married and lives on the Old Homestead, is in partnership with his father in the farm operations. The oldest daughter, Irene, holds a responsible position in the Clerical Department of her father's factory. The youngest daughter, Marion, is still in school.

In this age it is becoming quite a custom for members of the medical profession to advise middle-aged business men to let up on their busi-



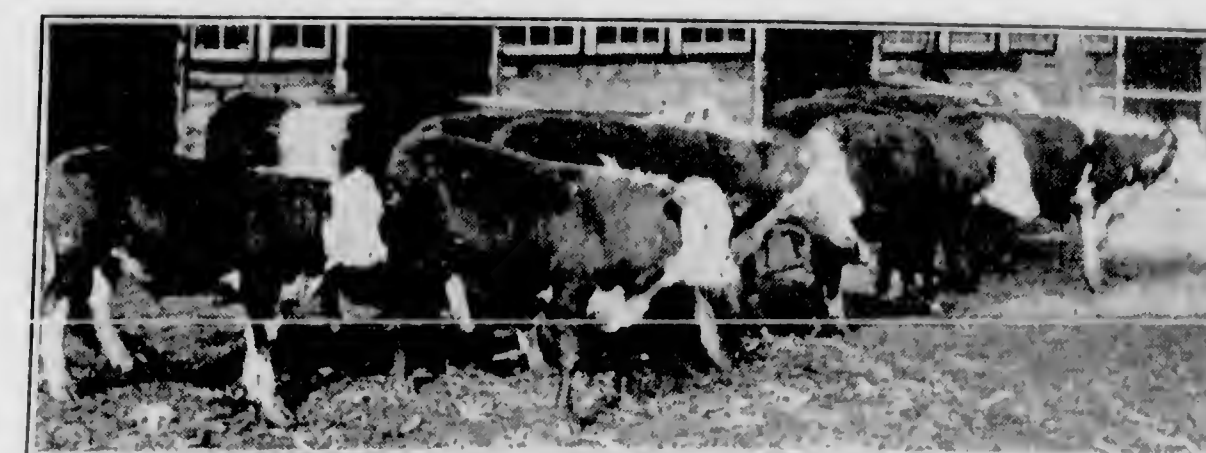
F. L. HEILMAN

ness activities, take more out-door exercise, play golf, ride horseback or do something that will take them out of doors. Not all men take kindly to this advice. They do not feel that they want to waste their time and energy knocking a white ball about the fields and then chasing after it like a dog does after a stone. Even President Coolidge objects to wasting his time at this sort of thing. Mr. Heilman has been able to work out a practicable substitution for golf. Instead of spending part of his time each week on the golf links, he is at the farm, working hard or taking trips out into the country roaming over the hillsides and pasture fields looking up cattle. If he can locate some good animals and the price is right he buys them. When he gets a nice bunch together, more than he needs, he has a sale, reduces his herd and then does the same thing over again. He is mighty cautious in buying his cattle—always making his selections from accredited herds.

Mr. Heilman, being raised on the farm, knows how to plow corn, shock wheat, strip tobacco, feed hogs and steers and do all of these things well. He has also been brought to realize that improved livestock plays an important factor in the operation of any successful livestock farm and he has given the matter of improved livestock careful study from practical observation as well as extensive reading, and to Mr. Heilman no hog is quite as good a hog as the O. I. C. Whites and no cattle are more profitable than dairy cattle for his section and to him the large straight tops, well sprung ribs, deep-bodied Holsteins are the most profitable. Therefore it is quite natural that if you visit his farm you will see Chester White hogs and Black & White cattle and some of the best specimens of both of these breeds are to be found there. He also feeds a few steers to take care of his surplus corn crop. We are showing a picture of a few of these steers and you will note that they show their breeding and also that they are not starving.

When Mr. Heilman makes up his mind to buy good breeding stock he neither spares expense or trouble—he gets what he wants, which is always the best. The foundation hogs in his present herd of O. I. C. (Chester Whites) came from Missouri and they are mighty fine porkers. He has over 150 head of hogs on the place. The herdsire Wakwha, Jr., came from Iowa.

The dairy herd on the Heilman farm consists of purebred Holsteins and represents some of the best families of the breed. The herdsire is Lime Rock



BABY BEEVES



BARNYARD SCENE AT THE HEILMAN FARM

Fayne York 440316, a son of King Piebe of York 7th and a grandson of that great old bull, King Piebe of York, 9 A. R. O. daughters and the sire of many noted show ring winners. He is by Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King, the sire of 2 daughters with records of over 30,000 lb. milk in one year. His dam is a 1,000-lb. daughter of that wonderful sire, King Segis Pontiac Count, 48 A. R. O. daughters, 14 above 30 lb., 21 above 20 lb. The dam of King Piebe of York 7th has an 800-lb. year record and is a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs, 261 A. R. O. daughters, 2 above 42 lb., 36 above 30 lb., and 173 above 20 lb. Three granddaughters of Dutchland Creamelle Lad, 47 A. R. O. daughters, 6 above 30 lb. and 25 above 20 lb., are in the herd. Three of the cows in the herd are bred to a 36-lb. grandson of May Echo Sylvia, 41 lb. R. O. M. record at 7 years of age, the greatest cow of the breed.

His herd represents strongly the blood of King of the Pontiacs; King Segis; Pontiac Korndyke; the Hengervelds and the Creamelles.

Mr. Heilman derives a great deal of pleasure from his farm and stock, and while the direct supervision of the farm is in charge of his son Russell, the father is interested in helping to keep things going and particularly is he delighted when he is able to buy some good Purebred Holstein cattle that are straight and all right at a figure which he thinks they are worth and then bring them home and watch them de-

velop on that good alfalfa and "homespun corn chop."

The house which is a large red brick structure characteristic of that section of the country, although very old, is in the best of repair and entirely modern: electric lights, hot and cold water, bath and a modern heating plant having been installed, and its setting is very beautiful and cozy-like. The out buildings are in perfect repair, well painted, giving the appearance of a "place for everything and everything in its place."

If you happen to be traveling the William Penn Highway and are interested in good farming and good livestock, stop at Cleona, a little village just west of the City of Lebanon, and inquire for Mr. F. L. Heilman and he will do the rest—the latchstring is always out.



KING PIEBE OF YORK 7TH

Sire of Lime Rock Fayne York the present herd sire in the Heilman herd.

Cows on Duty

A PUREBRED Holstein in the herd of M. L. Jones, of Westtown, Pa., was the milk and butter champion in the West Chester Testing Association for the month ending January 19. She is credited with 2,486 lb. milk, 84.5 lb. butterfat, reports Tester George Hannum.

Nineteen herds containing 470 cows in milk were tested. Ninety-four of these produced more than 40 lb. butterfat, thirty-four exceeded 50 lb., while eighty-two cows produced more than 1,200 lb. milk during the month.

Six of the ten leading animals in the Association were from the Jones herd. This herd, consisting of 150 milkers, had an average of between 350 and 400 lb. butter during the past year.

All other goods by fortune's hands are given; a wife is the peculiar gift of heaven.—Pope.



RUSSELL HEILMAN AND SON RUSSELL

A Cattle Sale in Britain

By the earnest seeker, humor can be discovered in most unlikely places, and it is unthinkable that a pedigree cattle sale, where human nature in its varying phases plays such an important part, should be without fun, or should be devoid of the element that brings amusement to the not too serious minded.

The sale catalogue (why don't the moderns spell it cattle-log?) itself often provokes a gentle smile. Owners of pedigree herds seem to be divided into two classes, amateurs and professionals, and the title page discriminates nicely between—Esq. and Mr.—. Doubtless the haughty Esquire marches proudly to the sale ring from his main entrance, as does the unpaid cricketer at Lords, leaving the plebeian Mister to emerge timidly from a back door, cowshed or other exit denoting due humility.

What delightful optimists are these Auctioneers! They tell you that the farm you intend to visit is two miles from the railway station, and, anxious to do justice to the excellent buckshee luncheon you guess the hospitable vendor will provide, you start light-heartedly on the half-an-hour's brisk walk that will, you imagine, bring you to the sale in ample time. At the end of about ninety minutes hard foot-slogging, during which every step reminds you pointedly of the misplaced nail in your shoe, you inquire of a placid local how far it may be to the farm of your dreams. This is wasted energy, as the reply is always "I don't know," or "Two miles over yon." Finally some angel disguised as a Ford car driver (and not even an Auctioneer could invent a more effective disguise) gives you a lift, and you arrive at the sale in time to snatch the last meat pie and to share the one remaining bottle of the fluid that, in fairy tale days, was made from hops. Or, if the car is not a Rolls-Henry, you do even more than justice to the refreshments, and you finish your meal just as the sale terminates. In any case the vendor is the loser and the injured party.

You have previously studied the catalogue and marked those animals which you think will interest you. Lot 5 is your first choice, and if the sale be in summer time you find her three fields away, and you believe she is wrong in one quarter, but she will not let you pry into her secrets. So you turn to your next selection, lot 13. After a lengthy interval some unrecognized Sherlock Holmes tells you she is in a box near the cart shed, and there you find her, the proud mother of a red-and-white calf an hour old. Should the sale be in the winter-time you plough through muddy yards, over ankle depth in moisture, and get in everybody's way. Presently the ringing of a bell, presumably stolen from the muffin man or borrowed from the school, draws you to the sale ring, where you find all seats occupied and all the favorable standing-room-only vantage positions taken. But by looking through a giant's legs and over the shoulders of a dwarf you are able to see either the top line or the feet of the animal being sold. The ring is sometimes

littered with straw, possibly to hide any black spots on the feet. In Scotland, years ago, before the Auction Mart was rebuilt, smoke and fog were useful to hide the tops of the horns. *Mais nous avons changez tout cela.*

Having, as previously stated, studied the catalogue, you cannot fail to have been impressed with the skill of the breeder, with the excellence of his stock, and with his reluctance to sell. Every herd was founded by judicious purchases, and the fact that of the first 20 lots in the catalogue not one was bred by the vendor in no way impairs his reputation as a breeder. Breeders are an ethical community. They sell because they are overstocked, because they are leaving a farm, or because, tired of the wiles of the wicked retailer, they have relinquished a milk contract. You have as much chance of knowing a vendor who sells for money or profit as of meeting the Levantine who borrowed sixpence in the country where such coins are held to be sacred. Truly vendors are noble fellows.

And what excellent managers they all are. If the milk yields of their cows are low, they are practical commercial men (how they must shudder at being associated with anything so mundane as commerce!) and they are congratulated upon their sound judgment in refraining from "forcing" or feeding for high yields. But when the milk yields are high, such pleasing results were only obtained by extraordinary skill in management and by divine knowledge of feeding secrets. Jam on both sides for the vendor.

If his cattle resemble animated hat-pegs or living skeletons, that is the happy results of treating the herd purely as a commercial proposition for the sale of milk, and one gathers that only a really clever man could have accomplished anything so entirely desirable. In an opposite case, when the cows are sleek and apple round, the owner is praised for the excellent condition of his stock and for the magnificent way in which they are shown. This is also called having their Sunday clothes on at twelve o'clock. It is another case of plum-and-apple on both sides.

Before the sale starts in the ring breeders stand about in groups and chat. Seeing two famous herd owners earnestly engaged in conversation, one naturally imagines that they are discussing serious problems affecting their industry, such as "Should free-martins eat their young?" or "Is the immutability of the Chromosome intransiently metamorphosed by oogenesis?" and passing to gather stray fragments of wisdom, one overhears such epoch making declarations as "I was offside at the ninth, but by playing a four cushion cannon I snicked a lovely boundary with the mashie," or the soul-stirring interrogation, "Have you heard that one about?" Buyers have their lighter moments, but generally after the sale.

Back to the bell and the ring—sounds like the Jackdaw of Rheims, doesn't it? The Auctioneer gives a short address, like 7 Kings Road, and we have the eulogies all over again. (Concluded on page 112.)

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

NATIONAL POLAND-CHINA JOURNAL, SHELBYVILLE, INDIANA



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cts. for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.00. National Record records your Poland-Chinas.

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Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Spring Diet

EVEN though the cold winds may be swirling the snow into hillocks of all shapes and sizes, yet, we know, that, by this time, the greater part of the winter lies behind us, and that we can begin to think and talk about spring, though not to feel it. Plans for spring sowing are now being made, and much thought to the making of garden and general farm work. In the midst of all this, the family diet should not be overlooked.

WINTER FOODS

In all probability, ever since the butchering was done last November, many farm families have been living high on pork and beef, and their accompanying dishes. And well enough that this is so. The cold of winter demands the use of rich, heavy foods, with plenty of fats. But there comes a time to call a halt, if good health is to be maintained. Back in the Middle Ages, when the Church authorities commanded the observance of Lent, that season of spring fasting, they builded better than they knew. Of course, in those days, education of any sort was confined largely to the clergy, so that, if the medical knowledge of that day revealed the evils of too rich living and the need to give the intestines a rest, such knowledge came to the clergy and by them was passed on to the common people. But, whether done in ignorance of health welfare or not, certainly there is a lot of good, sound common sense in observing such a period of light eating after the excesses of the winter. Surely, if good health is to be maintained, when spring comes Nature demands a relief from the rich and heavy food which has appeared on the table all winter long.

So that, even though the question of religious observance does not enter into the matter, the wise housekeeper knows that the health and general welfare of her household demands a change of diet as spring draws near, and that change means the use of plenty of milk and eggs, of vegetables and fruits and fish. However, the drop in food values should not be too sudden nor too great, especially if there are any in the household who are recovering from grip, pneumonia or any of the winter epidemics which are often so prevalent.

INSTEAD OF MEAT

Ever since the war when we had to observe so many meatless days, housewives have become quite expert in preparing dishes featuring eggs, cheese and nuts so that the meat is not missed from the diet. Hearty vegetables, such as beans, peas and lentils may be used in ways that suggest themselves readily. Instead of the not very satisfying white bread, some of the heartier breads, such as graham, whole wheat or corn meal, may be used. And waffles—if one is lucky enough to have an electric iron—the menu for many a meal need include nothing more. Of course, the waffle iron used

on the stove does good work, it is merely a matter of convenience. With all these breads, plenty of butter should be used, thereby keeping up the necessary supply of fats. And when serving vegetables, cream—real cream—make them food for the gods.

Fish may form one of the staples in this lighter springtime diet, fresh, if possible, otherwise salt or canned. For those who are not near a market the two last are probably the most convenient to use.

FRESH VEGETABLES

Even in the small town markets, it is now possible to get all manner of fresh vegetables—carrots, parsnips, spinach and lettuce, the latter usually to be had all winter, while in our cellars cabbages, turnips and onions are always with us. Of all these vegetables, spinach is acknowledged as being the most wholesome, having a splendid effect upon the entire intestinal tract. It might occur to the frugal minded farm housewife that some of these fresh vegetables, purchased at the market, sound rather expensive. There is another side to that question. Every year hundreds of dollars are still spent for spring tonics, or for medicine to cure the ills brought on by incorrect eating. People, who would be horrified at the thought of paying fifty cents for a mess of spinach would never flinch at planking down a dollar for some patent medicine. Now, of course, not every one is so short sighted, certainly not the enlightened ones. It would be far wiser to economize somewhere else and give the family all the fresh vegetables that one can afford to buy. Very often it is only a question of whether one pays the doctor or the green grocer.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS

A good fish chowder.—Take ½ pound salt pork, 2½ pounds fresh codfish, potatoes peeled and diced to the same bulk as pork and fish. Cut the pork into small pieces, fry till crisp. Remove and line the bottom of kettle with it. Into the fat, put two good sized onions, sliced thin, fry till brown, stirring them constantly as they burn easily. Cut the codfish into fair sized pieces and put in the kettle with pork, potatoes and onions, cover with water and simmer twenty minutes. Season with salt and pepper. When done thicken with three tablespoons of flour mixed in cold water, milk added at the last instead of so much water is a great addition and oysters or clams may be substituted for the codfish.

A salmon dish.—Take one can salmon, 1 cup bread crumbs, two eggs, four tablespoons of melted butter. Drain liquor from salmon and save to be used in the sauce. Chop salmon fine, add bread crumbs, butter and eggs, well beaten, season with salt and pepper. Mix and pack well in buttered dish and steam one hour. Turn out on platter and garnish with thin slices of lemon. Serve with the following sauce—Put one

cup of milk and liquor from salmon into a saucepan, bring to a boil and thicken with one tablespoon of corn starch moistened with milk, one tablespoon melted butter, one egg yolk well beaten and juice of half a lemon. The yolk of one of the eggs used in the salmon dish may be used in the sauce, and the other half of the lemon used for the garnish.

Macaroni with tomatoes and cheese.—Put about one pint of broken macaroni into boiling salted water, boil till tender, about twenty minutes. Add one pint tomatoes, a little salt, pepper and sugar and about four tablespoons of melted butter. Stir in half a pound of cheese grated fine, cover with cracker crumbs, dot with butter and bake about fifteen minutes.

A cheese salad.—Chop two hard boiled eggs, mix with one-quarter pound of grated cheese and a few fresh bread crumbs (stale bread crumbs will not do) and a good salad dressing. Lay two or three lettuce leaves on each plate, pile the salad on them and garnish with beets sliced or cubed.

An egg omelet.—Making a good egg omelet requires quite a knack, and it is much improved if cooked in a good hot oven instead of on top of the stove. Allow one tablespoonful of milk to each egg used. Beat whites and yolks separately, season with salt and pepper, and pour into a hot pan in which there are two tablespoons of melted butter. Cook just a minute on top of the stove, remove to oven and bake until the omelet is well set. It should be served at once, as nothing so injures an omelet as standing. If the number of yolks used in an omelet exceed the number of

whites used it will be more tender, and of a looser texture.

A good rarebit.—Grate one pound of mild cheese, put in a pan with one tablespoonful of butter, teaspoonful dry mustard, a little salt and a very small pinch of cayenne pepper. Mix well and add one-half cup cream. When smooth and melted add two well-beaten eggs, let stand a minute and serve on toast.

Why the Cheap Corn?

THE corn price is admittedly not suiting the farmer. He should have a better price—that is, if he is obliged to sell his grain. How many farmers have taken any thought of why the corn market has not shown more strength of late weeks? Has it occurred to you that with all of these farmer salvationists, who have been in the front ranks and shouting corn surplus all over the world has had anything to do with weakening the market for your corn? Are you going to rush into market to buy an article at a high price when the alleged leaders of the country are shouting burdensome surplus of that article? You will do a hand to mouth business in that article and wait for the break, won't you? It is just possible that the very fellows who have been shouting "corn surplus" are more than any other one reason, responsible for an unsatisfactory corn price.—*Sioux City Live Stock Record.*

Don't mistake the stubbornness of your prejudices for the courage of your convictions.

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COWS OF THIS QUALITY

Also heifers—yearlings and calves.

Our service sire is the show bull KING PIEBE OF YORK 7TH, a grandson of Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King from a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs.

This herd is ACCREDITED and stock you obtain here is bound to make good.

Hubert S. Miller

Myerstown, Lebanon Co., Penn'a

Milk Report Sheets

Those who have tried them claim that "Breeder and Dairyman" Milk Report Sheets are just a little the handiest and best they ever used.

Designed for use in either grade or purebred herds, each sheet has room for recording the production of 25 cows for the full month, breeding and calving data, etc., etc.

They are printed on light, strong manila board and are 17 inches long by 22 inches wide. Sample 5 cents. Year's supply, 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Give them a trial. You will like them.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman

BOX 110, HARRISBURG, PA.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc.,
Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year,
(two years \$1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th
or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

FEBRUARY 22, 1926

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Treading on Dangerous Ground

THROUGH the activities of the "Would Be" or "Has Been" politicians political propaganda is being broadcast generally contending that certain agricultural interests are facing a great financial loss which can only be averted through proper legislation.

Many students familiar with the agricultural situation declare that the conditions which the politicians picture so vividly is largely if not wholly imaginary, and further that the legislative remedy prescribed is economically and financially unsound.

An editorial appearing in the *Farm and Ranch*, published at Dallas, Texas, under the above heading deals with the situation very intelligently.

The farmers of this country are so imbued with the idea that legislation is a "cure-all" for all the ills, real or imaginary, of the agricultural industry, that many have ceased to consider themselves capable of managing their own business and are willing to give the politicians a chance.

There is no doubt that the agricultural industry should receive legislative consideration. It is the most important of all industries, and every man, woman and child in the country are either directly or indirectly interested in it. *Farm and Ranch*, however, notwithstanding changed conditions, which demand almost a revolution in farm methods and the application of modern business principles, believes that American farmers are capable of making the adjustment without political or Government interference of any kind. The agricultural industry should be given the same opportunity and the same legislative protection as any other industry in the country, and that is all that should be expected. But, dissatisfied farmers everywhere are demanding even more than this, and by forcing the issue with congressmen and senators, most of whom are out for reelection, are very likely to be forced to swallow a dose of legislation that will nauseate them.

Farmers may be sure that the clever politicians in Washington are not going to let the opportunity pass to gain control of the agricultural industry. Any help they may offer will be conditioned on the creation of new bureaus and new commissions with armies of inspectors. The measures of relief will be phrased in smooth language. The sugar-coated pills will be pleasing to swallow, but the effects may not be so pleasant. Anyway, the farmers will foot the bills.

Government control of surplus production means Government price-fixing. Government price-fixing eventually means Government control of acreage, and that means the loss of the last vestige of independence for the American farmers. No other industry in the land has thrown itself so wholly upon the mercy of Congress. No industry has made more demands, and we may add, that no industry will get less satisfaction or real benefit from any action that may be taken. Agriculture is one industry that should stand on its own feet, and it is time that those engaged in it should give serious consideration to their own individual problems, and to the problems of the industry as a whole, and then work them out. At present, all is confusion. No organization of farmers has yet been able to tell Congress what the farmers need. Never have the farmers presented a clean-cut, sensible program to Congress to act upon. Delegations by the dozens have appeared before committees and failed to agree, and yet the demands for something to be done are so insistent that Congress is forced to make its own diagnosis, mix its own medicine, and force the farmers to swallow it.

The World-ly Outfit

IT SEEMS, from an editorial appearing in the January 30th issue of *The World*, that the editors are suffering from an over feed of "Roughage." They refer to "Mutt and Jeff's free trip to Holland (big Bill and little Fred) which they took at the breeders' expense last summer, and compared with the many visits which Mr. Eugene B. Bennett has made to Holland at his own expense.

It is quite natural that the *World-ly* bunch, and that group of their friends who are continually drawing on the Treasury of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America to take free junket trips to Holland, Scotland, England, Wales or South America, would poke fun at a man like Mr. Bennett who is honest and sincere, and does not belong to that class of "Political Spongers" that ride on a free pass, paid for out of the pockets of the Holstein-Friesian breeders. Possibly next year, instead of "Mutt and Jeff" (big Bill and little Fred) having a free excursion to some foreign country, Frank and Maurice, of the Association's Wrecking Crew, will be afforded a free trip to Central America, where they can look over the baboons and monkeys and others of their kind; see their forefathers in their native country; study breeding and evolution first-hand and be able to write a book on Baboon Foundation.

We fought to make the world free for something or other, but try and get it gratis.

New President of the University of Maryland

DR. PEARSON, who succeeds Dr. Woods as President of the University of Maryland, was born April 9, 1873, in Evansville, Ind. He was graduated from Cornell University in 1894 and received the master of science degree from the same institution in 1899. The following year he was given the honorary degree of doctor of laws by Alfred University. The degree of doctor of agriculture was conferred on him by the University of Nebraska in 1917.

From 1895 until 1902 he was assistant chief of the dairy division of the United States Department of Agriculture. In 1902 and 1903 he was general manager of the Walker Gordon Laboratory Company in New York and Philadelphia.

Turning to teaching, he was professor of dairy industry at the college of agriculture of Cornell University from 1903 until 1908. From 1908 until 1912 he was commissioner of agriculture of New York State. In 1912 he accepted the presidency of the Iowa College.

Dr. Woods Appointed Scientific Director

SECRETARY of Agriculture Jardine has appointed Dr. Albert F. Woods, president of the University of Maryland, Director of Scientific Work in the U. S. Department of Agriculture to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. E. D. Baugh. Dr. Raymond Allen Pearson, president of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, has accepted the position from which Dr. Woods has resigned. Dr. Woods' new position is not to be available until July 1, thus giving Dr. Pearson ample time in which to locate. Dr. Pearson, accompanied by his wife, will sail for Europe, February 20, and will stop off in Baltimore prior to that date to discuss the situation. The resignation of Dr. Woods and the acceptance by wire by Dr. Pearson occurred, officially, at a meeting of the Maryland State Board of Regents, in their office in Baltimore, February 9. Dr. Woods had resigned, contingent on the appointment of a suitable successor and had announced his willingness to continue until a suitable new arrangement could be made. Iowa offered Dr. Pearson a salary of \$15,000 per year to stay. Maryland's salary is \$10,000 per year.

As Director of Scientific Work, Dr. Woods is to have one of the very most important non-political posts in the U. S. Department. What Dr. Jardine thinks of Dr. Woods may be gathered from the following, by Dr. Jardine:

"Dr. Woods has a broad understanding of agriculture in this country. As president of the Association of Land Grant Colleges, and in numerous other capacities, Dr. Woods has been in intimate contact with scientific work in American agriculture and is eminently fitted to coordinate the scientific activities of the Department of Agriculture and the state agricultural colleges and experiment stations. Because of his experi-

ence and knowledge he is particularly well fitted to bring about close cooperation and understanding in the administration of the new work, made possible by the Purnell Act, which appropriated funds for extending research by the Government and state institutions."

Dr. Woods was elected president of the old Maryland Agricultural College and executive officer of the State Board of Agriculture in 1917, with an annual salary of \$10,000. When in 1920 this and other colleges were merged with the University of Maryland, he became president of the enlarged institution.

Dr. Woods was born December 25, 1866, in Belvidere, Ill. He received the bachelor of science degree from the University of Nebraska in 1890, and the master of arts degree in 1892. He was given the honorary degree of doctor of agriculture and doctor of laws by St. John's College, Annapolis.—*Maryland Farmer*.

New Editor for Guernsey Journal

THE American Guernsey Cattle Club announces the addition of Lincoln R. Lounsbury to its staff, as Managing Editor of the Guernsey Breeders' Journal, the official breed publication. Mr. Lounsbury is widely and favorably known, not only in the Pacific Northwest, to which most of his life has been devoted, but through his contributions to many national farm and dairy publications. He brings to the organization the benefit of several years' experience in journalism and has a background of active membership in several journalistic fraternities and associations, notably, the Agricultural Editors' Association and Sigma Delta Chi. His birthplace was in Michigan, but most of his life has been spent in the State of Washington.—*Pacific Daily Review*.

Items of Interest in American Agricultural Development

THE first cattle to come to what is now the United States were brought to New England in 1624 by the ship, *Charity*, and consisted of three heifers and a bull. The so-called native cattle of the United States are supposed to have descended from cattle brought from Texel, Holland, to New York by the Dutch West India Company, by cattle brought from Sweden in 1624 and by cattle of a large yellow breed coming from Denmark in the years 1631-32-33. This was before any breed improvement had taken place and before the tame grasses were cultivated. The cattle browsed and in winter were fed hay from swales and salt marshes. Droughts often killed grasses and corn and as late as 1750, it was necessary to import grain and forage from England. The so-called native cattle deteriorated; under these conditions they could not improve.

The first agricultural association in this country is said to have been the South Carolina Agricultural Society which was established in 1784. Most of the members lived in the city, the farmers held aloof. They declined to do much experimental work and doubted the agricultural knowledge of city dwellers.

The Columbian Agricultural Society for the promotion of rural and domestic economy was formed at

Georgetown, D. C., November 28, 1809. The first exhibition was held May 10, 1810.

The first county agricultural exhibits in the United States were those of the Berkshire County, Mass., Agricultural Society which began in 1811. They were at first ridiculed by the general farmers.

The Massachusetts Society instituted the first recorded plowing match at Brighton in 1816. These competitions gave a new impetus to the development of agricultural machinery in this country.

With one exception no pre-Revolutionary agricultural book was printed in America. The exception consists of four "Essays on Field Husbandry," by the Reverend Jared Eliot, a Connecticut minister. The first of these was dated 1747.

The first strictly agricultural paper in the United States was *The American Farmer*, started in Baltimore in 1819.

The first swine importation that had any great influence on the porcine population of America was presented to General Washington by the Duke of Bedford and came from the Duke's principal English estate, Woburn Abbey. The animals were of good size and quality and the strain received the names of the Bedford Hog and the Woburn breed.

The Importance of the Dairy Cow

Radio Address By H. J. SCHWIETERT,
Agricultural Development Agent, Illinois Central
Railroad

CONSIDER it a great privilege, a great pleasure, and a great honor to have this opportunity to pay tribute to the grandest and noblest brute in the Universe—The Cow.

We sing of the praises of the noble horse and his wonderful intelligence as a brute, of his marvelous strength and swiftness of foot, but he is superseded by the automobile and the flying machine, and we exclaim "How have the mighty fallen." We have sounded the praises of the cackling hen and the grunting swine and their ability to produce wealth. We are familiar with the bleating sheep and its importance in administering to the wants and comforts of mankind by furnishing the material from which we manufacture the cloth to protect the little nestlings in our homes, the soldiers on the battlefields and all mankind in so far as possible from the chilly blasts sweeping down upon us from the Frigid Zone. We have read glowing accounts and beheld with our own eyes the beautiful scenes of our golden wheat fields and our broad acres of oats, barley and rye. We have heard and read on every hand the eulogies of King Corn, and are staggered by the combined figures of wealth produced by these field crops. We tell of our rich mines of gold, silver, iron, copper, coal and other minerals; of our vast reservoirs of oil and gas; of our immense forests and their storehouses of wealth. We boast of hundreds of millions of dollars produced by the greatest of all crops in our Southern states—King Cotton; but when we shall have carefully considered and classified all of the foregoing wealth-producing agencies as to their relative value and importance to mankind, we will write above the noble horse, above the cackling hen, above the grunting swine, above the bleat-

ing sheep, to whom we have been likened by the Great Master Himself, above the golden wheat fields and our broad acres of oats, barley and rye, above the crop that rules supreme in the middle west and which has made such tremendous strides in the South—King Corn—above our rich mines of gold, silver, iron, copper, coal and other minerals, above our great reservoirs of oil and gas, above the great wealth of our vast forests, above King Cotton, yea above them all, high on the scroll of creation, we would write in letters of glittering gold the name of that master piece of creation—Man—and then dipping our pen in golden light, we would write just beneath that Masterpiece, the name of the grandest, noblest and most aristocratic creation of the Universe—The Cow.

To her we owe the most. We find her entering into the very warp and woof of our Industrial Fabric. Without her hundreds of thousands would be out of employment. Exit the cow and over fifty per cent of our population would be face to face with the stern reality of the "empty dinner pail;" exit the cow, and the table of the millionaire would be more scantily supplied than the poorest laborer of to-day; without her the little motherless babe in swaddling clothes would be without the greatest of all foods—Milk; without her we would be deprived of cheese, of butter for our bread, of cream for our coffee, and cream biscuits and custard pies would not be a part of our menu; exit the cow and we would be robbed of a dessert that delights and tickles the palate of every man, woman and child—Ice Cream; without her, our boys on the recent battlefields would not have been kept fit and in condition to lead them on to victory. Exit the cow, and the fertility of our soil would soon be depleted to the point of diminishing returns; and were it not for her, civilization would cease to exist. She is our hope and our defense.

Hot or cold, wet or dry, day and night, she is busily engaged in manufacturing for mankind the most wholesome food in the world. In every great movement and development she has played a conspicuous part. From Plymouth to where the golden sun sinks in the hill, she went with the sturdy pioneers, as inch by inch they fought their way and carved out the great Western Empire. As her sons drew the prairie schooners across the continent, she followed, grazing during the day, and when the shades of evening fell, gave milk to fill the mother's breast to feed the suckling babe that was perchance to become the future ruler of his country.

She is the Foster Mother of Man. She has builded Empires. Her sons brought the logs from the forests and turned the first furrows of the settlers' clearing. She has built railroads and erected colleges; she has harvested the crops and maintained the fertility of the soil; she is the basis of permanent wealth, permanent industries and permanent prosperity; she has given employment to millions and brought back the ruddy glow of health to the pallid cheeks of the convalescent; she has created a market for cotton seed meal, oil meal, glucose and many other by-products that were formerly a total loss.

The value of the dairy cows on our farms in the United States exceeds the total investment in the automobile industry by more than \$200,000,000. I have no doubt, my "listeners in," that you have often read these

figures with but little thought. They are, however, very important and fundamental and mean much to commerce, industry, banking and transportation, and this is sufficient reason why all industry should be interested in seeing agriculture on a safe, sound, profitable and permanent basis. To build a community, a state or a nation after this fashion, the dairy cow should be selected as the cornerstone for the structure to insure permanent prosperity and happiness.

Dairy agriculture last year represented a farm value of \$2,500,000,000 and a manufactured and farm value of approximately \$5,000,000,000, and it has been the cloud with a silver lining during the past few years of deranged agriculture. Wherever a one-crop system was practiced, North, South, East or West, all industry was stagnated; merchants found collections very slow, banks closed their doors because of frozen credits, farmers could not pay interest on borrowed money and in many cases could not pay their taxes when they fell due, except in those communities where the dairy cow had become firmly grounded as a part of the economic structure of that community. Dairying can be regarded as our most stable and permanent industry.

Professor Hatch, of the Wisconsin Agricultural College, speaking of the importance of the dairy cow in our economic life and our national welfare says: "When any single industry is of such magnitude that it involves a vast aggregation of capital and an enormous army of laborers, skilled and unskilled, technical and professional, that industry is without question deeply rooted in our economic life. And when any industry becomes of such vital importance to national welfare, as dairying has recently been shown to be, its destruction would cause nothing less than a revolution in our social order.

If these things be true—and they are true—then dairying is the one industry most vital to our national welfare. It is our great basic national industry."

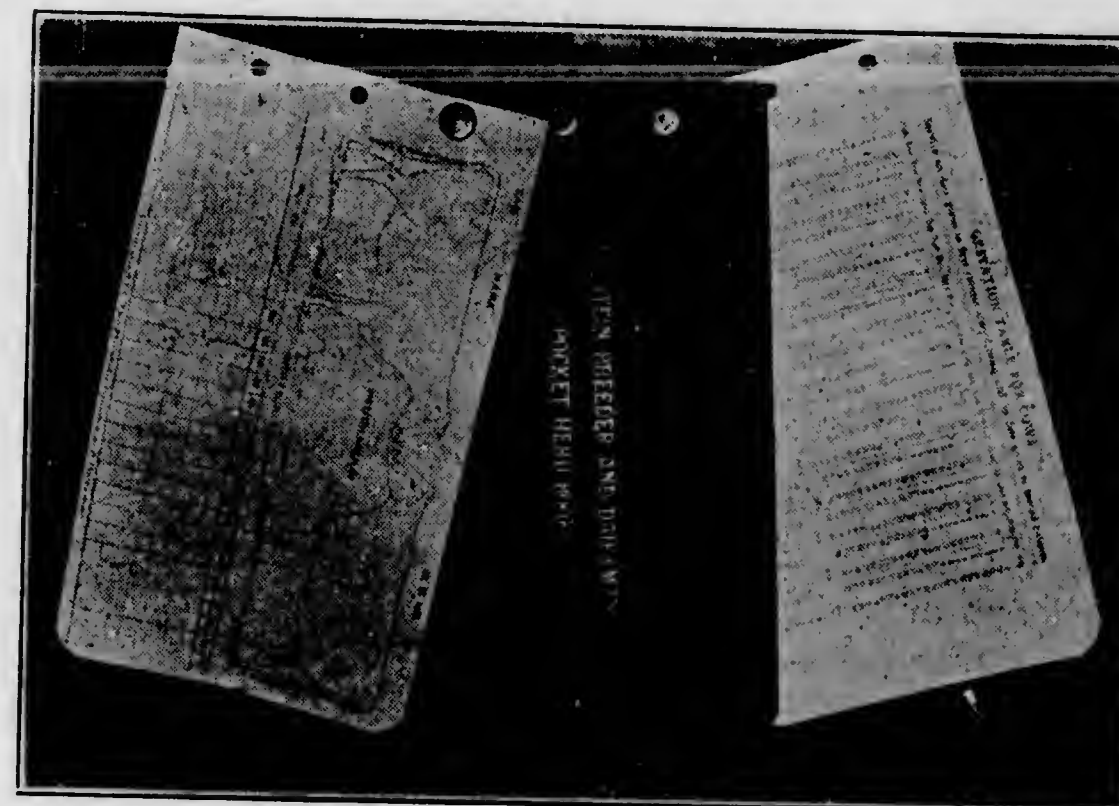
Sufficient, we think, is this to establish the importance of the dairy cow. Yes, we mean a good dairy cow, for we haven't the time to talk about a poor cow. She isn't worth talking about.

The dairy cow is important to the stability of agriculture because she not only pays the farmer's debts, but she will prevent him from getting into debt. The dairy system of agriculture builds and conserves soil fertility; a system that not only makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, but two BETTER blades of grass, because their quality has been improved, due to improved soil fertility.

The best asset on the farm is a herd of good dairy cows. They are the safest indorsers of notes at your bank. They are the safest insurance the farmers can carry. Dairy farmers constitute a class of citizens desired by every community.

Friends, in closing let me say "It's time to milk."

YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE!



This POCKET HERD BOOK is the result of years of experimentation by practical breeders. The result is the most convenient, practical, up-to-date BREEDERS' COMPANION you ever saw.

Given as a premium with a two year's subscription to THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN at One Dollar, new or renewal.

If you once use one you will never be without it while you own purebred cattle. The handiest premium you ever saw.

All the Cattle in Crawford County, Pa.

Have been tuberculin tested TWICE under the Accredited Area Plan. In the second test 99.2% passed CLEAN.

When buying Holsteins, purebred or grade, why not come to Crawford County. The producing capacity and individuality of our cattle equal their health record.

Any of the men listed below would be pleased to supply your needs or put you in touch with responsible breeders who can.

L. S. Brown, Saegertown
Ralph C. Jackson,
..... Conneaut Lake
Maple Grove Stock Farm, F.
Jones, Mgr., Centerville
O. I. Martin,
..... Cambridge Springs



PABST CREATOR CHAMPION
PIEBE 406996

He is a son of the famous CREATOR from a double granddaughter of KING PONTIAC CHAMPION.

We offer, at an attractive price, Fresh Cows, also a couple of Springers bred to our herdsire PABST CREATOR CHAMPION PIEBE; one a show cow sired by a 31-lb. show bull, the other a big, straight cow sired by King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje.

This herd is ACCREDITED.

BUSH BROS.

MONTROSE

PENNA.

For Your Next Bull

A son of KING ORMSBY PONTIAC CREATOR whose EIGHT nearest dams average over 35 lb. butter in a week.

From a daughter of LONG BEACH DE KOL KORNDYKE, whose dam made 1,226.27 lb. butter in a year.

Big records, short time and yearly, appear in every line of their pedigrees.

The young bulls are show animals and their dams prize winners.

This herd has never had any T. B. or Abortion.

DAVID FALCONER

SCOTTVILLE

MICHIGAN

A CATTLE SALE IN BRITAIN

(Concluded from page 105.)

Generally only newcomers listen. The old hands are still toying with the refreshments, or having decided which are the best animals, they are either endeavoring to ascertain who is likely to buy them, or encouraging some newcomer to secure the plums at prices that reflect a profitable industry. There is this great good in buyers, that in common with Auctioneers, they are always pleased to see a vendor have a successful sale with high prices.

Lot 1 is in the ring. She is the proudest cow in the herd, being the only one privileged to hear the Auctioneer's speech, and ever afterwards she holds her stall-mates in contempt. Invariably she is an old cow, usually a good one, and generally a cheap one. Her heifer calf follows, and if she has been well nourished she may realize more money than did her dam. There's humor in this, somewhere. Follow the other old matrons, some of which show signs of age and wear. The blemishes, where they concern the udder, are carefully announced, yet in such a way that they are almost made to appear as little unappreciated virtues. When a well preserved and pleasing matron is led, driven, pulled or pushed into the ring, bidding quickens, and the Auctioneer interprets nods to mean five guinea bids instead of singles as previously. Should the bidder object, he is reminded that the thoughtful Auctioneer is merely saving time—and time is money, unless it is bestowed by a severe Judge, in which case it should be conserved. Two bidders claim one animal; if they are wise one modestly retires. If they are unwise the one costs the other a few more guineas. All amounts and thoughts are in guineas. Halves are as unpopular as in Scotland. If at an Auction you wave to your wife, it may cost you many guineas. If you wave to someone else's wife it will.

Comes the plum of the sale, and the Auctioneer makes a spirited appeal for proper appreciation of her, looking eagerly for Bob while doing so. Bob is a movable feast, and the reason that two Auctioneers invariably occupy the rostrum is that one may watch for and spot Bob while the other pretends to ignore him—as if that were possible. The Auctioneer asks for a good start, and an optimist bids "fifty" in a loud voice. Pause. Optimist reddens. Prolonged pause. Optimist gives clever imitation of a chameleon, fearing he has erred. Just when the egg-boiler denotes that the chick is about to emerge from the shell, a soft voice calls "sixty." Optimist heaves an audible gasp of visible relief, and bids no more that day. From sixty the price mounts steadily to 200, by nods, winks, waves and other signs that are interpreted as tens, unless mere twenties can be made to suffice. At 200 only two contestants remain; one tilts his hat over his ears and turns away. The other meekly offers "five" and the gem goes to him at 205 guineas. Sensation. If the buyer is an hitherto unknown, Auctioneer prays that the check may remain free from those cryptic back chat remarks of the banker.

So the fun proceeds. Any good animal helps to sell itself. With the obviously inferior the Auctioneer does not unduly distress himself. At the conclusion you are generally invited to tea in the barn and to another sale in the near future.

The man near the Auctioneer has the best fun, provided he can catch the aside remarks. "What a long speech you're making," says someone. "Be quiet," is the reply, "I'm waiting for Lord. . . ."

On one occasion an Auctioneer was quickly taking small bids for an obvious "dud." "That'll do," said the vendor "let her go." Fancy any vendor saying that. But he was rightly ashamed when the Auctioneer gently rebuked him and said "I haven't had a bid yet."

Oh, there is much fun at an auction sale, but on a wet, cold, raw day it can only be discovered by diligent searching.—*British Friesian Journal.*

DAIRY HEIFERS

The rearing of the heifer after 6 to 8 months of age is an easy task, and perhaps because for this very reason many are stunted for lack of suitable feed. Since the usefulness of the cow when mature is largely dependent on her proper development before the first calf is dropped, it is important to heed the few essentials in feeding and caring for the heifer.

RAISING CALVES ON A MINIMUM AMOUNT OF SKIM MILK

Calves raised on skim milk do best when skim milk feeding is continued until they are seven to eight months old, but if only a limited amount is available, quite satisfactory results will be secured if they are weaned when only two to three months old and thereafter fed only a suitable concentrate mixture furnishing ample protein, along with legume hay and perhaps silage. This is shown in trials by Fraser and Brand at the Illinois Station and Swett at the Missouri Station. Starting when the calves were two weeks old or less, they were very gradually changed from whole milk to skim milk. Skim milk feeding was continued until the calves were 45 to 65 days old, when the amount was gradually reduced, and after about ten days no more milk was fed. The calves were fed liberal allowances of concentrates and also legume hay. In the Missouri trials a concentrate mixture of 4 parts corn, 1 part wheat bran, and 1 part linseed meal was very satisfactory with alfalfa hay. When timothy hay replaced the alfalfa, poor results followed. Calves raised by this system in the Illinois trials required only 137 to 157 lb. of whole milk (after the milk was fit for human use) and 378 to 491 lb. of skim milk. They were rather thin for a time, but after being kept on pasture with a limited allowance of grain until 6 months old, all were in a thrifty condition, and later several developed into high-producing cows.

A NOBLE DEFENSE OF PIE

Edward M. Tierney, of the Arlington Hotel, Binghamton, N. Y., whose action in placing pie upon his breakfast menu has stirred the country to its depths, says in a letter to a local paper:

"Poets have sung the praises of brown October ale and quaffed deep bumpers to the rare roast beef of England, but until Tom L. Mason took up the cudgel in defense of the breakfast food of our forefathers, no one has tried to stem the inroads of the insidious sweets of foreign lands. Shall we allow the Napoleon, the eclair and the tart to put our pies to rout? Never! The shades of the founders of our nation cry out against this.

"The very foundation of American institutions rests upon the crust of Colonial pies. Was not the Father of our Country, 'little George,' prompted to attack the cherry tree to secure the filling for a pie? Would John Hancock have inscribed his famous autograph so boldly had he not begun the day fortified by his slice of pie?

"Kellogg, Post and Pettijohn are seeking to make us a nation of weaklings with their pusillanimous concoctions. Give bran and oats to the horses, but let he-men have their pie.

"Even Charley Chaplin has immortalized this American pastry in his adroit flinging of the custard, which has brought him national fame.

"Shall we allow pie to perish from the face of this earth? No! Not while the Arlington has an oven left."

EVERYBODY CAN HAVE A SHOWER

If the boys want a shower bath for next summer they can easily make a good one. They will need a pail that holds at least four gallons, a medium-sized funnel, a light rope and pulley, a piece of light rubber hose, a clamp of clothespin and a shower bath nozzle. If they are handy with soldering tools they can cut a hole in the bottom of the bucket and solder the funnel in place, but if they are not equipped to do it they should take the bucket and funnel to a tinner and pay him to do a good job. They can fasten the pulley to a high beam somewhere so they can run the rope through it and pull the pail above their heads. The rubber hose goes on the funnel spout. The clamp or clothespin acts as a faucet. The boys can fill the bucket with warm water, hoist it up, pull off the clamp, and enjoy themselves as long as the water lasts. The larger the pail, the wetter they will get, the cleaner they will get and the more fun they will have. Other members of the family will enjoy use of the shower too.

"Sending a child to the store without telling him what you want is no more foolish than mailing a letter without a complete address."

SCOURS

The most frequent trouble in raising calves by hand is indigestion, or common scours. This is usually caused by over-feeding, by the use of cold milk or that laden with disease germs, by dirty pails or feed boxes, or by keeping calves in dark, dirty, poorly ventilated stalls. Each animal should be watched closely for signs of scours, for a severe case gives the calf a set back from which it recovers but slowly. Since soft, foul-smelling dung is often the first indication of trouble, it is well to keep each new-born calf in a pen by itself for 2 to 3 weeks where it can be observed more closely than if it ran with others. At the first indication of scours the ration should be reduced to less than half the usual amount. Such remedies as castor oil, formalin, and a mixture of salol and bismuth subnitrate, are used with success.

Common scours should be distinguished from contagious, or white, scours, also called calf cholera, which is due to an infection of the naval soon after birth. This most serious disease, from which an animal once affected rarely recovers, may usually be avoided by providing that the calf be dropped in a clean stall or on pasture. When the calf is born in the barn, it is best to wet the navel thoroughly with a disinfectant, such as a weak solution of creoline, zenaleum, or bichloride of mercury.

LEAGUE FEBRUARY PRICES

At the regular meeting of the directors of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association Inc., held during the week of January 18th, the only change made in the price of February milk is a reduction of 10c per hundred pounds in the price of Class 3 milk—which is sold for the purpose of manufacturing condensed and evaporated milk. President Slocum read a letter from the president of the Borden Farm Products Company, in which he denied that this company was likely to be merged with a National dairy products corporation.

The recommended schedule for prices for February for League milk is as follows:

Class 1—\$2.80. Fluid and cream when skim milk is sold in fluid form.

Class 2-A—\$2.10. Cream. Plus differentials for skim milk.

Class 2-B—\$2.35. Plain condensed milk, homogenized mixtures, ice cream.

Class 2-C—\$2.30. Soft cheeses.

Class 3-A—\$2.00. Evaporated whole milk sweetened whole condensed milk chocolate.

Class 3-B—\$2.00. Whole milk powder.

Class 3-C—\$2.00. Hard Cheeses.

Class 4-A and B (butter and cheese based on market quotations).

Keep the farmer contented. Discontentment starts in the stomach. It's the stomach, not the brain that rebels. Stability is in the farms and what they produce. Farmers, prosperous, give free business insurance to high finance. It is a great temptation to tap the farm wealth. It can be reached so easily and "legally" through railroad rates, agricultural implement trusts, high mortgage rates, gambling in farm products—a hundred ways. Don't yield to the temptation. Don't fight the farm bloc or any agency friendly to the farmers. Farmers are your defenders. A full stomach never rebels—it's busy digesting. When farmers butcher their milking cows, cut their crop acreage, let their "year-round men go because they can't afford to pay them, let potatoes rot in the ground, or burn corn—that's a danger signal for you, to whom absence of unrest means so much. The human being is a patient creature and hates the agitator by instinct, for he hates thinking. He won't listen at all while fed. But let him get hungry—then he'll listen. Recall Russia. The farmer is your insurance. He will do for you what corporation lawyers can't do. Food and plenty of it, cheap, is a great opiate. Nurse the farmer along. Don't force him out of business or into prices beyond public reach.

ARTHUR BRISBANE.

First Loafer—"I hear all the men have gone on a strike."

Second Loafer—"What have they struck for?"

First Loafer—"Shorter hours."

Second Loafer—"I always said as how sixty minutes was too long for an hour."

THE DAIRY COW

All hail our friend, the dairy cow!
Kind foster-mother of our race;
Wreath laurels on her faithful brow;
Her merit earns an honored place.

Serves well and asks not but for meed
Of sustenance that she may live.
Begrudge her not her daily feed;
Shelter and care unsparing give.

Maternal instincts forced to bend
To human will, her heart is wrung.
A life of sacrifice! Its end
"Unmourned, unhonored and unsung!"

May hasty temper never harmi
By words or deed, nor dogs annoy
This patient helper of the farm,
Who does so much for human joy.

Only a cow! My friend, I pray
My duty I may ever do
As well, that on my dying day
My record prove as clean and true!—W. A. L.

TEN POINTS IN BETTER FEEDING

1. Growing animals make best use of feed—keep them growing.
2. Weaning time is a critical period; start feeding before weaning.
3. Balanced rations supply animals' needs with least feed.
4. Water and salt should always be accessible.
5. Legumes, pastures and succulent feeds promote vigor and growth.
6. Feed liberally. Feeds above maintenance bring greatest returns.
7. Breeding animals should be kept thrifty, not overfat.
8. Self-feeders save labor and help make cheap gains.
9. Parasites, exposure, and overcrowding retard growth and waste feed.
10. Good breeding helps feed bring best results.

"MAKE EVERY POUND OF FEED MAKE A PROFIT"

COUNTRY BORN

They dread the darkness who have never known
A world outside the flare of man-made light,
Who have not learned to read the chart of night
And walk unfaltering by the stars alone;
And they distrust the silence who have grown
Where human sound, attesting human might,
So weaves its spell, their need and their delight
Is in the city's ceaseless undertone.

But to my heart the darkness is a friend
I would not spare—denied, must sorely miss,
"The stillness is a mantle to be worn
With deep contentment at the long day's end.
How shall I voice my gratitude for this,
My heritage, that I was country born!
—Molly Anderson Haley, in the "Lyric West."

As Dad escorted little Johnny through the zoo, they came upon a rabbit with two little bunnies grazing near.
"Look," said Dad, "what the stork brought the mother rabbit."
Later they paused before the elephant enclosure. Beside the mother elephant stood her latest offspring.
"Oh!" said Johnnie, "did the stork bring this one, too?"
"Er—ah—no!" said Dad, haltingly; "it must have been a crane."

One can name a number of prominent people in the business world, even in National affairs, who are farm products. The farm is a good place to be from, for generally a boy who has grown up there has learned to do well what is before him.

THE PRACTICAL DAIRYMAN

RAISING DAIRY CALVES

"Born unlucky" are words that can be applied to the average dairy calf. Perhaps no other farm animal has fallen so foul of rigid economic laws. The average dairy heifer calf is begrudged every mouthful of milk she consumes, but yet is expected to grow into a profitable cow if she is raised at all. More often than not, she is denied the privilege of reaching cowhood, but somewhere between birth and maturity yields up her young life on the altar of human selfishness and power. This is no doubt as it should be, for by the nature of things on the farm, little or no bond of sentiment exists between the master and his subjects unless, indeed, the subject has passed through the economic crucible and has shown a fitness to survive and thus, by that survival, be rewarded.

But a comparatively few years ago, a large proportion of dairy calves were allowed to run with their mothers, as nature intended, or were fed fresh, warm, whole milk from a pail. Later, the increasing value of butterfat, brought about a situation where the calf was forced to get along after the first week or two of her life, on that part of the milk which remained after practically all the butterfat was removed.

STANDARD METHOD EVOLVED

A large number of trials by experiment station workers, government specialists, and other investigators developed a more or less standard method of raising good calves on skim milk supplemented by common hays, grains, as well as pasture and other succulent feeds. But now there has come a day when even that part of milk other than butterfat has become so valuable in the world markets that as calf feed, it is being regarded as expensive. The result is that an increasing percentage of the dairy calves of the United States are vealed as soon as the law will permit.

Man has ever been tempted to "kill the goose that lays the golden egg." Something like this happens, when promising heifer calves are slaughtered to yield a small but quick profit. Or if the heifer is raised she is too frequently so impoverished in her youth that her later usefulness is greatly impaired.

The dairyman is constantly asking questions such as: How can I raise my calves without milk?

How can I obtain a herd of cows free from such diseases as tuberculosis and contagious abortion?

Is it cheaper to buy good healthy cows than it is to raise them?

How can I buy my cows and yet increase the average producing capacity of my herd from year to year?

In answer to these questions the voice of experience replies: You cannot raise good calves without milk.

It is very difficult to acquire a herd by purchase, especially at public sale without buying disease of some kind.

If you succeed in buying a good healthy cow for less than it cost to raise her, someone has lost money.

Unless one is prepared to pay fancy prices for the privilege it is almost impossible to increase the average productive power of a herd from year to year if one depends upon buying and selling.

To improve the herd and to prevent the introduction of disease it is imperative to raise heifer calves from the best cows, such calves must be fed some milk if the animal is to be properly developed.

DIGEST OF EXPERIMENTAL WORK

Among the earlier experimenters, Curtis, of the Iowa station, found that the grain supplementing skim milk should be one rather low in protein, such as corn meal, oats or barley. Otis, of the Kansas station, also proved the truth of this at about the same time.

Otis, of the Kansas station, found that young calves used unground corn, or oats, to better advantage than they did the ground grain, but after the fourth month, grinding the grain was preferable. Otis also found that simple farm grains, such

as corn, oats, or barley, were preferable as supplements to skim milk over complex mixtures of feedstuffs.

Early experiments pointed out that a calf needs plenty of fresh water, even though it is receiving a liberal daily allowance of skim milk. Also, that when eating grain and hay, a calf needs more salt. This should preferably be placed where it can be obtained when wanted.

From the first it was observed that healthy pail-fed calves could not be produced unless the milk was fed uniformly warm, sweet, and in regular amounts at regular hours. It was also found that the feeding pails must be kept sweet and clean. Another valuable observation was that overfeeding is as disastrous as irregular and uncleanly feeding. The largest calves rarely need over 20 pounds of milk per day.

BRIGHT HAY BEST

Numerous investigators have shown that bright alfalfa, clover or mixed hay is the best for growing calves, and that they should be early taught to eat it. Woll recommends two pounds per day of clean silage or somewhat more of sliced roots for calves old enough to eat roughage.

Hayward, of Pennsylvania and Lindsey, of Massachusetts, found that while various proprietary calf meals could be used to replace part of the skim milk ration, the cost of such mixtures, together with the trouble involved in feeding them, more than offset any profit resulting from their use. Many other experiments have verified this. Also, many home mixed calf meals are as good as proprietary meals and generally less expensive.

Among the early observers of the fact that there is no real substitute for milk—either whole or separated—were Fraser and Brand of Illinois. They, therefore, set out to find how much milk must be used to insure a good calf. As a result of their trials it was found that, after the dam's milk was fit for human use, a total of from 137 to 167 pounds of whole milk and from 378 to 491 pounds of skim milk together with good grain and hay would produce a good calf of weaning age.

Recently building on this work, but using whole milk entirely, the western Washington experiment station finds that good calves may be raised on a small daily allowance of milk after having received three weeks' start on their dam's milk and whole mixed milk. The milk allowance was supplemented by a simple corn, bran, oilmeal and soybean meal grain mixture together with alfalfa hay, water and salt. A total allowance of less than 400 pounds of whole milk sufficed to grow a good Holstein calf to weaning age. Eckles of Minnesota, after several years' extensive investigations along the same line, seems to have spoken the last word about hand-raising calves. As a result of his numerous experiments and those of others, the following may be regarded as the laws of calf-raising.

1. There is no substitute for milk.
2. The calf should be given a good start on milk before making it depend upon hay, grain, grass and other mature animal feeds.
3. The calf should receive an average of from eight to ten pounds of milk daily from the first 50 to 70 days of its life. After that little risk is incurred by quickly weaning it.
4. The vigor of the individual calf determines how early after 50 days of milk feeding it can be successfully weaned.
5. When whole milk alone is used, the total allowance may be as small as 400 pounds per calf.
6. When both whole milk and skim milk are used, about 150 pounds of whole milk followed by about 600 pounds of skim milk will suffice for the average vigorous calf.

GRAIN MIXTURE RECOMMENDED

7. A grain mixture made of 4 parts of ground corn, 1 part of bran or mill run and 1 part of linseed oil meal is about as good for calves as can be devised.

8. Five pounds of grain per day as about the highest daily allowance the calf should have during the first six months

of its life. If allowed more than this, it will not eat enough hay and succulent feeds such as silage or roots.

9. The calf should be taught to eat grain and hay while quite young.

10. No slops should be fed. The milk, grain, hay, etc., should be fed separately, and the grain should be fed dry, or nearly so.

11. Cleanliness of pails, troughs and pens is very important.

12. Changes of feed should always be made gradually instead of suddenly. From a week to ten days is needed to complete a change.

13. A good Holstein calf can be raised to six months of age on 450 pounds of whole milk, 530 pounds of grain and 250 pounds of hay. Some calves may require a little more, others a little less; nothing can take the place of good judgment as all calves are not alike.

SUBSTITUTES FOR MILK

Several different concentrate mixtures have been used with more or less success as substitutes for milk in calf feeding. While carbonaceous grains are better supplements to skim milk than are concentrates rich in protein, substitutes for milk must supply an abundance of protein, as does milk itself. At the Pennsylvania Station, Hayward fed calves whole milk for 7 to 10 days and then gradually substituted a home-mixed calf meal consisting of 30 parts wheat flour, 25 parts coconut meal, 20 parts skim-milk powder, 10 parts linseed meal, and 2 parts dried blood, the mixture costing about 3 cents per pound. One pound of the mixed meal was added to 6 lb. of hot water, and after stirring for a few minutes, cooled to blood heat before feeding. With careful feeding the calves receiving the calf meal made as good growth as others fed skim milk. Hayward points out that calves raised upon a milk substitute should have warm, dry quarters as they are apt to be less resistant to disease than milk-fed calves.

At the North Carolina Station Michels obtained satisfactory results with rolled oats as a substitute for skim milk, while Hooper at the Kentucky Station found calves reared on rolled oats grew less vigorously than those fed skim milk.

At the Indiana Station Hunziker and Caldwell fed 2 lots, each of 10 calves, for 6 months from birth, to test the value of home-mixed calf meal consisting of equal parts of hominy meal, linseed meal, red dog flour, and blood meal. Both lots were fed ground oats and corn, alfalfa, hay and corn silage. The calf-meal lot received 1.25 lb. meal and 1.25 lb. whole milk on the average per head daily, and the skim-milk lot, 10.85 lb. skim milk and 0.75 lb. whole milk on the average. The calves fed the calf meal, though making smaller gains than those fed skim milk, were thrifty and vigorous at the end of the trial.

In later trials at the same station it was found that a consider-

able part of the protein in dried blood was not digested by calves. Accordingly a calf meal was prepared by mixing 8 parts ground corn, 1 part linseed meal, and 12 parts fresh liquid beef blood, and then drying this mixture at a temperature not above 140 degrees F., so as not to coagulate the blood protein. This calf meal was fed at the rate of 0.4 lb. per 100 lb. live weight, being diluted to 10 times its weight with water. Spitzer and Carr fed a lot of 12 calves the calf meal, with clover hay and a mixture of equal parts ground corn and ground oats. These calves gained 1.18 lb. per head daily during a period of 140 days, while a lot fed skim milk in place of the calf meal gained 1.73 lb. Later, when turned on pasture, the lot which had previously been fed calf meal made nearly as rapid gains as the skim-milk calves. When 18 months old, the calf meal animals averaged 475 lb. in weight, while the skim-milk calves averaged 594 lb.

Lindsey reared calves at the Massachusetts Station on two proprietary calf meals, Hayward's home-mixed calf meal, and various other home-mixed meals in comparison with calves fed an abundance of skim milk, ordinary grains, and hay. The calves raised on the milk substitutes were given 3 to 5 quarts of skim milk for the first 3 to 4 months as he found that putting the calves too early on an exclusive diet of calf meal was likely to produce serious digestive disturbances. This method was satisfactory, though the calves fed the calf meal made somewhat smaller gains than those given an abundance of skim milk. Lindsey secured good results with a home-mixed meal consisting of oatmeal, 22 lb.; flaxseed meal, 10 lb.; flour middlings, 5 lb.; fine corn meal, 11 lb.; blood flour, 1:5 lb.; salt, 0.5 lb. A meal consisting of oatmeal, 35 lb.; barley malt, 12.5 lb.; blood flour, 1.5 lb.; potassium bicarbonate, 0.5 lb.; and salt, 0.5 lb. was also satisfactory.

It is quite probable that the difficulty in raising calves on milk substitutes is due to the fact that the substitutes furnish proteins of poorer quality for growth than the proteins of milk, or else they are deficient in vitamins.

Dried or powdered skim milk and semi-solid buttermilk are excellent skim milk substitutes when they can be secured at prices which make their use economical. One pound of dried skim milk, mixed with 9 lb. of water, will be about equal in feeding value to 10 lb. of skim milk. Semi-solid buttermilk is only about 40 per ct. as concentrated as dried skim milk.—Henry and Morrison.

Parson Johnson—De choir will now sing, "I'm Glad Salvation's Free," while Deacon Ketcham passes de hat. De congregation will please 'member, while salvation am free, we hab to pay de choir foh singin' about it. All please contribute accordin' to yo' means an' not yo' meanness.—Boston Transcript.

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We specialize on type, and size as well as
production. The milking herd consists
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KING TOBE ALGARTEA DE KOL
and they are bred to a grandson of Car-
nation King Sylvia.

We can spare a few good ones

O. I. MARTIN

Crawford Co. Cambridge Springs, Pa.

Choice Accredited Cows

Daughter of KING AL-
CARTRA RAG APPLE
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Champion at the Susquehanna
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Our cows return a Profit
above feed cost, ranging from
\$100.00 to \$171.00 in a C. T.
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A. R. BUSH

Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Pa.

A GOOD FOUNDATION COW

Thirteen years ago, in 1913, when the dairy herd at the Nebraska School of Agriculture at Curtis, Nebraska was started, one of the foundation animals chosen was Sarpy Norton Gerben, a purebred Holstein-Friesian, who possessed wonderful dairy type but had never received an advanced registry record. She, along with other foundation animals, was chosen because of her individual type and her milk and butter breeding. Before her death she dropped two heifers, both of whom made better than 30-lb. records as mature cows. One of these daughters left three heifers, two of them making 18 and 21 lbs. butter respectively as Junior two-year-olds, the third making 33 lbs. butter as a mature cow. One of these three granddaughters gave birth to two heifers, great-granddaughters of the foundation cow, who have records of 28 and 24 lb. butter in seven days as a Junior four- and a Junior three-year-old, respectively. Another great-granddaughter has an achievement of 24 lbs. butter in seven days as a Junior two-year-old. The second daughter of the foundation animal left but one granddaughter, Jessie Gerben Lyons, 592669.

This great cow is excellent proof of good breeding. Both she and her dam were born at Curtis. The mother was an unusually high tester, averaging throughout an entire lactation period over four per cent fat. Jessie, like her mother, is a high tester. In the seven-day test where she out-distanced every living cow of every breed and of all ages in Nebraska, she produced nearly ten gallons of milk a day. This tremendous yield is equivalent to nearly six pounds of butter a day.

Such an unusual yield invited further testing with the results that Jessie was continued from the seven-day to a thirty-day run. The thirty-day period is now completed and the wonderful yield at the beginning was continued with the result that Jessie takes the premium position in the thirty-day, as well as the seven-day division, her thirty-day achievement being equivalent to 151.461 lbs. of butter.

Jessie is now six years old and weighed before freshening a few pounds less than a ton. She is a large animal, capable of going on through the year with, of course, a gradually diminishing but never-the-less, an excellent lactation yield.

ANDES COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

The Andes Association is the leading association in the leading dairy county of the state. During the month of December, 540 cows were tested.

The leading cow for both milk and butterfat was a purebred Holstein, Dusky Burke Walker Pontiac, owned by R. C. Van Keuren. Her month's production was 1,786 lb. milk and 80.4 lb. butterfat. This cow now holds the honor for



BLACK AND WHITE LEADERS IN THE ANDES ASSOCIATION

butterfat over any cow in the association since its start some five years ago. She was also high cow for Delaware County for December, and the fifth for the entire state. Dusky Burke Walker Pontiac is a granddaughter of one of the greatest sires of the world, King of the Pontiacs.

Elise Pauline Pontiac De Kol, also owned by Mr. Van Keuren, held second place for honor cows in the association for December, with 1,569 lb. milk and 69 lb. butterfat.

In spite of the steep hills and high upland pastures of this country, the Holstein cow seems to be forging ahead and capturing many of the once Jersey honors.

The ladder should make a good emblem of poor luck—it is generally up against it.—*Boston Transcript*.

THE KELLER HERD

The J. H. and F. R. Keller sale of thirty-five head of Holstein cattle and fifty head of hogs, is to be held March 1, 1926, at Meadow Lane Stock Farm, which is four miles west of Chambersburg and half a mile south of the Lincoln highway. The Kellers have been breeding Holsteins in Franklin County



THE BARN AT MEADOW LANE FARM

for quite a number of years. They have always had a good milking herd of the best bred cattle.

Eight heifers, daughters of the herdsire, Oswego River Forum Echo, are to be sold. His sire is from a 33.78-lb. cow, she being a full sister of May Echo Sylvia with 1,000 lb. of milk in seven days. They also have eight bulls in their sale, five of which are old enough for service, all bred from their herdsires. You will find in this herd some very good individuals and the herd will be dispersed without reserve.

THE FARM HOME

Molder of national destiny am I.
Lowly I sit, uncrowned,
Unheralded, amidst the
Glories of the open fields
Where growing leaves and friendly beasts,
Soft sunrise hues, clear meadow brooks,
Rare vistas long, and blossoms sweet
All aid me in my mission to our race.

I raise and feed and clothe
And bring to man's estate
Five sons and daughters,
And teach them noble traits
Of right and wrong and Galilean love!
Four keep I home to till the acres broad
And give unto the world that common need
Of all—the nation's food supply for man
And beast. One send I forth unto the cities' gates
To help in mart and trade, to build
Great towers, legislate,
And give virility to urban family life.

Thus has it ever been and more shall be.
I build the open road of country life,
And also keep the city vigor great.
My sons and daughters must be just
And true, and noble in their purpose.
They must wisely plan the future of
The nation of the free.
Thus shall it come to pass
That time will make it so.
The nation is dependent on my child!
I am the spirit of the rural home,
I mold the nation's future destiny.

—Grace E. Frynsinger.

"I believe," declared Pat, "that me youngest son's born to be a surgeon."

"Phwat leads ye t' say that?" asked Mike.
"O! caught him using the scissors on a book o'd bought,
and before oi c'd stop him he cut out the appendix."

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS
AND REPORTS

March 1, 1926—Chambersburg, Pa., J. B. and F. R. Keller, Holstein sale, S. R. Miller, sale manager.
March 3, 1926—Elsie, Mich., Walbridge & Leavett Dispersal Sale, Guy E. Dodge, manager, Clio, Mich.
March 4, 1926—Chambersburg, Pa., C. L. Barnhart, 40 head; S. R. Miller, sale manager.
March 4, 1926—Janesville, Wis., Wehringer's Holstein Dispersal, 60 head.
March 6, 1926—Cicoma, Pa., F. L. Heilman Dispersal, S. R. Miller, sale manager.
March 8, 1926—Carlisle, Pa., R. D. 6, 1 1/2 miles west of Boiling Springs, Pa., Harry R. Moyer.
March 9, 1926—Des Moines, Iowa, the Seventh Iowa Spring Guaranty Sale.
March 9, 1926—Ingersoll, Ont., W. B. Poole Dispersion.
March 10, 1926—Waukesha, Wis., Spring Sale, Waukesha County Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association, W. L. Blair, secretary.
March 10, 1926—Brantford, Ont., Brant District H. Brds. Club.
March 10, 1926—Ingersoll, Ont., W. W. Nancekivell.
March 11, 1926—Port Dover, Ont., C. W. Challand & Son.
March 16, 1926—Sheridan, Pa., M. H. Bennetch Spring Sale, 75 head; S. R. Miller, Chambersburg, Pa., sale manager.
March 16, 1926—Clanworth, Ont., W. H. Shore.
March 17, 1926—Elizabethtown, Pa., W. A. Withers' Dispersal, Accredited Holsteins & Guernseys, S. R. Miller, sale manager.
March 17, 1926—Woodstock, Ont., Oxford Co. Bdrs., George C. Corvie, Ingersoll, secretary.
March 18, 1926—Davidson, Mich., Mapelyn & Genrida Stock Farms' Reduction Sale, Guy D. Dodge, manager, Clio, Mich.
March 18, 1926—Stratford, Ont., Perth District 15th Consignment, Adam C. Park, Listowel, sec. manager.
March 19, 1926—Williamsport, Pa., Estate of G. D. Tinsman Dispersal, H. H. Blair, farm manager.
March 19, 1926—London, Ont., W. G. Brown.
March 23, 1926—Carlisle, Pa., Dispersal of W. S. Ker's Accredited Herd, S. R. Miller, sale manager.
March 23, 1926—Syracuse, N. Y., C. L. Amos Dispersal, R. Austin, Backus, manager, Mexico, N. Y.
March 24, 1926—Chambersburg, Pa., D. E. Witherspoon, S. R. Miller, sale manager.
March 24, 1926—Bowmanville, Ont., Durham County Club Annual, L. C. Snowden, secretary.
March 24, 1926—Fenton, Mich., E. C. Severance & Son Dispersal, Guy E. Dodge, Clio, manager.
March 25, 1926—Harrisburg, Pa., Dr. H. M. Kirkpatrick, herd dispersal, S. R. Miller, sale manager.
March 25, 1926—Loysville, Pa., E. R. Loy, Holstein, S. R. Miller, sale manager.
March 26, 1926—Capland, Md., J. R. Brown & Son, S. R. Miller, sale manager.
March 27, 1926—Dillsburg, Pa., H. J. Coover, S. R. Miller, sale manager.
March 29, 1926—Harrisburg, Pa., Dr. J. L. Lenker's Dispersal, Accredited Holsteins and Guernseys, S. R. Miller, sale manager.

THE BARNHART SALE

Mr. C. L. Barnhart's Holstein sale is to be held on his farm which is seven miles south of Chambersburg and three miles north of Greencastle. Mr. Barnhart has been a farmer all his life and he is also one of the good dairymen of Franklin County. For a number of years back he has been gathering together a herd of Holstein cattle, which to-day we can say, is one of the good milking herds of this county. Mr. Barnhart has rented his farm and will disperse his herd on March 4, 1926, including farm implements, horses and hogs. He has in his herd some exceptionally good dairy cows, some of the very best blood lines of the Holstein family.

We call your attention to six of the daughters of Balsam Valdessa Veeman Pontiac, one of the noted sires of the breed whose dam made 36.64 lb. of butter in seven days; he tracing to such noted sires as King Hengerveld Aaggie Fayne, Mooie Fayne De Kol and Sir Veeman Hengerveld; also such noted cows as Valdessa Scott 2d and Grace Fayne 2d Homestead. Mr. Barnhart has been breeding and selecting his herd with care for production as well as individuality.

HOLSTEIN HERD FOR TEN
CENTS

Ten cents for a herd of Holstein cattle, purported to be the best dairy cattle on this mundane sphere, would seem to be cheap enough, and this sum of money is declared to be the foundation of a herd now owned by Mrs. Emma Robberson, 1404 West High Street.

There is an old saying that "tall oaks from little acorns grow," and for once an "old saying" proves true.

On February 22, 1922 (Washington's birthday), Mrs. Robberson went to the pure food show in Springfield. She paid 10 cents and marched along with the crowd expecting to get a loaf of bread at the "country store." She didn't get the bread. But got a tiny Holstein heifer calf.

To be sure, she did not pin high hopes to her award, but she gladly took the calf home. As she won it on the his-

toric birthday of George Washington she named it Martha. Had it been a male she might have named it George.

In about two years, through the benign processes of Mother Nature, there came along another little Holstein lady, daughter of Martha, and she was named Mary. Next came another feminine Holstein which received the cognomen of Bettie. By this time Martha had fully developed, and Mary was developing. Bettie was still an unknown quantity, being so young.

However, Martha and Mary have "made good," so this year there are two more to add to the family—"Annabel" and "Buttercup," and the owner of the herd declares that even Bettie may "come across" this spring; and if she does the year 1926 will witness three more additions to the Robberson Holstein family.

And all from the original investment of ten cents at the pure food show.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Pa.

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HOME OF CLEAN COWS

Just the place where you can
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of Quality and Breeding.

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700 Second National Building
Akron, Ohio.

HERE IS A CHEAP BULL

Son of KING OF THE ORMSBYS from a 30-lb. granddaughter of KING OF THE PONTIACS. Four years' old, nearly white and straight, for just what I paid for his service fee.

T. H. METTLER

East Millstone, Somerset County, New Jersey



Females of Quality

Producers and choice individuals
bred to

King Pontiac Alcartra
Pietje

who has two daughters above 700 lb. milk in a week and is also sire of K P A P Gelsche, 687.06 lb. butter, 15,349.2 lb. milk in 10 months as a junior two-year-old, the class champion of Maine.

Come and See This Herd.

A. E. Robinson

Susquehanna Co., Montrose, Pa.

Cow Testing Association Reports

HOLSTEINS LEAD IN WISCONSIN WORK

Wisconsin cow testers in 143 of their 168 active associations tested 53,244 cows last month, S. J. Cramer, leader of the work in this state, reports.

Among the 3,734 tested herds in Wisconsin that of C. A. Mayer, of Washington County was high. The eight purebred Holsteins comprising this Washington County herd produced an average of 1,817 lb. milk and 67 lb. butterfat.

Second honors went to the herd of Weiner and Sons, Columbia County. This herd of 115 registered Holsteins had a monthly average of 1,894 lb. milk and 65 lb. butterfat. Since the farmer is paid for milk on the basis of butterfat content, the Columbia County herd was a close second.

The state's third best herd, as shown by the test, was that of William Lobe, of Monroe County. Lobe's seven performers averaged 58½ lb. butterfat and 1,569 lb. milk. The herd was composed of purebred and grade Holsteins.

ALL ADOPT THE RETEST

"It is planned that all Wisconsin cow testing associations will ultimately adopt the retest," said Cramer. "Although most of the testers favor the plan there has not been an opportunity to outline the plan to the majority of the association."

The retest is merely a check-up on a cow's record, Cramer explained. When a cow makes the excellent record of 2½ lb. butterfat for the regular monthly testing period, she is retested within 24 hours. This is declared to insure the accuracy of the first test.

"Buyers from outside of the state will have greater confidence in the records and performances of Wisconsin cows," asserted Cramer in telling of benefit to be derived from retests.

The first of Wisconsin's dairymen to adopt the retest plan are Anthon and Ouweeneel of Jefferson County, and A. Kaspar of Grant County.

A FINE SHOWING

The third annual report for the Waukesha Cow Testing Association has been filed by Wallace Dibben, tester with the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association. The report shows that the average for the 481 cows that completed the year's work is 7,944 lb. milk containing 295.9 lb. fat. There were 92 cows that averaged over 300 lb. fat and the high herd is composed of 19 grade Holsteins belonging to Kern & Thomas, with an average production of 10,098 lb. milk and 412.3 lb. fat, which means an average test of 4.8 per cent, and this is a good average for a Holstein herd. This is the second highest average of all cow testing association members in the county. Second high herd belongs to John T. Raht with an average produc-

tion of 10,130 lb. milk containing 365.2 lb. fat. Third high herd is that of Broadripple Farms, where their 34 head averaged 9,565 lb. milk and 346.7 lb. fat. Fourth high herd belongs to Swartz Stock Farm and their registered Holsteins average 9,664 lb. milk containing 342 lb. fat. Fifth high herd belongs to Walter Wehren and his herd averaged 9,185 lb. milk and 327.1 lb. fat.

SWARTZ HERD HIGH

The high cow for the year is a registered Holstein from the Swartz Stock Farm with a record of 13,907 lb. milk containing 643.4 lb. fat, proving that she is an exceptionally good producer. Second high cow is a grade Holstein belonging to Kern & Thomas with a record of 17,047 lb. milk and 553.2 lb. fat. Third high cow is only two-tenths pounds below the second and this is a purebred Holstein, 11 years of age, from the Swartz Stock Farm and she produced 14,065 lb. milk and 553 lb. fat. Fourth high cow is a nine-year-old grade Holstein from the herd of Kern & Thomas, with a record of 357.9 lb. fat. Fifth and sixth high cows are from the Broadripple Farm, one a five-year-old grade Holstein that produced 535.6 lb. fat and the other a registered three-year-old that produced 535.6 lb. fat.

SCHOOL SHOWS UP GOOD

The high two-year-old is a grade Holstein from the herd of Walter Wehren, with a production of 13,959 lb. milk and 485.2 lb. fat. Second high two-year-old is a registered Holstein from the Wisconsin Industrial School herd and is a grade Holstein that produced 10,828 lb. milk and 435.4 lb. fat. Fourth high two-year-old is a registered Holstein owned by Swartz Stock Farm with a record of 431.3 lb. fat and fifth high is a grade Holstein with a record of 375.8 lb. fat, owned by Kern & Thomas.

The Industrial School's herd had an exceptionally good average in production, in that their 109 registered and grade Holsteins produced 296.4 lb. fat, which is a very good average for a large number of cows.

MARYLAND TESTING

A registered Holstein owned by R. L. Forrest of Baltimore, and kept in his herd at Java Farm, produced 96.4 lb. butterfat, 2,409 lb. milk during December while enrolled in the Anne Arundel County C. T. A. In this association Java Farm purebreds were first, second and third.

H. D. Warfield of Sykesville owned a grade Holstein that stood in second position with 86.6 lb. fat. There were three other purebred Holsteins in the list of the ten highest producers, and each one is credited with over 66 lb. butterfat.

One is owned by Charles Wertheimer of

Frederick, another by St. Joseph's College and the third by C. W. Smith of Thurmont.

In the Frederick County C. T. A. the first four cows, and seven of the leading ten, were purebred Holsteins.

QUITE A YEARLING

Yankton Gerben Rue Korndyke 2d, 833186, bred, developed and owned by the Yankton State Hospital, Yankton, S. Dak., has completed a year test and is credited with 24,094.9 lb. milk containing 990.8 lb. butter at the age of 1 yr. 11 mos. and 15 days.

This is the state record for a yearling and is higher than the present state record in the junior two-year-old class.

It is claimed that this is the highest milk record made by any yearling in the world and the second highest yearling butterfat record.

The heifer finished her year January 5th, milking 60 lb. daily. At her last freshening she dropped a heifer calf which is still in the hospital herd and she is due to freshen again in March. She is a daughter of King Colantha Ormsby Bess 11th, No. 307506, a well-known, show ring prize winner.

THREE YEARS IN THE C. T. A.

For three years the purebred Holstein herd of Thomas Tollefson and Sons, of Orfordville, Wis., has been enrolled in cow testing association work. In 1923 the average production of the cows was 324 lb. butterfat, in 1924 it was 348 lb. and last year even this was surpassed. For the month of December, 1925, the herd averaged 41 lb. butterfat. The herd is headed by the two-year-old bull, Wayside Sir Ollie De Kol Creamelle whose dam has an official seven-day record of 722 lb. milk, 30.65 lb. butter.

COMING DAIRY SECTION

Representatives of Mormon ranches recently visited Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, and took from there 29 head of purebred dairy cattle, Holsteins and Guernseys. The dairy industry is rapidly growing around Ogden, Utah, which may be, some time in the future, known as the dairy center as well as the beef cattle center of the west.

HELP WANTED MALE

Farmer—Reliable married man, small family, on farm near Somerville, must be good milker and fond of animals. Steady position. State references and wages. Jacob Reger, Bloomingdale Farms, Belle Mead, New Jersey.

A mule can't kick while he's pulling, and he cannot pull while he's kicking—neither can you.

NASEWAUPEE—A TRAINED COW

Wallace Mann, 13, a farmer boy living about three miles west of Sawyer cultivates his mother's garden and does general dray work about his father's property with a cow.

Fitted with a harness made especially for the animal, Belle, as she is named, goes "gee and haw" and responds to "whoa" as readily as the youth's father's horses. Belle is a grade Holstein and besides filling Wallace's hours with boundless amusement also fills a milk pail. Of course, her youthful trainer and tender milks her morning and evening, for no one's tender care can quite substitute for his.

The youth trained Belle when he was nine years old and she was just a knowing calf. He delights in working with farm animals, and finds his greatest contentment in riding in a cart with Belle in the thills jogging gracefully down the road. His playmates are plentiful, and Bossy must serve faithfully with joy rides on Sundays.

The cow will trot if urged on by a command of the boy. He drives her with reins which are attached to a soft bit in her mouth.

FOUR GENERATIONS

Delos Bowden of Hazel Green, Wisconsin, has a good farm and a fine herd of Holsteins. Better yet, his sons do most of the work on the farm. Four successive generations have worked this farm which was originally owned by Mr. Bowden's grandfather, descended to his father, then to him and is now operated by his sons.

"BOB" HAEGER TO JUDGE AT MILWAUKEE

Officers and Directors of the State Holstein Association recently recommended to the management of the State Fair that R. E. Haeger, of Illinois, be secured as the Holstein judge at the 1926

State Fair. The Fair management now advises that they are securing the services of this well-known Holstein Judge. Haeger is one of America's foremost Holstein authorities who never before has judged the breed at our State Fair, which is generally conceded to be the foremost Holstein show in America. This information should be well received by those who are looking ahead to the Holstein show at the Wisconsin State Fair the coming fall.

While no dissatisfaction is found with the work of Ward Stevens, it is agreed by many breeders that employment of the same judge over a period of successive years tends to lessen interest in the show and possibly to promote discontent among the exhibitors.

MAKES HANDSOME PROFITS

A Iowa state representative, Fred C. Lovrein, recently reported an experiment he had made on a 320 acre tract near Pocahontas, Iowa. This was a grain farm which was run at a loss for a number of years. Mr. Lovrein hired a farm manager and purchased sixty Holstein heifers, conducting the place as a dairy farm. The increase of the herd and the sale of dairy products netted him the handsome profit of \$8,000. Practically all of the feed consumed was raised on the farm.

A GOOD AVERAGE

During December 557 cows were tested in the Pierce County, Wash., Testing Association. Their average production was 910 lb. milk, 36.2 lb. fat. Eighty-three cows produced more than 50 lb. butterfat.

Eighty registered Holsteins in the Western Washington State Hospital herd at Steilacoom, averaged 1,415 lb. milk, 53.2 lb. fat, thereby leading for herd production.

The individual leader was a member of the State Hospital herd, 2,224 lb. milk, 119 lb. fat being credited to her.

LEBANON COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, SALE

Mr. John H. Bennetch, one of the pioneer breeders of Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, dispersed his herd at a public sale on his farm four miles from Sheridan.

His entire herd consisting of 28 registered Holsteins, cows, heifers and calves and nine grade cows and heifers were sold. The highest price paid for a single animal was \$210.00 for a three-year-old registered heifer bought by Marten Halderman, Sheridan.

Other buyers at the sale were W. L. Martin, Manheim; John H. Light, Lebanon; William G. Frantz, Myerstown; Milton Hershey, Manheim, and E. Gingrich, Jr., Myerstown.

The roads were completely blocked with snow making automobilizing impossible but the attendance was good.

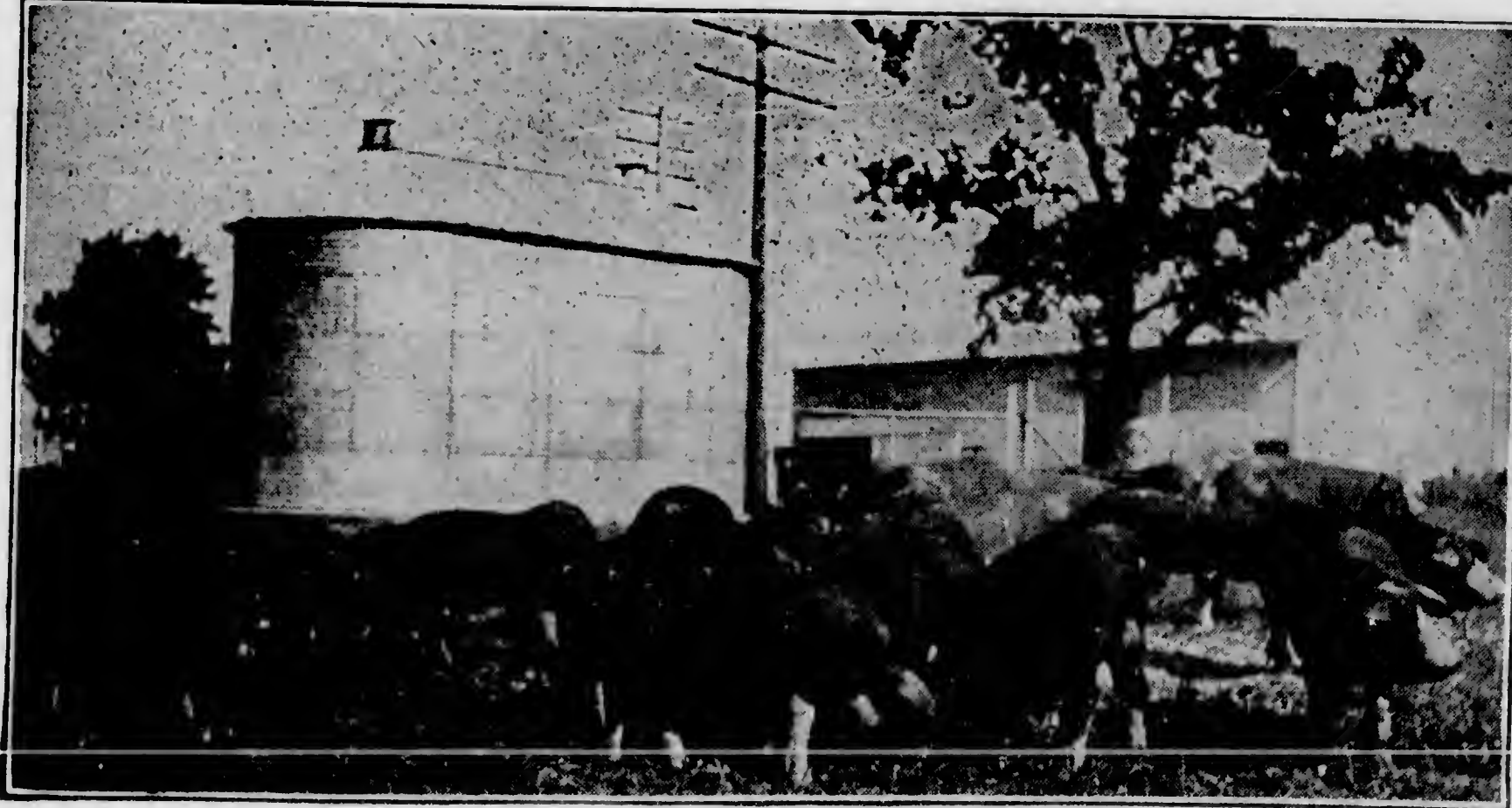
The average received for the 37 head including, cows, heifers, calves, grades and purebreds was nearly \$100 but as usual the good ones brought their value.

William Nagels, Jr., West Point, Neb., raised six calves from two cows in one year. One of his animals, a black and white, had a pair of twins January 19, 1925, and in December had another set. His other cow had one set of twins during the year. All the calves are living and in good health.

More than a quarter of all recorded accidents happen in the home. Leading the list are falls, cuts, bruises, bites, scalds and burns, fireworks and the "unloaded" gun, foreign bodies in the eye, nose, throat and stomach, accidental poisoning and shocks from electricity.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL ready for heavy service. His three nearest dams have official records which average 35.44 lb. butter in 7 days. Write for pedigree and price. LYON & CO., Wyalusing, Pa.

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



Full Information Free—Write Today for Sample Copy.

This Journal keeps you posted on the care and feeding of the hog. Much valuable information, worth many times your investment.

COMBINE THE COW and SOW as the real MORTGAGE lifter.

Advertising rates on economy basis. Don't miss a single copy of this interesting Journal.

Subscription 1 year, 50c; 3 years, \$1.

THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : : Bluffton, Ohio

DISPERSAL OF Dr. Jesse L. Lenker's Herd and a Consignment by Bonnymead Farm, Harrisburg, Pa.

Monday,
MARCH 29,
1926



At
Twelve
O'clock

The Lenker herd consists of 35 head of registered Holsteins and 12 head of registered Guernseys. The Bonnymead consignment is composed of 13 yearling Heifers and 2 yearling Bulls. They were not sold at the dispersal of the Bonnymead herd last year on account of their age.

Having disposed of my farm I am also offering for sale my entire farm equipment, including my horses and farm implements, used on a large farm.

The 35 head of registered Holsteins are of the best blood lines of the breed. Herdsire Lenkerbrook Hector Meg, a son of King Mead Seges Pontiac, who was by a brother of the great bull Ormsby Korndyke Lad. Among them two great cows, Bonalevo Quality Walker Inez, an A. R. O. daughter of the noted "King Quality," who has six daughters above 30 lb. with milk records above 640 lb. The dam of this cow is a 31-lb. five-year-old. Also the cow, Queen May De Kol Spofford, an A.R.O. daughter of Prince Peri Spofford.



Included in this sale we also have eight royal bred Guernseys. This herd is a real dairy herd, has been furnishing certified milk to the city of Harrisburg for four years. It also won first prize at the Farm Products Show this winter for certified milk. The Lenker herd was the first accredited herd in Dauphin County and will be sold subject to the sixty-day retest.

The farm is situated three miles east of Harrisburg on the Linglestown Pike, and can be reached by the Linglestown trolley.

Send for Catalog

DR. JESSE L. LENKER, 230 State St., Harrisburg, Pa.

GLENN R. MEAD, Auctioneer
East Aurora, N. Y.

S. R. MILLER, Sales Mgr.
Chambersburg, Pa.

MILK FOR GIRLS AND BOYS

A yearling heifer from Winterthur Farms, will start on a nine-thousand-mile journey across the country and then the Pacific Ocean within a few weeks on its way to China, where its life will be spent in furnishing milk for Chinese boys and girls and in helping raise a family that will continue the work after her usefulness has been exhausted.

The heifer's name is Winterthur Duobess Segis Fazel, and she is one of the handsomest of the Holstein breed to be seen at Winterthur. No one has let her know that she is leaving such a home as she has at Winterthur. The heifer was personally selected by Dr. Eugene Sallee, president of Kaifeng College in Honan, China, which is an agricultural college that is training Chinese youth how to become better tillers of the soil.

Dr. Sallee visited Winterthur Farms the past week to make the selection and this heifer with four other Holstein heifers selected from other choice herds in this country will go by rail to San Francisco and from there by boat to China.

The daddy of this heifer is Winterthur Bess Burke Duobess and her mother was Winterthur Inka Prilly Segis Fazel. The heifer was born a year ago last September. The record of the mother at 2½ years was 20.08 pounds of butter and 435.30 pounds of milk in seven days. In the year's test she produced 728.03 pounds of butter and 17,766.40 pounds of milk.

Dr. Sallee said that while 80 per cent of the Chinese are farmers they lack not only the equipment but the knowledge to make farming profitable. That is the reason for Kaifeng College. Few of the Chinese use milk in their food and their leading men realizing what a body builder milk is, are now urging the use of more milk and have, according to Dr. Sallee, found that the Holstein breed is the best they can select not only in the matter of production but also as a food, because of the smallness of the fat globules, which makes digestion easy, especially for children.

WANTED—By March 1st, married man with boy sixteen years or older. Barn equipped with milking machine, electric lights and motors. Good six-room house, one gallon milk a day, garden, wood and good wages. No farm work. Man must be healthy and sober. Apply at once to Douglas B. Diamond, Gaithersburg, Maryland.

In England in the Middle ages the right of erecting dovecotes or pigeon houses was one of the privileges attached to manors, and as such was rigorously protected by law. In Scotland by a statute still nominally in force no person is allowed to build a pigeon house unless he owns land of a certain value within two miles of it.

About one person in a million can sit before a camera and look pleasant. The rest of us simply look anxious to look pleasant.

CARRY \$163,470,553 IN CASH AND EFFECTS INTO THE DOMINION IN TWELVE YEARS

United States citizens settling in Canada during the past twelve years brought with them wealth in cash and effects totaling \$163,470,553.

In the statement of the Department of Immigration and Colonization for the last fiscal year, figures are given for the last twelve fiscal years. The biggest year was that of 1912-1913, when settlers from the United States brought \$25,795,545 to the Dominion. The lowest year was that of 1915-1916, when the total was \$6,005,049. In the last fiscal year it was \$6,277,122.

In the last fourteen years Michigan sent more of its citizens to become Canadians than any other state. Settlers from Michigan in that period totaled 87,107. From Minnesota came 86,922; 75,466; from New York, 74,067, and from North Dakota, 51,402. Other states Massachusetts, 77,750; from Washington, varied from 30,000 to a few hundred.

THE PUREBRED TRAIL

What a lot of difference it would make with the most of us if, when we start out in life, we knew where we were going and the best road to take to get there. I can look back over the different roads and by-ways that I have traveled as a dairy farmer for the past thirty-five years and see that I could have gone a great deal farther if I had only known the right road to travel.

I did know enough to start out on a good smooth highway known as the "Purebred Trail," instead of getting into the stony rutted by-way of the "Scrub Route." But I got on the wrong branch of the trail. I took the Jersey route which led to butter making and competition with the butter markets of the world. My surplus cattle had to be advertised and sold to distant points where butter cows were wanted. People who came here after cattle came expecting to find milk cows, for this is the logical market milk producing section.

I guess I was born with a large amount of persistency (rather foolish persistency) for I traveled the Jersey route in a Holstein country for twenty years before I gave it up and turned back. I was a lot older then and should have known enough to stop and look around awhile and get started right. But I had lost a lot of time and I was anxious to be off again.

So I stocked up with registered Holsteins, made some good records from them and thought I was well started on the smooth highway to success. Then, all of a sudden the road got rutty. It seems that the builders of it had put the surface coat right down on the quicksand instead of going down and putting in a solid foundation of stone. The surface broke up and left me floundering in the mire. In other words, I discovered that my purebred high record cattle were rotten with tuberculosis and of course a long pedigree and a big milk or butter record

pitched to a rotten carcass was of no earthly use. So I turned back again and started all over. This time I took the "Hill Road." I had had enough of the smooth, level sandy country.

The "Hill Road" had many steep grades and sharp curves. It is hard to climb, but the view is grand if you reach the top. Several times I thought that I had wiped out the disease and had reached the summit, only to discover that it was just a resting place along the way. For an unlucky purchase of a herd bull or what I thought was a desirable female for foundation stock would react and set me climbing another steep mountain.

But at last I broke over the last ridge and saw a beautiful plain stretched before me. A sign which pointed ahead, read: "Welcome to the land of Accredited Herds."—J. Grant Morse, in *Dairyman League News*.

THINK RIGHT

Think smiles, and smiles shall be;
Think doubt, and hope will flee
Think hate, and hate you'll know.
Think love, and love will grow;
Think good, and good is here;
Think vice—its jaws appear!
Think joy, and joy ne'er ends;
Think gloom, and dusk descends.
Think faith, and faith's at hand;
Think ill—it stalks the land.
Think peace, sublime and sweet,
And you that peace will meet.
Think fear, with brooding mind,
And failure's close behind.
Think this: "I'm going to win!"
Think not on what has been.
Think "victory"; think "I Can!"
Then you're a WINNING MAN.

—Author unknown.

A LITTLE MISUNDERSTANDING

A rather amusing incident occurred early Monday morning when Joe Hofstetter, genial proprietor of the Sanitary dairy, was momentarily "held up" by a member of the local police force. Mr. Hofstetter had some engine trouble while making the rounds with his milk truck and ran the auto into a garage. He secured the services of another delivery truck to finish up his round and when this truck and driver arrived at the garage they proceeded to transfer the milk to this truck. When this task had been completed Mr. Hofstetter opened the door of the garage and stepped out. Here he was halted by a peace officer, armed, of course, who demanded to know what he was doing in there and announced his intention of inspecting the "cargo." "Sure," said Joe, "look 'em over and take a drink on me." The peace officer's search divulged the fact that although the truck was heavily loaded with "wet goods" it was a brand that is daily manufactured by Mr. Hofstetter's herd of contented Holstein bossies.

Why not induce your neighbor to subscribe for the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN? He will enjoy reading it as much as you do.

Polled Holsteins



For
Beauty
Production
Prolificacy
Profitableness

Safety of Self and Stock

Place a Polled Holstein Bull at the head of your herd. Prices and Quality are both right.

GEORGE E. STEVENSON
727 Connell Building, Scranton, Pa.

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE

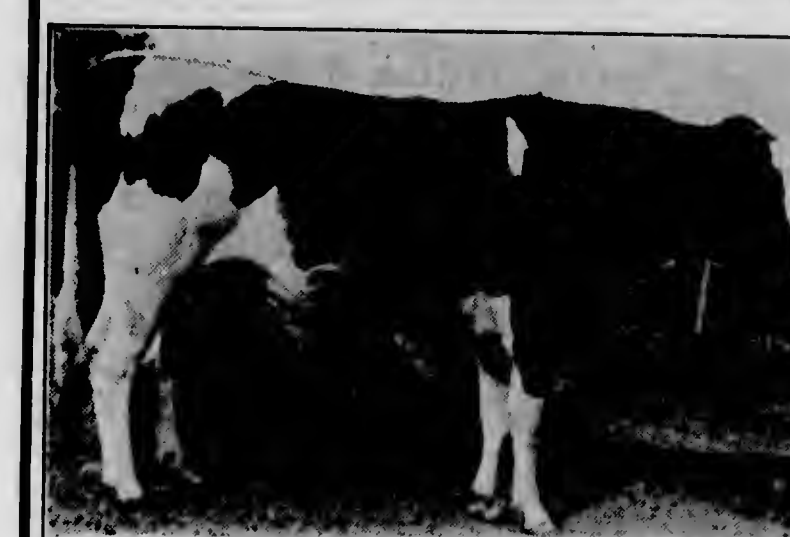
at prices that the

EVERYDAY BREEDER
AND DAIRYMAN

can well
afford to pay

HARRY C. REYNOLDS
SCRANTON, PA.

Herd under the Accredited Plan



King Valdessa McKinley Pondyke

A Bull of Royal Breeding

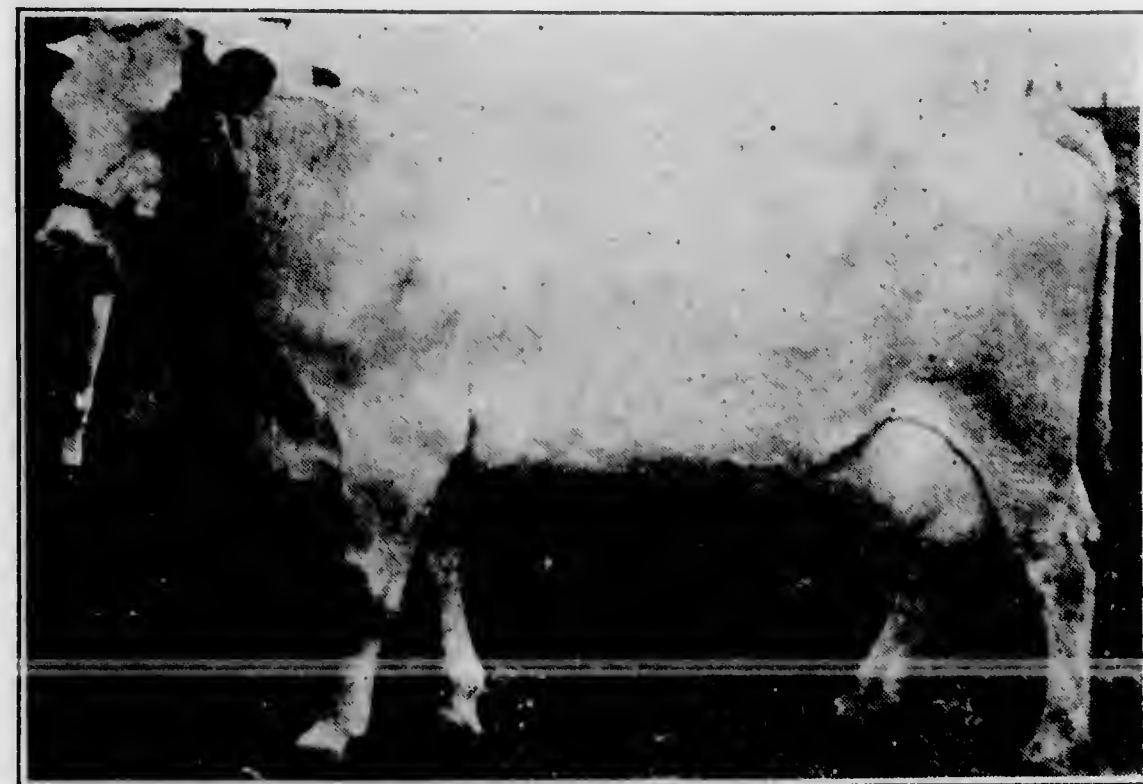
His three nearest dams all tested as heifers average 1,052 34 lb. butter in year test.

We place reasonable prices on his sons and daughters. Herd Accredited. What are your needs?

L. S. BROWN

R. D. No. 1 Saegertown, Pa.

SPRING DALE DAIRY FARM SALE! **30 REGISTERED 30** **HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE** **CLEONA, PENNA.** **Saturday, March 6, 1926, at 11 o'clock**



ETTA ABBEKERK PRINCESS

She averaged 75 lb. milk daily for seven days, giving 81 lb. her highest day, in her everyday clothes just as she is shown in this picture.

WE ARE OFFERING:

- 30 Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle, young, light in color, fine individuals and big producers, representing the blood of King of the Pontiacs; King Segis; Pontiac Korndyke; the Hengervelds and the Creamelles.
- 4 Young bulls from 6 to 12 months old. One from the best cow sold at Bonnymead Sale.
- 28 White-faced prime baby beeves.



- 150 Chester White Hogs. Sixty-five purebred gilts; most of them bred.
 - 10 Two-year-old bred Chester White Sows, Purebred; two farrow by day of sale—eight to farrow in March and April.
 - 5 Purebred Chester White Boars. The foundation stock of Chester Whites came from the Western hog section of Missouri. Wakwha, Jr., our herdsire, is from Iowa.
- Hogs will be crated and delivered to express station. Cows will be put on cars at our expense but at buyer's risk.
- Sale will be held at the Old Heilman Homestead Farm, located about four miles from Lebanon and two miles from Cleona, which is on the William Penn Highway. Good roads to the farm.
- Free transportation to and from Pennway Inn, Annville and Cleona. Sale will start promptly at 11:30 o'clock. Free lunch will be served at noon.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision and sold subject to 60-day retest.

Terms: Cash. Note will be accepted by giving approved security and buyer paying the discount.

AUCTIONEERS: Col. L. J. Gilbert, Col. S. S. Bomberger

CLERKS: C. A. Kleinfelter, C. G. Hostetter

SALE MANAGER: S. R. Miller, Chambersburg, Pa.

Address all inquiries to

F. L. Heilman & Son, Owners Cleona, Pa.

NINETEEN YEAR OLD COW MAKES WORLD RECORD

Gave Fifty-One Pounds Milk
 Jan. 10 — Eighteenth Calf
 Stands at Her Side

A 19-year-old cow, that has raised 18 calves, three of which were sold for \$500 each, and that on Sunday, January 10th, gave 51 pounds of milk, is an animal of which her owner may justly be proud.

Such a cow is Jessie Fobes Homestead De Kol, a purebred Holstein cow owned by E. O. Renz, of Hassan Valley. Jessie was bought over 18 years ago, when she was a calf six months old, by Mr. Renz at Watertown, Wis. She has been on the Renz farm ever since, producing a calf each year and one year twins, about half of them heifers. Three of her calves have been sold for \$500 each, and she has her 18th calf at her side at the present time, a heifer four weeks old.

In the first place a 19-year-old cow is out of the ordinary, the average life of cattle being less than that, and in the second place a cow 19 years old that has produced a calf every year up to and including her 19th year, giving 51 pounds of milk a day four weeks after she freshened, is still more unusual. Mr. Renz believes that with Jessie Fobes Homestead De Kol he has established a record that will be hard to equal.

Jessie has earned a home on the Renz farm that is hers as long as she may live. Her owner says that money could not buy her.

To prove the contention of those who claim that ensilage is not good for stock, that is that they will be short-lived if fed constantly with it, Jessie has been fed ensilage every day of her life. Also to prove the contention of those who insist that tuberculosis is contracted by cattle through continued tuberculin testing, she has been tested every year for the past 18 years, and still does not appear to be in the last stages of tuberculosis.

Jessie Fobes Homestead De Kol is certainly a wonderful cow, and possibly a record breaker; she has given her owner a handsome profit every year for the past 17 years, and has earned a place in bovine history.

Mr. Renz has taken her picture with her latest calf and is having an enlargement made to hang in his home.

DON'T BLUFF

You've got to have the goods, my boy,
 If you would finish strong;
 A bluff may work a little while,
 But not for very long;
 A line of talk all by itself
 Will seldom see you through.
 You've got to have the goods, my boy,
 And nothing else will do.

A Chicagoan is to marry the girl who nursed him when he had heart trouble. Looks like a case of cause, effect and cure.



SHOWY AND A PRODUCER

She is a daughter of our noted senior herdsire and show bull **GRAND CHAMPION SEGIS 2D**, whose six nearest dams average 32.07 lb. butter in 7-day official test.

These herds of 120 purebred Dairy Holsteins are under State and Federal Supervision, and are noted for Health, Type and Production.

Anything you buy here is bound to make good for you.

L. N. MACK & SON FLOYD E. MACK
 Montrose, Penna.

If You Want Fresh Cows, Springers, Heifers or Young Bulls

BRED IN THE PURPLE, you can secure them in Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania, from the following breeders and dairymen whose establishments are within easy driving distance of Tunkhannock, Thompson, or Montrose. *You are invited to inspect these herds and make your own selection.*

A. L. Howell & Son...Thompson
A. R. Bush.....Montrose
L. N. Mack & Son....Montrose
Floyd E. Mack.....Montrose
Cecil L. A. Resseguie..Kingsley
A. E. Robinson.....Montrose
Robert Springer....Factoryville

MANY PHEASANTS STARVING

Kimball, S. D.—Farmers report that pheasants in this section are dying from starvation. The thick coating of snow, they say, prevents the birds from getting the scattered grain in the cornstalk and stubble fields.

TWO CHAMPION COWS GUESTS OF HONOR AT BANQUET

A couple of years ago a unique banquet was held at the Dominion experimental farm, Agassiz, B. C., when the guest of honor was the Holstein heifer, Agassiz Segis May Echo, which had just gained the world's championship for milk and butterfat production in her class.

A somewhat similar banquet is about to be staged at Belfast, Ireland, when the guest of honor will be two Holstein cows, Stormont Belle, 5 years old, and her 3-year-old daughter Ballyhill Brineen. Mother and daughter have established records of 3,000 and 2,000 gallons of milk in the year, respectively. Both are due to calve at the end of the present month and the banquet will take place shortly afterwards. Their owner, James A. Caldwell, has hired a boxing ring for the event, and will have both animals present in a roped enclosure in the centre. From each cow in this living buffet a glass of milk will be given to every person present.

GEORGE BENDA AND HIS HOLSTEIN

The start that a purebred calf club heifer can give a boy or girl in the dairy business is illustrated almost wherever club members are found. An instance has just been furnished by George Benda, four miles south of Cedar Rapids, Ia., whose purebred Holstein heifer has just completed her first month's lactation with a production of 1,167 pounds of milk.

George is selling this milk to a bakery in Cedar Rapids, getting six cents a quart at the farm. This means that his cash income for the month was about \$35. A record was kept of the feed cost which was found to be 17 cents a day, or \$5.27 for the month. However, the cost of mixed hay and of thirty-five pounds of silage a day was not included in the above figure.

George had the misfortune to lose the first calf but will now begin to realize in a substantial way from the milk he can sell. The heifer is about twenty-seven months old and is a big growthy animal weighing 1,400 pounds. She was purchased as a calf from the George Griffith herd at a cost of about \$100.

BOYS DEBATE COW QUESTION

Students of the vocational agriculture classes of the New Bremen, Ohio, high school debated the question "Resolved, that Jersey cattle are better suited to Auglaize County conditions than are Holstein cattle," at the meeting of the German township farm bureau held at New Bremen Wednesday afternoon.

Vernon Kellermeyer, Edgar Rump and Harold Luedcke took the negative side of the question and Wilbur Schowe, Orville Dammeier and Walter Weiskittel argued for the affirmative. The decision was given to the negatives by a vote of 24 to 15, all farm bureau members and students present being allowed to vote.

The Auctioneer Mead's the Man!



If in doubt who to employ
 for your coming sale ask those
 for whom I have sold.

Possibly the service I have
 sold to others will interest you.

Sound common sense; practical
 and modern methods will
 get the high dollar for your
 cattle.

Unique Service is Our Motto.

Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora, N. Y.

William S. Ker Dispersal Sale of 35 Accredited Holstein-Friesians Tuesday, March 23, '26 at 12 o'clock



TWO OF THE PRODUCERS OF THE KER HERD

Nineteen daughters of King Lyons Korndyke Beauty, a 28.88-lb. bull, including White Oak Betsy Lyons, White Oak Snowball Korndyke and White Oak Concordia 2d, three beautiful yearling heifers, are in the sale; also a number of granddaughters. They are all nice type individuals and good producers.

Other outstanding individuals to be sold are Dutch Corner Snowball Lyons and three of her daughters; Dutch Corner Snookums and two of her daughters; Dutch Corner Betsy Lyons 2d and four of her daughters, including twin calves. Three daughters of Creamelle Korndyke Konigen, Creamelle Queen Clothilde Piebe; Inez Piebe Korndyke and Madam Creamelle Perfection.

That the 35 head offered, including 19 milch cows and 8 bred heifers, represent the best blood lines of the breed is shown by the fact that the following names appear in their pedigrees: Stonyford Segis Clothilde, a grandson of King Segis; Woodcrest Nig De Kol, a 30-lb. son of that great bull Hengerveld De Kol; King Quality De Kol Gelsche; King Lyons Korndyke Beauty; King Lyons 3d; Colantha Johanna Champion; Gypsy Lyons, 33 lb., and Gypsy Hengerveld, a 34-lb. cow.

I am also offering 100 hogs of all kinds, mostly Chester Whites. Farm implements.



LOTHIAN DE KOL KORNDYKE No. 199322
High class Holstein sire, leased by Pennsylvania State College for use in the college herd.

Mr. Ivo V. Otto of Boiling Springs is consigning ten head of females and a bull, including five daughters of Lothian De Kol Korndyke, a great-grandson of King of the Pontiacs. Four milch cows. One 18-lb. 2-year-old; one 18-lb. 3-year-old, and two daughters of Bonair Colantha Ormsby Champion, whose dam, Bonair Beechwood Ormsby 4th, held the world's record in ten months' test for both milk and butter in subdivision B.

Mr. W. A. Woods of Carlisle, R. D. 8, is consigning five animals, including a son of Winterthur Bess Burke Best.

The farm is situated one-third mile off the Newville Road, seven miles west of Carlisle.

AUCTIONEERS: Dietch & Spangler.
SALE MANAGER: S. R. Miller, Chambersburg, Pa.

Address all inquiries to

William S. Ker

Carlisle, Penna.

SNOW NEEDED TO AID CROPS

Howard Elliott Says Heavy Fall
Helps Harvest in Northwest

The Northwest needs snow to assure a good crop this spring, according to Howard Elliott, chairman of the Northern Pacific Railroad. So far this winter, he said, the entire territory lacks sufficient moisture. A heavy snowfall makes Northwest railroad operations difficult, but frequently means good freight business the following fall.

"We hope for better returns this year in the Northwest than we had last," said Mr. Elliott. "Crops form a very important factor for the Northern Pacific and we have no way of knowing what the 1926 crop will be."

Commenting on the decision of the Northern Pacific to purchase 1,000 automobile cars for \$2,600,000, Mr. Elliott said it indicated belief that exceptionally heavy sales of automobiles would continue through the year. Movement of automobiles by the Northwestern railroads is from east to west. On the return trip these cars usually are used to carry grain.

DEATH PENALTY FOR 352

Testing association records sounded the death knell for 352 inefficient Iowa dairy cows in December. These cows which wore numbers of the some 1,500 herds in the state, representing 16,681 cows in 60 testing associations, were consigned to the butcher because they had failed to show adequate profits above feed costs, according to the cow testing association report just issued by the Extension Service, Iowa State college.

More cows were culled in December than during any other month in 1925. Jerry N. Spencer, dairy husbandry extension specialist says that culling is always heaviest during the winter months among farmers who keep records because during this period they find feed costs relatively high. Last June 161 cows were culled, while only 103 were sent to the butcher in July and 107 in August. Fewer cows were culled during these months than during any others of the year.

Of the 60 cow testing associations reporting for December the Black Hawk-Buchanan association led the list for average production per cow. The 221 cows of this association (including both cows in milk and those dry) averaged 28.9 pounds of butter each. Pioneer association, also of Black Hawk county, was second with an average of 26.6 pounds of butterfat. Linn county association No. 1 was third and Kossuth county fourth. The averages of the two latter were, respectively, 25.8 and 25.1 pounds of butterfat per cow.

The highest producing herd tested was owned by the Cherokee State hospital, Cherokee. There were 51 purebred Holsteins in this herd and they had an average of 47.2 pounds of butterfat each.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

FANCY POULTRY—30 varieties. Catalogue free. HERMAN BLUMER, BERGER, MO.

PREMIUM BUFF ROCK COCKERELS. EDGEWOOD FARM, Ballston Lake, N. Y.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, toms \$8, hens \$6. KATHERINE ORR, Dodge Center, Minn.

FOR SALE, Pure Buff Cochins Bantams. Pullet \$3, Cockerels \$4. WYCHWOOD FARM, Box 884, STAMFORD, CONN.

WHITE FACED BLACK SPANISH cockerels and pullets for sale. FLOYD RINEHART, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

PEAFOWL, Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, Wild Geese, Ducks. Free circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

CHOICE MAMMOTH BRONZE Turkeys from Boston winners. ELSIE HALLOCK, Washington Depot, Conn.

S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS—Range raised and from high producing stock, \$3.00. WESTWOOD POULTRY FARM, Westwood, N. J.

ENGLISH LEGHORN BABY CHICKS—State accredited. Arrival guaranteed; \$13.00 per hundred. MILLION SMILES LEGHORN FARM, Pierce City, Mo.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Gold Bank strain, from extra heavy stock, toms, 20-22 lbs., \$15; one tom, lighter, \$10. MRS. A. M. ANSTEAD, Adams, N. Y.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN BABY CHICKS, from hens on our farm. Blood tested and trapped, also chicks four other breeds; order early, don't delay. Send for catalog. WALTHALLA POULTRY FARM, Box H. B., Noblesville, Ind.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS from my own breeding stock; nothing but two- and three-year-old hens used in matings, with young, vigorous cockerels; ready for delivery after February 10. Price, \$22 per 100. Order now; 20% deposit books order, and assures delivery date. J. F. WINEKE, Reisterstown, Md.

CHESTER COUNTY BABY CHICKS
Black and White Leghorns\$10 per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds\$12 per 100
White and Silver Wyandottes\$13 per 100
Jersey Giants\$22 per 100
Larger Lots Cheaper. 1,000 chick orders a specialty.

GEORGE S. CULLEN,
Box H ELKVIEW, PA.

CANARIES

FOR SALE—Canaries, guaranteed, \$8. All kinds cage birds. GEORGE T. FOSTER, 427 2d Street, Greenport, L. I., N. Y.

DOGS

SHEPHERD PUPS—Guaranteed from heel working stock. FAIR OAKS FARM, NORWOOD, MINN.

PUREBRED NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES. Beautiful Specimens. Specially priced. Write Mr. ALFRED GREGGSON, Foosland, Ill.

CHOICE COLLIE PUPPIES—Handsome, intelligent. NORRIDGEWOOD FARM, NORTH STONINGTON, CONN.

PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIE PUPS, Shomout strain, males \$15.00. GEORGE GORANS, BENSON, MINN.

PEDIGREED AIRDALE PUPPIES—eight weeks old, sound, healthy stock, priced right. SUPERIOR KENNELS, PINCONNING, MICH.



FOR SALE—Collie pups, 4 months' old, from heel driving parents, \$15.00. JOHN C. RADY, Oakfield, Wis.

FOR SALE—German Police Pups, five months old, from imported stock. The kind that is bred for business. O. B. LIBBY, WARREN, MAINE.

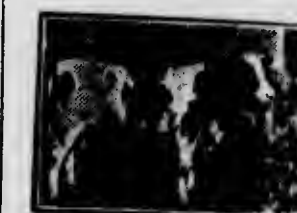
ENGLISH COLLIE PUPS—Every one guaranteed imported into U. S. A. Shipped C. O. D. Males and spayed females \$15.00. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, POPE MILLS, N. Y.

GERMAN POLICE PUPS, pedigreed. Females only; color, wolf gray; three months' old; beauties, \$15 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Also male Airdales at \$10. OLIVE HALL, Hampton, Conn.

POLICE AND RED CROSS PUPPIES, family running as the German Stock Dogs, priced very reasonable considering breeding. GEO. RAUCH, Catskill Mountain Stock Farm, Freehold, Greene County, N. Y.

DAHLIAS—WHITE ESKIMO dogs, pedigreed, \$15 to \$25. Dahlias, 25, \$2; 75, \$5; not labeled. 15, \$1.50; 50, \$5; labeled all different varieties. Perennial Phlox mixed, 15, \$1; 50, \$2. TUCKAHOE DAHLIA GARDENS, Denton, Maryland.

BEAUTIFUL PUREBRED NEWFOUNDLAND female, 9 mo. old, black with white collar. A real companion for children. Also little puppies. MRS. OLIVE CARMONY, MANILLA, IND.



LIVE STOCK

DUROC BOARS—Club winners. Great Orion Sensation blood. RALPH WILSON & DAUGHTERS, Bloomville, Ohio.

PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

CHOICE 1925 LESPEDEZA SEED. Free samples. RED OAK FARM, Covington, Tenn.

ALFALFA and all kinds of hay. Ask for delivered prices. HARRY D. GATES COMPANY, Jackson, Michigan.

GLADIOLUS—Write for free catalog and money saving plan. MARY-LEA GARDENS, Fairmount, Indiana.

GLADIOLI—Very choice improved mixture, large No. 1 bulbs, \$1.50 per 100; planting stock, \$6.00 per 1,000. P. D. WHITE, North Attleboro, Mass.

ALFALFA SEED 95% pure, \$7.50 per bushel; hulled white sweet clover, 95% pure \$5.00 per bushel. Track here; Sacks free. GEO. BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

COSSACK & GRIMM'S ALFALFA SEED, hardest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, S. D.

PEDIGREED BLUE HUBBARD SQUASH SEEDS. Our own growing; from squashes selected as to shape, color, size and texture; \$3.50 per pound; five pounds for fifteen dollars, postpaid. C. E. & H. W. HATHAWAY, Portsmouth, R. I.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

HONEY—Amber, guaranteed pure, best in the land, 5 lb. pail, postpaid 3d zone, \$1.10. B. J. DENTON, DANVILLE, N. Y.

DELICIOUS WHITE HONEY for sale. 60 lb. can boxed, 13 cents per lb. F. O. B. Lodi. WM. HABERMAN, Lodi, Wis.

CEMETERY MEMORIALS from Vermont marble and granite. Reduced prices. Artistic designs. Send for our new catalogue.

THE TEMPLE BROTHERS, RUTLAND, VERMONT.

LIME AND FERTILIZER SPREADER that will do good work. Made to attach to any farm cart or wagon, \$15. J. S. GREENLEAF, Anson, Maine.

UNLEACHED HARDWOOD ASHES improves meadows, pastures, orchards, wheat, oats, corn, lawns, flower gardens. Free Circular. Agents wanted. GEORGE STEVENS, PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

Choice Young Cows

Good Size, Type and Producing Capacity

YEARLING HEIFERS AND HEIFER CALVES

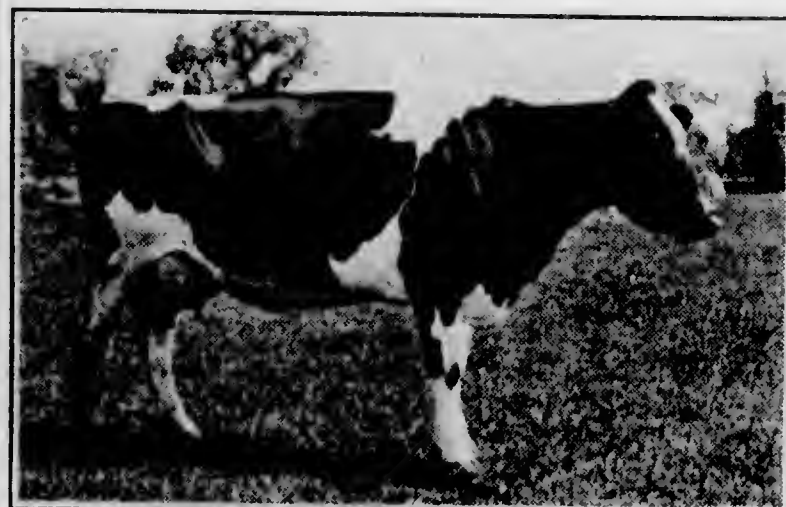
King Reliance Lockhart Veeman heads this herd. His dam holds the world's record in the Dairyman's Division with her record of 882.10 lb. butter, 15,837.7 lb. milk made as a senior four-year-old. She is also a New York State Fair prize winner.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision—Last test *clean*

DAN E. ANDERSON

R. D. 3. Norwich, N. Y.

Quality Cattle OUR KIND



JOSEPHINE KAREL MECHTHILDE

Every animal in this herd has passed Three Clean Tuberculin Tests. They are not only choice individuals and big producers, but produce milk of high quality, as our herd test runs from 3.7 to 3.9%.

I want to sell a few.

H. A. STOTTEMYER
Hagerstown, Maryland R. 5

Early Rise Stock Farm

OFFERS YOU

Heifers and Heifer Calves.

My present herd of 60 purebreds is descended from Five Foundation Animals of choice Individuality and Large Producing Capacity.

Menzo A. Brooker

South New Berlin, R. D. 2

Chenango County, New York

Under State and Federal Supervision.

FEED AND CARE OF THE BULL

The ration for the bull in full service should be about the same as for a dairy cow in milk. He should be given good legume hay or hay from mixed legumes and grasses and fed from 4 to 8 lb. of concentrates, supplying an ample amount of protein. When idle or but in partial service less concentrates will be required. Some breeders hold that feeding corn silage impairs the bull's breeding powers and therefore prefer roots. However, other men have had good results when they have fed bulls 10 to 15 lb. of silage per day in a properly balanced ration.

Except in severe climates the best quarters for the bull are an open shed with an adjoining paddock where he may exercise. Though this open-air treatment is admirable for the health of the animal, it results in a heavier and rougher coat of hair, and hence breeders offering animals for sale usually prefer to keep the bulls in comfortable box stalls, turning them out only on fair days. Rather than confine the bull in isolation, it is well to have his stall so located and built that he can see the other members of the herd. The hoofs of the bull spending most of his time in the stall need regular trimming. The bull should be tied by a strong halter to one end of the manger and by his ring to the other end, so that the attendant may approach him from either side without danger. The bull should be deborned and should always be handled with a strong, safe staff. Even with a quiet, peaceable bull safety lies only in handling him without displaying fear and yet as if he were watching for an opportunity to gore his attendant. Nearly all the accidents occur with "quiet" bulls that have been too much trusted.

To maintain health and virility, the bull must have ample exercise. This is perhaps most conveniently furnished by a tread power, where he may run the separator, pump water, do other useful work, or run the power for exercise only. Many declare that the purchase of a tread power merely to furnish exercise for the bull is a wise investment. Others fix a long sweep on a post and tie the bull at the end, allowing him to walk around in a circle. Another device is a light cable stretched between 2 high posts, the bull being attached to it by a sliding chain so that he is able to walk back and forth the length of the cable. The bull may also be harnessed and hitched to cart or wagon for such odd jobs as hauling manure or feed. Whatever the plan adopted, it is essential that the bull receive ample and regular exercise else he is almost certain to develop an ugly disposition and may become impotent.

A good sire should be retained in the herd until it is necessary to make a change to prevent too close breeding. He should then, if still potent, be sold to some other breeder.

No commoner mistake is made than discarding a likely sire at 3 to 4 years of age, before his heifers have come into milk to demonstrate how valuable a sire he may be—Henry and Morrison.



THIS GREAT DAIRY COW

is Vandercamp Segis Aaggie Jewel the dam of our junior herdsire

KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP

who is also a son of King of the Ormsbys. She was by the noted sire and show bull Judge Segis, and has a number of large records. In 7 days she produced 29.37 lb. butter, 533.6 lb. milk, and in a year 21,110.5 lb. milk, 904.32 lb. butter.

Let us sell you some cows, heifers or a young bull from our Accredited Holstein dairy herd.

A. L. BOWELL & SON
Thompson, Susquehanna Co. Pa.

Accredited Holsteins

Of good type and superior dairy quality.

Bred to the grand young bull, Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago, whose sire is a show bull of wonderful merit and whose dam produced 53,664.1 lb. milk, 2,268.59 lb. butter in two years.

Reasonable Prices
Highest Quality

L. L. Allis

Rummerfield, Bradford Co., Pa.



MABEL BEETS MODEL

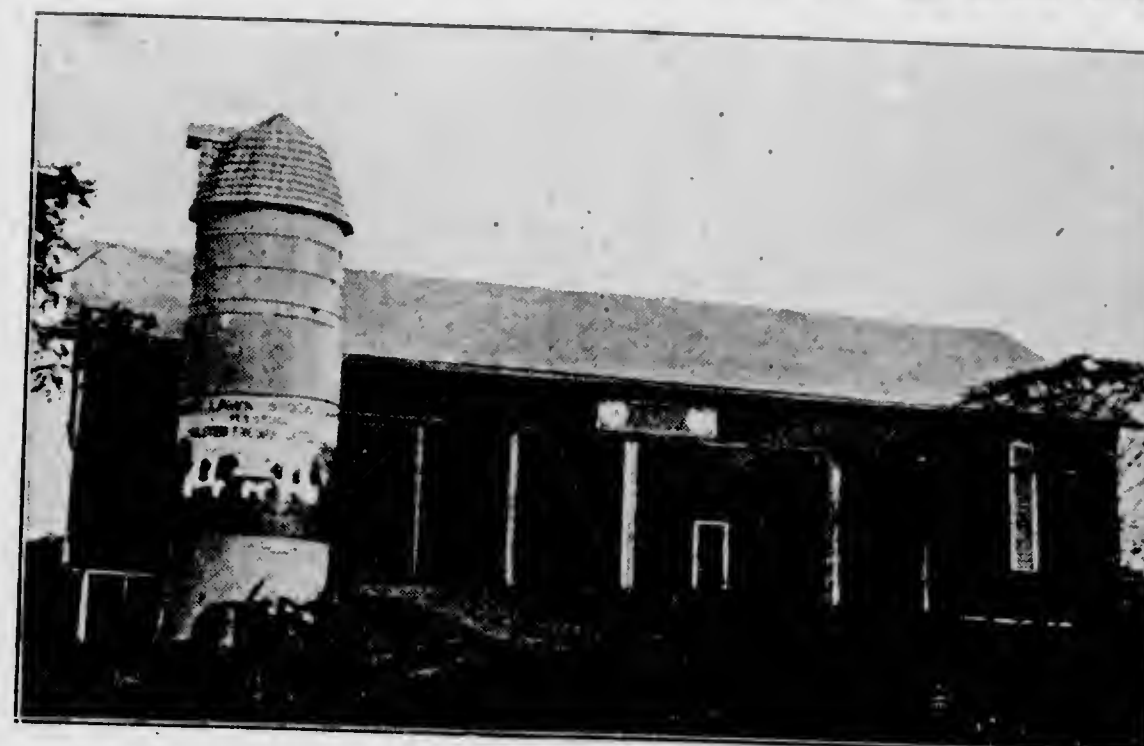
She has spent her whole life in this herd Cows and heifers of this quality, from A.R.O. dams, are bred to **KING PIETJE AAGGIE PONTIAC**. He was by King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje and his four direct descendant dams average 611.3 lb. milk, 30.62 lb. butter in seven-day work.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision

ROBERT I. SPRINGER

Susquehanna Co. R. D. 1. Factoryville, Pa.

You Pass This Barn



between Milton and Sunbury when you travel the historic Susquehanna Trail, the main road between Central New York and Washington, D. C. Stop and look over

Sunny Lawn Herd

the Oldest Purebred Holstein Herd in Northumberland County.

Sunny Lawn Herd is Accredited and is headed by the splendidly bred young sire, *Susquehanna Judge Segis Leoraline*, a real show bull whose three nearest dams were show cows. You will see a herd of milk producers any one of which is capable of making money for YOU.

Murray A. Miller

Sunny Lawn Stock Farm MILTON, PA., R. D. 3



The Type You All Like

This is a Two-year-old daughter of my herdsire, ORMSBY SENSATION 3D.

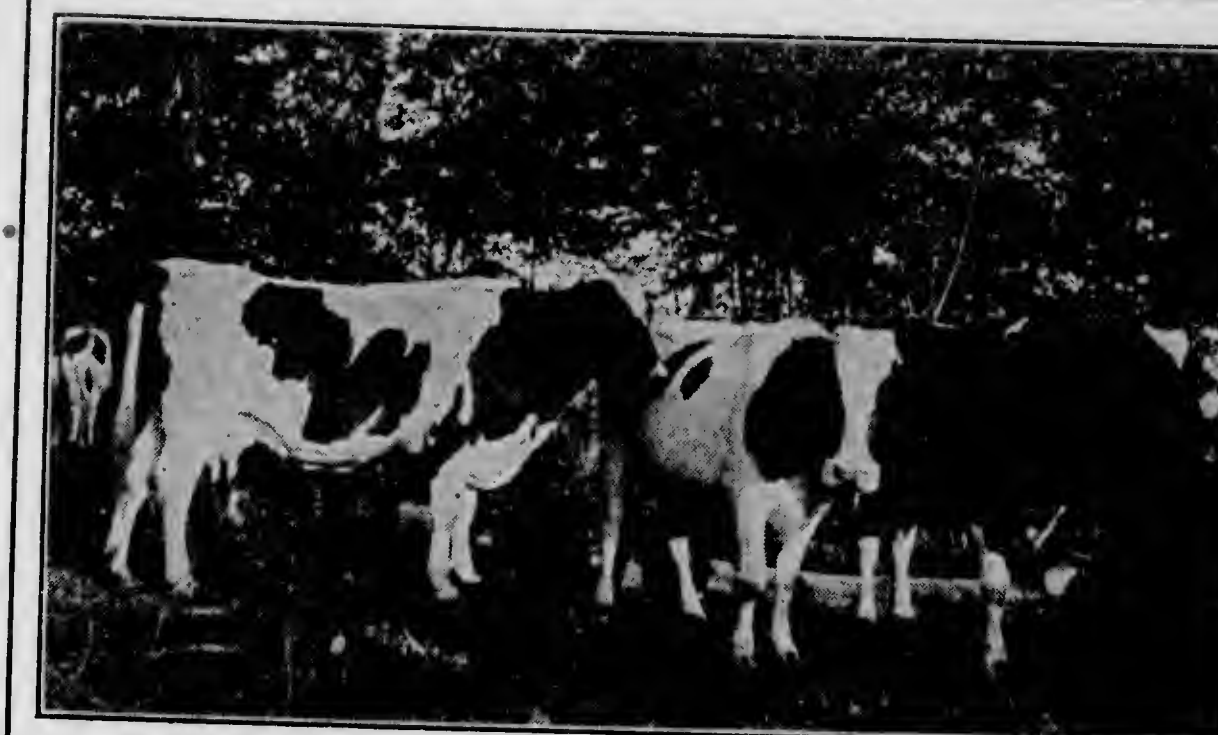
Study this picture, note her straight back, square rump, deep chest, length of body and depth of barrel, the size and squareness of her udder, the teat placing and the constitution and vigor apparent to every eye.

This is the kind YOU like. Let me sell you a Daughter or a Son of ORMSBY SENSATION 3D, or even a few good females bred to him.

This herd is ACCREDITED. You take no chances, either in Quality or Health.

S. T. WITMER

Dauphin County Hummelstown, Pa.



The Kind We Raise

Cows of this size, type and evident producing capacity, bred and raised on this farm, are mated with

MODEL DARIUS KING SEGIS

whose dam produced 639.8 lb. milk in a week, averaged 79.8 lb. milk a day for three months and produced 2,771.2 lb. milk, 732.4 lb. butter in 10 months all as a two-year-old heifer.

This herd is Accredited.

Stock for sale at reasonable prices

FRED B. KEENEY,

Wyoming Co.

Laceyville, Pa.

C. L. Barnhart Dispersal Sale

45 Registered Holstein- 45
Friesian Cattle

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1926

Starting at Twelve o'clock

Having rented my farm will sell Horses and Farm Implements as well as my Purebred Holsteins.

This herd is from the best blood lines of the Holstein breed. It is a producing herd and has been selected and bred with the idea of combined Production and Type.

Your special attention is called to Six Yearling Heifers bred from a 36.64 pound, 5.4% sire.

My farm is seven miles south of Chambersburg and three miles north of Greencastle, Pa. Good roads in all directions.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision and sold subject to the standard 60 day retest.

S. R. MILLER (Pedigree Director),
Chambersburg, Penna.

Tend for Catalogue

C. L. Barnhart

Chambersburg, Penna., R. 9

SUNSHINE DAIRY FARM

COMPLETE DISPERSAL

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1926

38 Purebred Holsteins :: 12 Purebred Guernseys

Having sold my farm to the State of Pennsylvania as a hospital site for crippled children I am compelled to dispose of my entire herd consisting of fifty head of purebred registered Holsteins and Guernseys.



You are offered some of the best blood of the Holstein and Guernsey breeds. The animals are Young, Healthy, and in Fine Condition, and will do even better for you than they have done for me.



Free from Tuberculosis and on the Accredited List. Their Health vouched for by Federal and State Veterinary Authorities. The Holsteins are particularly large typy individuals, straight tops, wonderful capacity, evenly developed udders, and best of all these animals are right in their prime.

Last year this herd of 21 milkers averaged 9,671 lb. milk, 357.4 lb. butterfat in the Garden Spot Cow Testing Association.

Two of these Holsteins each produced over 500 lb. fat, and NINE exceeded 10,000 lb. milk, two producing over 14,000 lb. under working dairy conditions.

Everything must be sold, including my two herdsires:

KING PIEBE YORK PONTIAC
COLONEL LYONS HARTJE SEGIS

Whose Brothers and Sisters Have Won High Honors at the pail and in the Show Ring.

AUCTIONEERS: Col. Glenn R. Mead, E. Aurora, N. Y.
R. B. Aldinger, Elizabethtown, Pa.

S. R. Miller, Sale Manager
Olweiler & Landis, Clerks

Terms of Sale: Cash, or nine months' time with a negotiable note with approved surety.

W. A. WITHERS,
Elizabethtown, Penna.

Lunch Will Be Served.

Vol. V HARRISBURG, PA., MARCH 8, 1926 No. 5

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



PENNSYLVANIA'S LEADING HERD IN COW TESTING ASSOCIATION WORK
Owned by Lewis A. Zimmerman, Lehighton, Penna.

HAMPSHIRE



in succession, 1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923, Hampshires have won the carload lot grand championship over all breeds at the International Livestock Show.

HAMPSHIRE are the practical farmer's practical hog, because of their meat type—grazing qualities—activity—health and vigor—highly developed mother instinct—milking qualities—early maturity and economical gains, and because they are *Recognized Market Toppers*. The heaviest ton litter for 1923 from the biggest hog state in the Union, Iowa, was sired by a purebred Hampshire boar. This litter weighed 3,199 pounds at 180 days.

The official breed paper is—*THE HAMPSHIRE ADVOCATE*—a monthly publication, devoted to the interest of Hampshire breeders and the Hampshire breed.

SUBSCRIBE NOW! \$1.00 per yr. or \$2.00 for 3 yrs.

FREE SERVICE DEPARTMENT—Through our field department we are able to buy hogs of correct Hampshire type of leading bloodlines at reasonable prices. Years of experience in buying and judging hogs insures you this valuable service, at no cost.

WRITE TODAY TO

THE HAMPSHIRE ADVOCATE CO.,
409 Wisconsin Ave., Dept. 35 Peoria, Illinois

PUBLIC SALE

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1926, at 12.30 o'clock

40 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE 40

Including:

18 milch cows bred from such noted sires as King Segis Alcartra Korndyke; King Segis Pontiac Alcartra; Pontiac Korndyke and my former herdsire Napol Sir Dairy June Korndyke, a grandson of the world record cow, Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna.

14 daughters of Penstate Boelyn Korndyke, a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke. All the cows are bred to him.

8 daughters of King Aaggie Korndyke Segis, a former herdsire, son of a 31 lb. bull.

This herd in Cow Testing Association has records up to 6,490 lb. milk in 7 months—59 lb. butter in one month.

7 heavy draft horses.

25 Berkshire and Duroc Jersey hogs from such breeding as Quarry Farms Rival Leader 312676 and Matchless Lady Lee 301618.

My farm is located one-quarter mile west of Linglestown, Penna., and 7 miles southeast of Harrisburg, on the state road.

Address all inquiries to

DR. H. M. KIRKPATRICK
Harrisburg, Penna.

Auctioneer: J. W. Koons. Pedigree Director: S. R. Miller

Bonnymead Farms

We wish to call the attention of our friends and Holstein breeders to the thirteen (13) yearling heifers and two (2) yearling service bulls which we are consigning to the Dr. Jesse L. Lenker Dispersal Sale, advertised elsewhere in this magazine, to be held on March 29th at 12:00 o'clock, at his farm which adjoins the Bonnymead Farms on the North.

These animals were young calves at the time of our dispersal last Spring, too young to sell to an advantage and as we had an abundance of good pasture, alfalfa and clover hay we decided to develop them and are now offering them as the last of our herd of Purebred Registered Holstein-Friesian cattle. These heifers are strictly Bonnymead breeding from our foundation herd that was dispersed last March, they are well grown and well developed, bred to freshen this coming season.

They will be sold under the same terms and conditions as Dr. Lenker's herd.

If you are in need of some good young animals that will grow and develop into real producers, here is your opportunity.

Write for catalog.

Yours respectfully,

BONNYMEAD FARMS

HIRAM BILLET, Manager, R. R. 1, Harrisburg, Pa.



LAKESIDE RUEHS WEEDIE 572464

Official 7 day record

34.67 lb. butter, 533 lb. milk

Indiana State Record

Her dam produced 34.65 lb. butter in 7 days. A.R.O.

Lakeside Ruehs Weedie is the dam of

OLDENBURG ORMSBY ORATOR

a nine months old bull calf that we offer for sale.

He was sired by MARATHON BESS BURKE 5th, a son of "Old Marathon" and from a daughter of "37" with over 20 lb. butter in 7 days at 26 months old and 800 lb. butter in a year as a Junior two-year-old. He has real dairy conformation, in color is about three-fourths dark, is handsomely marked and well grown.

This Herd is Clean and the bull is ready for light service.

\$350 will buy him

Oldenburg Farm

CHARLES WEIDLER, Owner

South Bend, Indiana

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. V

HARRISBURG, PA., MARCH 8, 1926

No. 5

Pennsylvania's Leading Holstein Herd

CARBON COUNTY has just closed its first year of Cow Testing Association work. The records of the State show that the herd of L. A. Zimmerman of Leighton, R. No. 1, is the leading herd in the State. This herd has an average milk production of 15,958 lb. and an average butterfat record of 519.6 lb. The highest individual milk record in this herd was 23,549 lb., and the lowest record was 11,673 lb. In butterfat the highest record was 723.4 lb. and the lowest 382.1 lb. Mr. Zimmerman's herd numbers twenty cows, ten heifers and one bull. Mr. Zimmerman's beginning in purebreds points back to the spring of 1921, when the Farm Bureau had interested a number of farmers in purchasing purebred heifers that were brought in from Michigan. Twenty-one head were

over 24,000 lb. milk. A full brother to this dam is used in the Michigan State herd. The sire of Zimmerman's herd bull is a son of the famous Tilly Alcartra, who was twice a world's record milk producer—each time above 30,000 lb. All but six of Mr. Zimmerman's females are purebred.

Mr. Zimmerman has had an accredited herd for the last three years. He was one of the first farmers in the State to be interested in the tuberculin test. His milk has been retailed in Lansford since he started in business. He receives 7c a quart at his farm. In his feeding system he follows the suggestions of the Extension Association and of the dairy specialists of Pennsylvania State College. Through the success that Mr. Zimmerman had in the purebred business many of his neighbors have made a beginning in purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle. Mr. Zimmerman is a staunch supporter of the Agricultural Extension Association and gives the Association a great deal of credit for having the herd that he has at the present time.

Mr. Zimmerman's farm is located about six miles from Leighton, along the concrete road leading from Leighton to Tamaqua. He has been owner of this farm for the last eight years, and for the last twenty years the farm has been in the Zimmerman name. The farm consists of 103 acres, of which fifteen acres are in permanent pasture. Within the last few years six acres of this farm have been drained. Thirty acres of the farm are in alfalfa every season. General farming is practiced. The barn is equipped with stanchions, drinking cups, litter carrier and a feed carrier; also, with calf pens and a maternity stall. Two large silos are built at one end of the barn. An up-to-date house and an ice house are also part of the farm buildings. The house is in very good condition and contains all the modern improvements.

Mr. Zimmerman in speaking of his success as a farmer and a dairyman, gives great credit to Mrs. Zimmerman, who has worked with him and has taken much pride and interest in building up their excellent herd of high producing Holsteins.

The Zimmermans have two very fine children, Joseph and Agnes. Joseph is seven years old and in the fifth grade at school, and having inherited the Zimmerman persistency is getting along nicely with his studies. Agnes, one year younger, is also in school.

Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman are very desirous that their children be given every opportunity to acquire a good education.



THE ZIMMERMAN HERD DILIGENTLY WORKING FOR THEIR OWNER

brought in at that time. Mr. Zimmerman bought two of these in the spring of 1921 and then in the spring of 1922 he bought two more of the same carload which had been previously owned by other farmers in the county. These four animals were brought in from Livingston County, Michigan. In the summer of 1921 Mr. Zimmerman purchased four high grades from Wm. F. Rhoads, one of the leading dairy breeders in Bradford County. Each of these cows had C. T. A. records. This past September one of these cows took the leading place in milk production in the State. In the spring of 1924 Mr. Zimmerman bought four females and one male at the Flock Brothers' sale at Williamsport. The bull purchased at that time was Sylva Alcartra King. The dam, Eco-Sylv Rauwerd, was sold to the Detroit Creamery Company, and in 1924 under a yearly record, she produced over 1,100 lb. butter and

Idaho University Sets Good Example

NUCLEUS of five registered cows acquired in 1911 grows into 70 head, with \$3,000 worth sold. Starting in 1911 with the purchase of five registered cows at a very low figure of \$150 to \$200 each, the University of Idaho Holstein herd has become today one of the best Holstein herds in the United States, and this has been accomplished with a comparatively small outlay of capital.

A brief history of the herd shows that there have been added several females to the herd, but the total number of foundation cows is not over ten. The policy of the dairy husbandry department has been to use good bulls and raise the heifer calves in order to build up the herd with the least possible outlay of capital, the financial conditions of the University making this necessary. Authorities in charge have leased good bulls, this policy being better than to use those of average caliber, and all but three of the bulls used in the herd have been leased, these three having been bred and raised in the college herd. It was not until 1922 that the college herd possessed its own herd bull, this being Matador Violet Idaho, a bull bred in the college herd, a son of the famous cow Idaho Violet Posch Ormsby, and sired by King Segis Matador Walker, a bull leased by the University, and which proved to be an extraordinary prepotent sire.

NINE DAUGHTERS HAVE FRESHENED

At the present time there are nine daughters of Matador Violet Idaho that have freshened and they appear to fulfill all the anticipations of the authorities here and they are starting strong as two-year-olds. Three of their records are as follows:

Name	Age	No. Test Days	Lbs.	B'fat
Idaho Matador Duchess	2-11-3	328	505.57	
Idaho Matador Gem	2-5-14	259	325.42	
Idaho Matador Fancy	2-7-10	219	320.17	

It does not always indicate that a bull will be a good reproducer because he is well bred, and none are used extensively in the herd here until they have been tried and proven their worth. Those in charge decided not to gamble on the prepotency of a bull regardless of his breeding, and therefore an exchange was made with the University of Nebraska, obtaining King Piebe Pontiac Segis, one of the outstanding bulls of the Middle West, in place of Matador Violet Idaho. There are now 22 daughters from King Piebe Pontiac Segis in the college herd. A son sired by him and from Idaho Violet Posch Ormsby will be used as the main herdsire, provided he proves to be satisfactory after being tested thoroughly. This will double the blood of the great cow, Idaho Violet Posch Ormsby, in the herd here.

Matador Violet Idaho died shortly after being sent to Nebraska, and King Segis Violet Posch Ormsby was sent in place of him.

SIX COWS RAISED HERD

The university herd, in spite of its starting with only ten foundation cows and using the natural weed-out process without regard to families, as it stands

now, traces to only six cows, and approximately 80 per cent of the herd traces to only two cows, Idaho Violet Posch Ormsby and Alaska Yukon Colantha, the latter one of the original foundation cows. Alaska Yukon Colantha is now 16 years old and is due to freshen this spring. Including the old cow there are six generations of her line in the university herd, and the seventh will soon arrive. This is a remarkable feature and a striking example of what one cow can do for a herd.

There has been approximately \$3,000 worth of stock sold from the herd and none of the sales were made for high prices. This is in addition to the contributions to the herd, the total number now being over 70 head. Throughout the whole process the rapid building up of the herd has been foremost in the minds of those in charge and the same methods are used here as are recommended to farmers with little capital, who wish to build up their own herds. Though the labor has been under handicaps at times, it shows what can be done with the use of proper methods and limited outlay of actual cash.

Professor F. W. Atkeson, head of the dairy husbandry department, states that everything has not been a path of roses. He is largely responsible for the condition of the herd at this time. Some of the early developed bulls have decreased the production of the herd and sickness has had its drawbacks, but it is felt that the results are the same as would be observed with a farm herd using the same methods, therefore the final results are encouraging to any farmer in the building up of his herd by the gradual elimination of the undesirable females and the using of high-class sires, preferably proven sires and measuring progress through testing and weighing of the milk.

During the coming year test work will continue, the younger cows will be tested more than the older ones that already have good records, and many of these young cows are expected to surpass the records already established. With the older cows in the class of 900 pounds of butterfat or over, an effort will be made to obtain female offspring and not try for further production records, and many of these cows have been placed on a commercial basis, being milked only twice daily. Offspring from the tested cows are more valuable than production records at this time.

The Agricultural College that is able to build up a herd of animals of such outstanding individuality and producing ability demonstrates that it can put into actual practice with success, the theory which it teaches in the classroom, and those in charge of the work should receive the highest commendation.

Teacher—Bobby, can you explain to me the law of gravity?

Bobby—Yes'm. Gravity is twenty-five miles an hour. Above that there ain't none.

Lady Customer—"I want a dress to put on around the house."

Clerk—"How large is your house, madam?"

Inflammation of the Udder

By GEORGE LESLIE

ALL winter and well into the spring herds have cases of inflamed udders, or what is much worse, real garget, and quarters are lost or whole udders ruined. Reasonable care on the part of the dairy farmer will lessen or prevent this trouble; but in all sections of the country good cows are affected because the precautions that could be taken are neglected.

After she has had a calf a cow needs, for a few weeks, an extra bit of care because she is in effect a sick animal. Her whole system is only recovering from the physical ordeal of freshening and she has less resistance to cold or infection or digestive disturbance, and her udder is particularly sensitive.

To let the cow in this condition stand where a draught of cold air blows on her; to allow her to lie on scanty bedding so that the chill of the cold floor strikes through; to send her out into the barnyard to drink icy cold water out of a trough; or in the early spring months—especially in March—to leave her out of doors where she will lie down on the cold ground—all these things simply ask for trouble, and it is not long in making its appearance in caked quarters.

You may get it all cleared up this time; but the same cows which have had garget are particularly susceptible to it in succeeding lactations.

One of the easiest ways to help keep your herd free from this disease is to keep them from chill in cold or windy weather by seeing to it that the barn doors are tight; that the water they drink is not colder than the temperature of the barn, which should not be under 50 degrees; and that they have plenty of dry bedding under them.

For cows calving in the early spring the barn is the best place until about three weeks after they have calved even if the weather does seem mild and out of doors looks tempting. Raw winds are frequent at this time of the year and the full udder of a fresh cow is particularly susceptible to their chilling influence. There is a long season coming for them to be out in the fields and it will be "an ounce of prevention" to keep them in now.

The continued use of high protein rations will cause garget by over-stimulation of the glands which are part of the cow's milk-making machinery. This is particularly true if they are used for the dry cow as well as after calving.

Giving too large amounts of feed immediately after freshening is very likely to cause udder trouble by setting up digestive disturbances. A warm mash of light bulky grain should be fed for at least four or five days, and from 2 lb. to 5 lb. per day, according to the animal's weight, is a safe amount. When the change to dry grain is made no more should be fed daily at first, and all increases should be small, a half pound or a pound a day being plenty. By this procedure your cow does not have her digestion taxed, nor her mammary glands over-stimulated and she will come to her full flow in good health and ready to use to advantage the additional amount of grain she will require as she gets into her stride of production.

Bruises of various kinds will cause garget. Where

there is no division between the stalls there is always the danger of udders or teats being stepped on by cows in adjoining stanchions and many quarters are ruined by garget being brought on in that way. The remedy in this case is obvious.

What is called contagious garget is undoubtedly caused by bacteria which get into the udder, and this form may be transmitted from cow to cow by the milker's hands, by the milking machine teat cups, or by milk from infected cows getting on the bedding or floor or in the gutters. It will often appear with no traceable cause and go through the whole herd unless immediate preventive measures are taken.

When this form of mammitis is present, the cows which have it should be milked after the rest of the herd and the milker's hands thoroughly disinfected. Any putrid milk that might be drawn from the udder should be milked in a separate container and deposited in the sewer. To milk on the stable floor or in the gutter is merely aiding the spread of the disease.

When infectious garget is present in the herd it is advisable to dip all the cows' teats after milking in a disinfectant solution, and by carefully following out this practice the spreading of the disease can be immediately checked.

Woodpecker Farm

ONE of the well managed and intensively cultivated farms in Dauphin County, is Woodpecker Farm owned by Dr. H. M. Kirkpatrick, one of the leading dentists in Harrisburg.

About seven years ago the doctor purchased a 200 acre farm in Paxtang township about one quarter mile from Linglestown which he calls Woodpecker Farm.

The deep fertile soil of this farm is particularly adapted to raising corn, wheat and alfalfa hay. The farm is also an ideal dairy and livestock farm as its pasture land is intersected by a spring brook which affords an unlimited supply of crystal pure water at all times of the year.

Dr. Kirkpatrick has been very successful with his farm operations financially and otherwise. At the very outset he was fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Sam Miller, who is a very capable farmer and dairyman. Mr. Miller had worked for Dr. Kirkpatrick's father on their home farm in Path Valley, Franklin County, for many years and is, now like one of the family, rather a fixture at Woodpecker Farm, but one man cannot do everything on a large dairy farm and like other farmers who depend wholly or in part on hired help, the Doctor has found that it is hard to get the necessary labor to attend to the many details connected with the dairy herd and the making of market milk and he has concluded to dispose of his entire dairy herd at public auction on March 25th. He plans to raise hogs and feed steers as his major livestock operation.

The fact that poor soil or bad management makes the production cost run high does not mean that the selling price will also be raised.

Provocation is easily cultivated.

Looking After Their Job

THE political management in control of the affairs of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America were on hand at Harrisburg, on February the 25th, at the hearing before Secretary Willits protesting against the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's recognizing the certificates issued by the new Registry Association.

This group of officers and politicians did not wear any badges showing the amount of salary which they were drawing from the Association's treasury but a close estimation of the amount of their salary and what they are drawing from the Association each year in railroad fares, pullman tickets, cab hire, hotel bills, etc., would aggregate upwards of \$40,000.00.

The following is a fair estimate of the salary paid those present at the hearing "looking after their job":

O. U. Kellogg, the Association's Attorney, is reported as drawing a salary of \$5,000.00. James A. Reynolds, is reported as drawing two salaries that aggregate \$5,000.00 annually. Secretary Houghton receives \$6,500.00; his first Assistant, Houghton Seaverns, an annual salary of \$5,000.00. W. B. Barney, is reported to be drawing a salary of \$4,400.00. "Squeaky Little Crissey," the Eastern Field Representative was also present at the hearing as were Director John A. Bell, Jr., of Carnegie and Vice-President L. M. Thompson.

The politicians contend that it is impossible for breeders to start a new Registry Association because they do not have certain necessary unpublished records. As proof of the absurdity and ridiculousness of this statement, we only have to refer to the fact that the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, the American Jersey Cattle Club, the American Guernsey Cattle Club and all other purebred record associations once had their beginning. They were started by a group of men joining together, forming an Association and keeping their cattle registered jointly in one Herd Book. If the records of these various Associations are reliable, why are not the records of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.?

In fact, the records of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., are more reliable because the breeders who organized it, made a careful study of the Constitution and By-Laws and methods practiced by by twenty-seven different and distinct Purebred Registry Associations and the best methods practiced in each of them were incorporated in the Constitution and By-Laws of the new Registry Association.

A Registry Association is the result of a mutual agreement between breeders who unite for the purposes of jointly maintaining a Herd Registry. A Purebred Registry Association has no breeding records or progeny records that are not furnished by the breeders and owners of the cattle. Therefore, when a new Registry Association is undertaken after the breeding of the animals is established by the Registry Certificate and the ownership, by the transfer certificate, the progeny records and the breeding records will be but a continuation of the same kind of records kept by the parent Associations.

The only duplication of records between the new Association and the old Association is the pedigree record and the ownership record of the original animals registered in the new Association. The new Association must have information showing that these animals are registered in the old Association and must have information as to their rightful owner. This information is obtainable from the registration certificates and the transfer certificates in the owner's possession and which he turns over to the new Registry Association when he transfers his business to it.

It is amusing to review some of the statements made by Mr. Houghton in his efforts to deceive and befog the issue.

For instance he makes the statement that "The new Registry Association does not forbid registration by persons who are not members" assuming that the Holstein-Friesian Association of America confines its registrations and transfers strictly to members.

A more false and untrue assertion could not be conceived.

The following is Mr. Houghton's statement:

"Its by-laws as relating to registration do not forbid registration by persons who are not members. It may therefore, be assumed that members or non-members may alike avail themselves of that herd book and in case of necessity an offending person or non-member is bound by no rules, by-laws or regulations, and therefore cannot be disciplined for any offense that he may commit relating thereto."

O. U. Kellogg went to great length in stating that the old Association had a progeny record to which the new Association did not have access. There are at least a dozen individuals, companies or corporations engaged in writing pedigrees which disproves the statement of Mr. Kellogg that there are no progeny records available other than the records in the Secretary's office.

It is not necessary for the new Registry Association to have a complete progeny record. They are interested only to the extent that it involves animals registered in the old Association that are transferred to the new. Its progeny record will be compiled from year to year as the animals registered increase in number.

Mr. Kellogg further laid great stress on the fact that breeders were required to send in their registration certificates for cancellation and that the new Association did not have a record of cancelled certificates and therefore they were at the mercy of the unscrupulous breeder who would try to fraudulently register grade calves in the new Association as being born by dead animals whose certificates had been cancelled.

It is true that members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and also members of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association Inc., are duty bound by the By-Laws to send in for cancellation the certificates of dead animals, but when these certificates are sent in to the office of the Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America for cancellation he

either retains the certificate or stamps across the face of it that the certificate has been cancelled and that the animal is dead. This makes the certificate absolutely invalid with the new Registry Association. It would be impossible for unscrupulous breeders to register grade calves as being dropped by these animals because first of all the new Registry Association requires the breeder to send in the registry certificate and also the transfer certificate in case he did not raise the animal, and if such a certificate was marked "Dead or "Cancelled" by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, of course any offspring from this animal would not be accepted for registry that was said to have been dropped after the date the certificate was cancelled.

Hon. William Earnest, representing the new Association, questioned Mr. Houghton very thoroughly in regard to the possibility of unscrupulous breeders registering grade calves as Purebreds in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, of which Mr. Houghton is secretary, and he frankly admitted that they did not have any system at the office that would prevent such fraudulent registrations.

It was brought out very distinctly that the methods practiced by the new Association safe-guarded the records of the purity of the blood of the breed to the greatest possible extent and that the system practiced by the new Association was superior in many respects to the methods practiced by the old Association.

On the application blanks for registry in the new Association the person applying to have an animal registered is required to certify to the accuracy of the diagram of color markings, thus the certification is made by a responsible party. The registry certificate and the transfer certificate issued by the new Registry Association is combined. The record of transfer of ownership is recorded on the face of the registry certificate making it impossible for unscrupulous persons to substitute a grade animal for a purebred in case of sale as the color markings of the animal is distinctly drawn on the back of the registration certificate on which the record of transfer of ownership is recorded.

In the old Association where a new certificate is issued in case of a transfer of ownership that does not carry the diagram of color markings, the certificate of transfer is merely a bill of sale without any possible chance of the purchaser being able to identify the animal, to make sure that the one called for in the certificate is the one which he has received.

Many breeders have applied to have animals recorded in the new Registry Association, sending as high as five different transfer certificates and when they were requested to furnish a registration certificate they reported that they never received a registration certificate and upon inquiry of the previous owners have been informed that they too never had a registration certificate, the registry certificate evidently intentionally or unintentionally having been destroyed; the cow having changed through several owner's hands on the strength of a transfer certificate which in reality in such a case amounts merely to a bill of sale. In such instances the owner or the several owners have no way of knowing whether the animal which they have is the one which it is reported to be or whether

it is a substitute Purebred or a substitute grade. The Guernsey Association has the registry certificate and the transfer certificate combined the same as does the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

The Bennetch Herd

CLEAR SPRING FARM is known throughout Lebanon Valley as the home and birthplace of many good purebred Registered Holstein-Friesian cattle.

Clear Spring Farm is owned by Marvin H. Bennetch, whose father, J. H. Bennetch, also of Lebanon Valley, is one of the pioneer breeders and one of the best-known breeders in Lebanon and adjoining counties.

Marvin H. Bennetch has made Holstein cattle and dairying his life work. He is an expert judge of good Holsteins and a student of Holstein pedigrees and blood lines. His herdsire is Berks Ormsby Posch, a son of King Tweede Spring Farm, who was by Spring Farm King from a 30-lb. daughter of Spring Farm King Pontiac. These two sires are two of the best sons of King of the Pontiac.

The daughters of King Tweede Spring Farm are making great records on both short- and long-time tests. One of the daughters of Berks Spring Farm Pontiac, a sister to Berks Ormsby Posch, has lately closed her record-breaking test, making her the new world's champion two-year-old in yearly test, producing 1,305.66 lb. butter in 365 days. She is owned by Mr. Abner Deysher in an adjoining county.

The dam of Berks Ormsby Posch is Hazelwood Ormsby Posch 2d, one of the greatest show cows of the breed. She was shown as a Junior Heifer Calf and won first in her Class at Washington State Fair, the Waterloo Dairy Cattle Congress and the National Dairy Show, being made junior champion at each show.

Mr. Bennetch has over fifty head of Purebred Holsteins, thirty milkers, twenty-six heifers and some young bull calves. He is offering his herd at public auction, March 16th, at his farm, located ten miles southeast of Lebanon, three miles from Sheridan on the Shafferstown road.

Mr. Bennetch's sale will be one of the leading Holstein events in his county as he is well known, has the reputation of breeding good cattle and his herd is regularly tested for tuberculosis under the accredited herd plan.

The Parson (about to improve the golden hour)—"When a man reaches your age, Mr. Dodd, he cannot, in the nature of things, expect to live very much longer, and I—"

The Nonagenarian—"I dunno, parson. I be stronger on my legs than I were when I started!"

Uncle Silas (visiting city relatives who use electrical appliances for cooking at the table)—Well, I swan! You make fun of us for eating in the kitchen. I don't see as it makes much difference whether you eat in the kitchen or cook in the dining room.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years \$1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

MARCH 8, 1926

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

The Hearing

THE Hon. Frank P. Willits, Secretary of Agriculture of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, called a hearing on February 25th, to consider the matter of allotting increased indemnity for cattle slaughtered to prevent the spread of tuberculosis that are registered in the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., the new Registry Association.

Secretary Willits reserved his decision permitting the new Association to file a brief embodying the methods practiced in maintaining a Herd Register and setting forth reasons as to why it should receive the same recognition as other and similar Registry Associations.

The law in Pennsylvania is very plain that there should be no discrimination between Registry Associations but all Associations should receive the same consideration and recognition if their records are reliable.

Prof. J. H. Frandsen

PROF. J. H. FRANDSEN, former Nebraska Professor and Dairy Expert goes to Massachusetts Agricultural College April 1, as head of the Department of Dairying and Animal Husbandry. For ten years Mr. Frandsen was head of the department of dairy husbandry of the University of Nebraska, which position he resigned to become dairy editor for the Capper group of mid-west farm papers, and associate editor of the *Nebraska Farm Journal*. He was also the founder of the *Journal of Dairy Science*, the official organ of the American Dairy Science Association, and is its editor-in-chief. He served the association as president for two terms.

Mr. Frandsen's work as head of the dairy department and later in the agricultural press, is well known to Nebraska farmers and men in agricultural work. The new dairy building at the college of agriculture,

planned and built during his incumbency, is still regarded as one of the finest and best equipped dairy buildings in the country. Twice he was president of the Nebraska Dairyman's Association and at the present time is secretary of the Nebraska Holstein Association and editor of its official organ.

Mr. Frandsen came to Lincoln from the University of Idaho. He was raised on an Iowa farm and is a graduate of the Iowa State College at Ames.

Mr. and Mrs. Frandsen, Dorothy and Dana will leave for Amherst, Mass., as soon as local business matters can be arranged. Their son Julius, a junior in the university, will remain to complete his work at Nebraska.

Dairymen Protected

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has issued a proclamation increasing the tariff on imported butter 50 per cent, raising the rate from eight to twelve cents per pound.

The President acted upon the recommendation of the Tariff Commission under the flexible provision of the tariff law which authorizes the executive to adjust duties on commodities whenever it is found that prevailing rates do not equalize the differences in costs of production in the United States and the principal competing country.

Upon investigation the Tariff Commission found that the principal country competing with the dairymen in the United States in the production and sale of butter was Denmark.

Dairy farmers of the northwest have been appealing for an increased tariff on dairy products and an extensive investigation by the Tariff Commission led to its recommendation being filed with the President a week ago resulting in a 50 per cent increase in the tariff on butter.

Co-operation

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN is in favor of Coöperative Marketing Organizations and Farm Organizations of the right sort. When a Coöperative movement springs up from necessity and gradually grows and expands as necessity demands, the Coöperative Organizations are an advantage to the farmer.

The kind of Coöperative buying and marketing that does not result from a necessity or demand but rather from a desire on the part of a few individuals to set themselves up in business at the expense of the farmers and under the label of "coöperation," should be condemned.

It would seem of late that many of the Coöperative Organizations do not originate from necessity.

Sticking to the main highway in life is of course the safest but not always the easiest thing to accomplish, but we are all of us more or less inclined to take chances. Were it not for this failing of ours, church social grab-bags and bucket-shops would have to go out of business.

Florida Forever

MR. F. G. Johnston, of Ohio, a well-known and popular Holstein booster and pedigree writer, has just written us from Florida, telling of the wonderful climate and states that he plans to remain there indefinitely.

For many years Mr. Johnston conducted a pedigree business and acted as sale manager, his home being at 37 West Lane Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

His many breeder friends will regret to learn that he is going out of business as we are advertising elsewhere in this issue his complete set of Herd Books and Blue Books. His Florida address is: Ohio Cottage, Andrews Ave. & George St., Ft. Lauderdale, Florida.

Farm Leaders Hanging the Crape

MANY so-called leaders in the agricultural industry have forgotten how to smile. They spend their time hanging crape. Agriculture has gone to the bowwows, according to their mournful wails, and they spend their time in telling the patient how sick he is and how little hope they have for his recovery. It is time to change doctors. Farmers will never get anywhere by sitting around and complaining. Agriculture is not nearly so sick as some would have you believe.—*Farm and Range*, Dallas, Texas.

Being on the right track is correct. But if you just stop there you'll get run over.



FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Spring Is Coming

ALTHOUGH warm weather is still some weeks off, it is not too early to begin to think about and plan the new spring clothes. Really, this is about the only way to get through this month of March—to ignore its boisterous winds, its late snows and early rains and to project ourselves into those balmy days of May when the new wardrobe may be worn without fear of the elements and with pleasure to ourselves.

THE NEW SPRING HAT

Of course, the very first article of our wardrobe to be considered is the new spring hat. Most women in the cities have already discarded their winter headgear and are anticipating the joys of spring by wearing new creations. This year, as in the past two, the change is not so drastic as one might imagine since one of the now popular materials used was once used entirely for winter hats.

MATERIALS

Felt, grosgrain ribbon and straw are the three leading materials appearing in millinery this spring, although satin is seen, and silk too, to some extent. Time was when the felt hat was in evidence only in the winter, and I still recall the feeling of surprise, yes, of indignation, when, a year or two ago, a saleswoman tried to sell me a felt hat in May! I really felt (that is not intended as a joke) that she was trying to palm off some old left-over stock on an unsuspecting country woman. Well, felt, as a spring and summer hat material has definitely "arrived," as the French say, and is, apparently, a fixture. Sometimes it is combined with straw, which gives it a more spring-like appearance, and sometimes it is used entirely alone. The new straws this year are quite loosely woven, and though they go under various different names, they are very much alike. Being very supple they can be draped into various shapes much like felt or satin. Panama, of course, will be very smart, but rather expensive, while for the larger dress hats milan will be used as heretofore. But the real leader in the materials used for this spring's millinery is grosgrain ribbon—yes—whole hats of it; and where the entire hat is not made of it, it is used very often as a trimming. Satin also comes in for its share of notice, and some silk is used too. A combination of materials is very popular, straw being used with felt, velvet or satin, the brim usually being made of it.

SHAPES

In spite of efforts by Parisian milliners to introduce the larger hat, the small hat is still with us, having proved too comfortable and too much suited to the life of the American woman to be thrown into the discard. The one feature of the small hat this year is the high crown, and the woman who would be in style this spring

must be "high hat," to use a slang expression. No matter what its other characteristics the new hat is known by its height. These crowns may be draped, creased, banded with contrasting color or just plain, but they are all high. The brim or its absence is a matter of choice and becomingness. Where there is a brim, it is very narrow in front, especially if turned down. If turned up in front, it is usually quite a little wider. The back invariably turns up, and frequently; so does the side. There are many brimless models in evidence, these usually being the toque, the draped hat, or the modified tam o' shanter. For very dressy wear there are a few large brims shown, but these will not come into their own until the advent of warm weather and the fluffy frilly dresses of summer.

COLORS

Just a word about colors. This spring two colors on one hat have twice as much style as one. No matter what the type of hat or the material of which it is made, there is either a two-tone trimming or a two-color combination. The newest color is oatmeal, a shade of beige, which is very popular because it can be repeated in some other part of the costume—in gloves, shoes, stockings or hand bags. A beige with a greyish cast is also very popular, for the same reason. This little repetition of the color of the hat in some other part of the costume is one of the little touches which marks the well dressed woman. After two years' banishment, navy blue has once more returned to full favor, for hats as well as coats and gowns, a fact which will delight the heart of the conservative woman, who always delighted in it.

TRIMMINGS

Last and not least, trimmings are almost negligible on the hats this year, the simple lines calling for the merest touch of trimming. Usually this consists of a band of contrasting color, a tailored bow, a small feather fancy, and nine times out of ten, grosgrain ribbon in some formation. Simplicity is the keynote to the trimming of the 1926 spring hat.

FASHIONS OF 1910

Men and the funny papers would be robbed of one of the greatest sources of their jokes were they deprived of the subject of women's clothes. No matter what the prevailing styles, they seem to come in for unfavorable comment on the part of our husbands and brothers. When women had nineteen-inch waists, what an outcry there was continually, and what horrible fates were predicted for them. When they discarded altogether, those restraining bands, the outcry was equally loud and unfavorable. When, years ago, women first began to wear open-necked dresses in the winter time, there were dire prophecies of early deaths from pneumonia or some kindred disease. When germ-catching skirts swept the floors, and trains had to be picked up and

carried, very sarcastic remarks were made. When skirts crept kneeward the remarks were equally profuse, only shocked as well as sarcastic. It would seem as though there is no pleasing these captious critics. Yet, between ourselves, we must confess, that sometimes it seems as though the extremes to which women go in their dress, rather warrant these criticisms. The fact is that while "everybody is doing it" and the same styles prevail everywhere, we are not so conscious of the absurdity of some of them. We realize it only when, after a lapse of years, we look at the pictures of them and wonder—wonder to think that we, among the rest, wore such clothes and tried so hard to look like the fashion plates of that day. To look back only fifteen years and to quote from a popular magazine of that day:

"The new skirts are short even when they are long. That may sound insensible but it isn't. Long skirts just touch the ground at the front and sides and the trains are microscopic. Many dancing dresses are very short, clearing the ground by two inches.

"Everything is narrow,—shoulders, backs, hips, and dresses. For short skirts, two and a half yards is a conservative width.

"Footwear has been thrown very much in the limelight by the short, narrow skirts."

Shades of our grandmothers! What would they think of the way footwear (and hosiery) have been thrown into the limelight nowadays? Contrast the small tailored hat of those days, perched on top of a mass of hair, with the hat of to-day pulled down over an eye

and a half. Surely the happy medium might be found somewhere between these two extremes, for no one will deny that both have something of good.

Value of Clean Milk

By FRED M. MACK

DR. STRICKLAND'S letter in regard to clean milk and the superiority of Holstein milk was especially interesting to me because we have been making certified Holstein milk for babies and invalids for several years and have had ample opportunity to watch results.

There seems to be, however, considerable agitation over the superiority of milk from different breeds of cattle, which I believe is not only unnecessary but unwise.

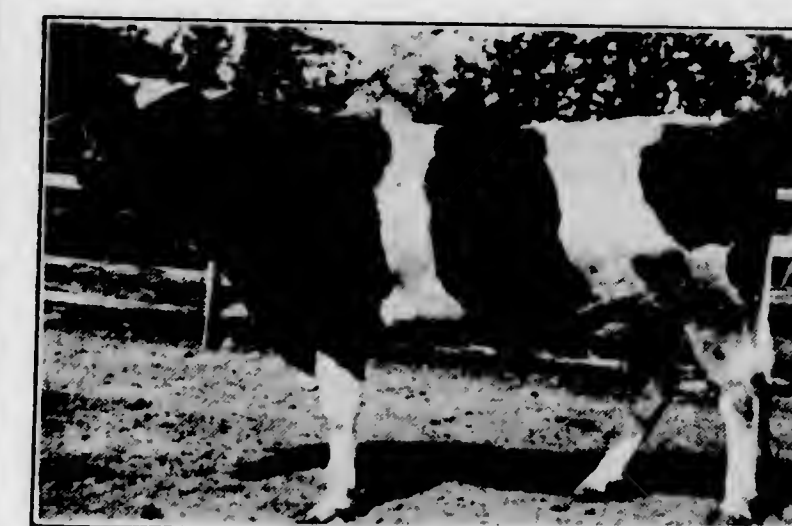
There is no question that low butterfat milk from Holsteins, Ayrshires, milking Shorthorns or Durhams, is better for babies or anyone of any age consuming milk in quantities sufficient to become part of their daily diet. Neither is there any question that the Jersey and Guernsey milk fills a place that the others cannot fill in that it supplies to the average family, who do not wish to spend extra money for cream, a product which fulfills all their desires for their coffee and cereals.

The fact that our certified milk only increased 100% to meet a demand covering three years, which I believe is due to the high retail price, and that less than six

Millview and Lime Rock Farms Sale

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1926

35 Purebred Holstein-Friesians



KING PIEBE OF YORK 7th



COWS OF THIS QUALITY

Including:

- 3 Daughters of King Korndyke Sadie Vale 6th.
- 3 Daughters of King of the Holsteins.
- 1 Son of Duke De Kol Hengerveld Colantha.
- 3 Daughters of Millspring Sarcastic King.
- 1 Daughter of King Korndyke De Kol Nye.
- 3 Sons of King Piebe of York 7th.

These bulls are registered, light in color and from good producing dams

Six young stock bulls ready for service, including Lime Rock Piebe Fayne 466548. He is a grandson of King Piebe of York, the noted show bull, who has produced many prominent show ring winning sons and has 7 A.R.O. daughters.

His dam is a wonderful individual and a good producer. She is a daughter of King Fayne Beauty Burke. This bull will make a good show bull.

The cows are heavy producers and mostly fresh. Some are fall cows. They are bred to King Piebe of York 7th and Mineral Farm Homestead Lasso Segis, a great 30-lb. show bull.

The sale will be held at Lime Rock Farm located 1 mile south of Myerstown.

Both herds are fully Accredited and will be sold subject to the standard 60-day retest.

Address all Inquiries to

J. F. MILLER & SON

R. F. D. 4, Myerstown, Penna.

months ago we started marketing a special Guernsey milk at a moderate price over regular market milk, and we have increased that product already over 300% without any advertising, will give the reader some idea of which is most popular.

Our milk is all bottled at the farm and there is no difference in the routine of producing special Guernsey milk and certified Holstein except we milk the Guernseys with a machine and bed them with straw instead of pine shavings, yet the milking machine agent took a bottle of Guernsey milk from the cooler, put it in his car, took it to his Wood County, Ohio, health department, and left it to be analyzed. That milk was six days old when analyzed and they gave us the best grading in odor, sediment, etc., and a count of less than 10,000 B. per C.C.

I am a firm believer in clean unprocessed milk from clean cows handled by clean men, and believe where possible that the milk should be bottled at the farm, and I know of no larger opportunities in any dairy line anywhere in the country than along this line, and if you will pardon me for inflicting my opinion on you I believe that there is enough room for all breeds to get in on this basis and that the Holstein breeders and their breed papers would be doing a much greater thing for themselves if they would devote more of their time to educating the producers to make clean milk and educating the consumer to pay a price that will warrant his special attention to the cleanliness of his product.

I am going to give an illustration. The other morning I stepped into our little bank here and there was a local dairyman just ahead of me at the window. He

had come to the local receiving station with his milk and was in his working clothes and you could smell "cow" on him so strong and this odor had permeated the room so thoroughly that after he went out the girls working in the bank asked me to leave the outside door open a few minutes so they could get their breath. Now that dairyman is only one of thousands, and yet his milk which has absorbed the same odor will go to Pittsburgh along with some cleaner milk perhaps and will be inflicted on the consuming public.

I know of a large Ayrshire herd whose location is so far from a favorable market that they made butter for years. Can you imagine Ayrshire butter? A friend of mine became interested with them and now that milk is produced under good clean conditions, is bottled and shipped over a hundred miles and was put on the market in a small city, and in less than six months all the milk from 150 to 200 milch cows was absorbed in that little town and they want more.

My friend tries to tell me that he has done this because it was Ayrshire milk, but he knows better, because he has made certified Holstein milk and grade A Guernsey milk at other places.

That milk has become popular under fairly stiff competition because it is the pure, natural product of the cow cared for and marketed properly, and his market would have been just as eager if it had been milk from any other breed.

Let us preach cleaner whole milk and a better price for the producer.

You yourself define values.

You Pass This Barn



between Milton and Sunbury when you travel the historic Susquehanna Trail, the main road between Central New York and Washington, D. C. Stop and look over

Sunny Lawn Herd

the Oldest Purebred Holstein Herd in Northumberland County.

Sunny Lawn Herd is Accredited and is headed by the splendidly bred young sire, *Susquehanna Judge Segis Leoraline*, a real show bull whose three nearest dams were show cows. You will see a herd of milk producers any one of which is capable of making money for YOU.

Murray A. Miller

Sunny Lawn Stock Farm MILTON, PA., R. D. 3



The Kind We Raise

Cows of this size, type and evident producing capacity, bred and raised on this farm, are mated with

MODEL DARIUS KING SEGIS

whose dam produced 639.8 lb. milk in a week, averaged 79.8 lb. milk a day for three months and produced 2,771.2 lb. milk, 732.4 lb. butter in 10 months all as a two-year-old heifer.

This herd is Accredited.

Stock for sale at reasonable prices

FRED B. KEENEY,

Wyoming Co.

Laceyville, Pa.

THE PRACTICAL DAIRYMAN

FEEDING HEIFERS

Heifers on good pasture need no additional feed, but one should always be sure that they have ample forage, a point which is often neglected when the pasture becomes parched. In fact heifers are more apt to suffer from neglect in summer than in winter.

In winter there is no better ration than legume hay, silage, and sufficient grain to keep them thrifty and growing vigorously, without becoming too fat. The ration should supply plenty of protein and hence, unless a liberal amount of good legume hay is fed, the concentrate allowance should be richer in protein than is advised for skim milk calves. To develop strong frames, growing cattle must receive liberal amounts of calcium and phosphorous. However, when legume hay forms one of the main roughages, there will usually be no deficiency of these mineral nutrients. If there is danger of a mineral deficiency in the ration, the heifers should be fed 0.5 to 1 ounce of bone meal, ground limestone, chalk or ground rock phosphate.

From the extensive experiments of Eckles at the Missouri Station and also trials by Hunt at the Virginia Station and Morrison, Humphrey and Hulce at the Wisconsin Station, the following rations may be recommended for wintering dairy heifers:

1. When legume hay and silage are available, feed all of each of these feeds the heifers will clean up. For animals less than 10 months old feed 2 to 3 lb. of concentrates a head daily in addition. With alfalfa hay, corn may be fed as the only concentrate. With clover hay or other legume hay lower in protein, some concentrate richer in protein should be added to provide a better balanced ration. From 6 to 10 lb. of legume

hay and 12 to 20 lb. of silage will be eaten daily, depending on the age and size of the animal. Heifers over 10 months of age, especially of the larger breeds, may make satisfactory gains on silage and legume hay alone if of excellent quality. Usually to keep them growing well, a limited amount of concentrates is added.

2. When legume hay is not available but corn silage is on hand, silage may form the chief roughage. Heifers may make good gains on silage and concentrates with no dry roughage, but often they show a great desire for some dry roughage. Hence it is best to feed also some hay, or corn or sorghum fodder or stover. In addition, 2 to 3 lb. of concentrates should be fed daily, at least one-half of which should be a high protein feed like linseed meal, cottonseed meal, or gluten feed. The rest may be corn, or else barley, oats, or bran, if these feeds are cheaper per pound than corn. Even bright oat straw may form part of the roughage, along with good corn silage. At the Wisconsin Station heifers fed 7 lb. oat straw and 26 lb. corn silage a head daily, with 3 lb. of a concentrate mixture of 2 parts cottonseed meal, 3 parts gluten feed, and 1 part wheat bran, made practically as large gains as others fed alfalfa hay, corn silage, and 2.5 lb. of concentrate mixture consisting chiefly of corn. The heifers actually ate but 4.5 lb. straw a day, being allowed to pick it over and eat the finer parts. The rest was used for bedding. To get heifers to eat unpalatable roughage, diluted molasses may be poured over it. Thus fed on cut corn stover at the Wisconsin Station, molasses was worth as much or more per pound than ground corn.

3. When plenty of legume hay is available, but no silage, a satisfactory ration is legume hay at will (about 12 to 16 lb. per head daily) with 2 lb. or more of corn or other grain

H. J. COOVER DISPERSAL SALE

25 REGISTERED AND GRADE 25

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1926, at 12 o'clock

I am offering my entire dairy herd consisting of 15 purebred Holsteins, 9 grades and 2 grade Guernseys also my herdsire, *Huntsdale Quality Echo*, a bull whose two nearest dams averaged 30 lb. butter.

2 Daughters of *Lothian De Kol Korndyke*, a great-grandson of *King of the Pontiacs*. He now heads the Pennsylvania State College herd.

6 Daughters of *Boiling Springs King Segis De Kol*, a 27-lb. bull.

3 Daughters of *Bonair Colantha Ormsby Champion*. His dam, *Bonair Beechwood Ormsby 4th*, held the world's record in ten months test for both milk and butter in subdivision B. Her milk record has only been beaten by a few pounds.

2 Grade Guernsey cows, one with a Cow Testing Association record of 9,000 lb. of milk, 415 lb. fat.

The females are young, type individuals that will develop into wonderful animals at maturity.

This herd made a good showing in Cow Testing Association work.

I am also offering 100 head of Purebred Duroc Jersey hogs, 10 bred sows and gilts.

My farm is located at Dillsburg, midway between Harrisburg and York on the improved highway.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision and sold subject to the standard 60-day retest.

Terms of Sale: Cash, or ten months' time with approved surety.

S. R. MILLER (Pedigree Director) Chambersburg, Penna.

Send for catalog.

H. J. COOVER

Dillsburg,

Pennsylvania

Central Penna. Dispersal Sale!

Friday, March 19, 1926

35 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS 35

Est. G. D. Tinsman

Sale will be held on the Tinsman Farm, which is 1½ miles east of Williamsport, Pa. This farm can be reached just off Susquehanna Trail, east of the city limits.

The Herd is Under State and Federal Supervision

These animals go at your price

One 30.42-lb. cow with 624-lb. of milk and 4 daughters.

One 26.81-lb 3-year-old and daughter and son.

One 26.77-lb. three-year-old and 2 daughters.

One 26.35-lb. cow.

One 24.97-lb. 3-year-old and her daughter.

One 24.75-lb. 3-year-old and her daughter.

One 23.24-lb. cow with 579.7 lb. of milk.

One 20.07-lb. 2-year-old from 20-lb. 2-year-old dam.

Others with official records.

Herdsire *Blacres Grandess King*, four-year-old, with 13 daughters in the sale. His dam, a 28-lb. four-year-old, his sire, *Cornucopia Ormsby Lad*.

Catalog ready. Write at once for copy to

H. H. BLAIR, Mgr.

32 West Fourth St.

Williamsport, Pa.

Auctioneer—Geo. W. Baxter, Elmira, N. Y.
In the box R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y.

daily. On legume hay without grain dairy heifers will do fairly well but will not make normal growth.

4. When corn or sorghum fodder or stover and hay from the grasses are the only roughages on hand, it is generally best to purchase enough legume hay to form one-half to one-third the roughage, as without either legume hay or corn silage considerably more concentrates must be fed for even fair results. If only protein-poor roughages are fed, the concentrates should consist chiefly of feeds high in protein.

The effect of liberal versus scant feeding on the development of dairy heifers has been studied in several trials by Eckles at the Missouri Station. Heifer calves fed skim milk (up to 6 months of age), hay and pasture or soiling crops, with no concentrates whatsoever until they calved, made gains considerably under normal both in live weight and in frame. Other heifers fed very liberal rations from birth grew rapidly, and matured at an early age. Growth continued longer with the animals fed the scanty ration, but they never reached full size. One cause of small cows in commercial herds is insufficient feed while they are growing.

Many breeders believe that if a heifer is allowed to become fat she will develop a tendency to use much of her feed for the formation of body fat, which will persist when she is in milk. In these trials the heifers which were heavily fed and became fat were possibly slightly inferior in milk production to those receiving less concentrates, though they lost their excess fat within a short time after calving. Any effect of such overfeeding while young is of little importance in determining the productive capacity of a cow compared with her inherited qualities. The results show, however, that feeding a heavy allowance of concentrates is a much more expensive way of raising heifers than giving them a ration consisting mostly of good roughages.—Henry and Morrison.

IN GOOD OLD DIXIE

Mountain View Farm is located in the southern part of Washington County, Maryland, in the beautiful little valley known as "Pleasant Valley." This is a beautiful farm and an ideal spot for raising of Holstein cattle.

There are 250 acres of rolling, fertile land with plenty of well watered and shaded meadows for pasture. All of the buildings are of modern type and everything on the farm is up-to-date. The main dwelling was used for a hospital during the Civil War.

The farm has for the past ten years been managed by the junior member of the firm and it is only due to the fact that other business matters are calling for so much of his time, that they have decided to disperse the herd of fine Holstein cattle that have been built up through careful selection and mating of the best blood lines of the breed.

The Brown's are offering in their dispersal sale one of the

finest lots of Holsteins ever offered at public auction in Western Maryland. Health, type and production have been the ideals upon which this herd has been developed.

Mountain View Farm has not only bred Holsteins, but has also had at times quite fine lot of S. C. W. Leghorns. They are also offering in this sale some Lord Farm strain white leghorn pullets. They have had as high as 1,000 laying hens on the farm at one time.

Hogs, too, have found a place at Mountain View as they almost always had a large number of hogs, and will have about 100 head in this sale.

However, the major feature of the farm was dairying, with a high producing herd of healthy Holsteins housed and handled under the best of conditions.

All the females that have been bred are bred to Willard Tehee Segis Nudine 367126, who was sired by U. S. S. H. Willard Tehee Segis and out of Lady Nudine Schuiling.

Our offering has health, type and breeding.

A GOOD HERD

H. J. Coover, one of the representative farmers of Cumberland County is disposing of his entire dairy consisting of 15 purebred Holsteins and 9 grades, on March the 27th. Mr. Coover's farm is located just at the edge of the village of Dillsburg, on the main road leading from Carlisle to York—a very desirable location.

The difficulty and expense attended with getting competent help to assist in conducting his dairy has resulted with Mr. Coover's decision to disperse his entire dairy herd.

Aside from operating his farm, he will devote his efforts in further developing his herd of Duroc Jersey Hogs and to poultry raising.

He has an excellent herd of Duroc Jersey hogs, some of which he is offering for sale at the time he disperses his dairy herd.

Mr. Coover's herd is accredited and for that reason his cattle will be in particular demand.

A man once complained to a broker that he couldn't get back a loan of \$500 from a debtor. Being advised to sue, the unlucky creditor had to confess that he had no note or other written acknowledgment of the debt.

"Write to him," said the financier, "and tell him that you must have the \$1,000 back at once."

"But it was only \$500," objected the other man.

"Exactly. He will write back, and then you will have your acknowledgment."

The fellow who works an hour or so a day in a garden of his own will work a lot of unpleasantness out of his system.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

NATIONAL POLAND-CHINA JOURNAL, SHELBYVILLE, INDIANA



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cts. for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.00. National Record records your Poland-Chinas.

Life Membership \$10.00

No Dues. No Assessments. Saves half in recording fees.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

Cow Testing Association Reports

FIFTY-NINE DAIRY ASSOCIATIONS WORK FOR IMPROVEMENT

Reports coming from the dairy extension department at the Pennsylvania State College state that two state, three district and 54 county dairy cattle breeders' associations are active in dairy improvement in that state.

The county associations are located in 37 counties and are divided among the several breeds as follows: Ayrshire 1, Guernsey 11, Jersey 6, Holstein 32, Short-horn 2, Combined 2.

While each association is primarily a breed promotion enterprise, they are all interested in a general dairy improvement program. All the associations have a more or less definite program of improvement work, including such projects as cow testing associations, bull associations, calf clubs, tubercular testing, better sires, judging contests, importation of purebreds, and exhibiting at fairs.

MADE HIGHEST RECORDS

The herd of Holsteins owned by C. H. Becker and son, Otto, of Emerald, Neb., made highest records in the association for November, December and January. One cow made 81 lb. of butterfat and 1,562 lb. milk in January and eight cows averaged over 60 lb. of fat for the same period, while the five lowest cows only made 35 lb. The high milker, although not highest in butterfat made 1,940 lb. milk during January. The entire herd of 24 cows averaged 48 lb. fat for the month and 1,263 lb. milk.

This is one of the dairy herds in the county which is operated for profit and is conducted strictly along this line. The herd is under the management of ex-

perienced dairymen who give attention to all details which are required to make a success in an enterprise of this kind.

Mr. Becker states that keeping records on dairy cows is all important because there are high and low producers in every herd and this is a practical way of finding out which cows do make the most profit for food consumed.

To make dairying profitable, production records should be kept, and butterfat tests made of each cow. From these records the poor cows can be located and weeded out and the good cows retained. All successful dairy sections have cow testing associations. They are an essential factor in up-to-date dairying.

A dairy cow is a machine for the manufacture of milk and butter. The dairy cow requires much more careful management than the beef cow, but if rightly handled she is capable of producing much greater returns in a year than a beef cow. She must be fed liberally, a properly balanced ration, if she is to produce a large amount of milk.

HOLSTEIN COW SETS RECORD

A grade Holstein of the dairy herd owned by C. J. Grass, Owatonna, Minn., headed the production list for January of the Owatonna Cow Testing Association No. 1, which was announced to day by Tester Fred B. Hedberg, with a total of 72.9 lb. butterfat and 1,736 lb. milk. Mr. Grass' herd also topped the association in high average production, averaging 49.2 lb. fat and 1,236 lb. milk for the month.

Anyway, when a man's nose is on the grindstone, it isn't in his neighbors' business.—Boston Transcript.

HOLSTEINS LEAD GUERNSEYS IN COW TESTING ASSOCIATION WORK

Hunter Bros. of Northfield, Minn., led the January report of the Rice County Cow Testing Association with a herd average of 1,726 lb. milk and 56.8 lb. butterfat per cow. Their high cow produced 2,538 lb. milk and 86.2 lb. butterfat. The association average on the 25 herds was 31.9 lb. butterfat and 905 lb. milk per cow. Average test was 3.4 per cent. Seventy-six cows out of the 326 cows on test produced over 40 lb. each of butterfat. Twenty-one of the 25 herds averaged over 25 lb. butterfat per cow.

Hunter Bros. herd of purebred Holsteins headed the list with the record as given above. Hans Brock of Webster followed next, with a herd of grade Guernseys that averaged 42 lb. butterfat and 923 lb. milk per cow. The next high herds in their order are all grade Holsteins and were, Chas. Melecha of Forest, Peterson Bros. and C. E. Overstrud and Son of Northfield. Seven unprofitable cows were sold. Twenty-four of the 25 herds are fed legume hay.

GRADE HOLSTEIN LEADS

A grade Holstein of the B. E. Kuchenbecker herd led the Steele County, Minnesota Cow Testing Association No. 2 for January by producing 72.1 lb. butterfat and over 1,898 lb. of milk during the month.

A Holstein cow in the state boys' reformatory herd at Hutchinson, Kans., has beaten all records in that part of the state in a 305-day production test. The cow, eight-years-old, produced 19,536 lb. milk and 566.3 lb. butterfat in that period.

100 ENVELOPES

and 200 5½x8½ Note or Lettersheets,

printed with your name and address and postpaid to you, \$1.00. Send \$1.00 for one year's subscription to our farm and home journal and 25c extra to pay postage and get a trial box of stationery free. Send cash with order to

Fletcher's Farming

Hondo, Texas



OUR KIND

We specialize on type and size as well as production. The milking herd consists of daughters of the 36-lb. bull

KING TOBE ALCARTRA DE KOL and they are bred to a grandson of Carnation King Sylvia.

We can spare a few good ones

O. I. MARTIN

Crawford Co. Cambridge Springs, Pa.

Choice Accredited Cows

Daughter of KING ALCARTRA RAG APPLE POSCH, three times Grand Champion at the Susquehanna County Fair, bred to a son of WOODMONT ECHO SYLVIA CHAMPION, first prize three-year-old bull at the New York State Fair.

Our cows return a Profit above feed cost, ranging from \$100.00 to \$171.00 in a C. T. A. year.

A. R. BUSH

Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Pa.

MORRISVILLE SCHOOLBOYS GET RESULTS FROM DAIRY

The boys in the animal husbandry department at the State School, Morrisville, N. Y., have been getting excellent results in the matter of records made by some of the school herd cows.

Morrisville Duchess, the 11-year-old registered Holstein, the oldest cow in the school, produced during the month of January, 2,133.3 lb. milk. This cow has been milked since Oct. 6, 1925, during which time she has produced 8,124.2 lb.

Sunnycroft Queen Echo, daughter of a former herdsire, who has a record of producing 30 lb. butter per week gave 2,141.6 lb. milk during the month of January. From Sept. 18 to Feb. 1, this cow produced 9,908.9 lb. milk.

Sunnyslope Korndyke Prilly gave during January 2,243.2 lb. From Sept. 13 to Feb. 1, she produced 8,950.3 lb.

Another record was made by Sunnyslope Lillian Walker De Kol, which gave in January 2,078.5 lb. milk, producing from Oct. 10, when she started milking, to Feb. 1st, 7,498 lb.

The students learn to do by doing, putting into practice in the dairy barn, theories they learn in class rooms. The boys mix and balance the rations and milk the cows.

COLLEGE HERD SET NATIONAL RECORD

The Montana State College Holsteins rank with best college herds in the country, according to a summary prepared by H. P. Davis of the department of dairying of the University of Nebraska. In comparing the average production of the leading cows in the seven dairy divisions for the different state colleges of the country, the Montana Holstein herd is fourth, and the record of the late Grace Koningen gives Montana the distinction of holding first place for all college-owned cows of any age or any breeding. In arriving at his comparative figures

Mr. Davis has arranged college owned Holsteins in seven groups representing the junior and senior classes of cows of two, three and four years of age and five years or over. Montana State college cows hold a place in each group except in the senior four-year-olds. In the group of cows five years or over, Grace Koningen holds first place with a production of 32,294.4 lb. milk and 1,651.89 lb. butterfat. This also is the world's championship production for cows ten years old or over. A former record made by this famous Montana cow also gives the state institution 10th place in the junior three-year-old class.

The record of 21,970.8 lb. of milk and 878.8 lb. butterfat made by College Alvira two years ago gives Montana State college second place in the junior four-year-old class and a record made by this cow during her first milking year gives the college 18th place in the junior two-year-old class. Other State college cows appearing in the summaries are College Evelyn and College Della, the former placing 21st in the senior three-year-old class and, the latter, 17th in the senior two-year-old class.

SCHROEDER FARM PASSES INTO OTHER HANDS

Mr. Carl Brandt, of Sabin, Clay County, Wisconsin, has purchased the 490-acre farm at Watts Siding, east of Moorhead, formerly owned by Mr. E. C. Schroeder.

This is one of the best known and most highly improved farms in the Red River Valley. It came into considerable prominence at one time owing to the fine herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle developed by Mr. Schroeder.

Mr. Brandt was formerly from Ohio, moving to Clay County some sixteen years ago.

Visitor at Church (to friend, as collection plate nears)—Put that money back in your pocket, Bill. This one's on me!—*London Tit Bits.*

LOAN PRIZE BULL TO KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

KING PEBE PONTIAC SEGIS, HOLSTEIN BLUE BLOOD, RETURNS FROM IDAHO

King Pebe Pontiac Segis, prize Holstein sire of the state college of agriculture, Lincoln, Nebr., will soon be shipped to the Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan.

Negotiations have been completed between the Kansas school and Prof. H. P. Davis of the dairy husbandry department of the Nebraska college, for the lease of the "King" to Kansas.

The sire was returned only a few days ago from the University of Idaho where he fulfilled a two year lease. He has an excellent record as a sire, having produced 18 cows that have made yearly averages of 16,691 lb. milk and 589 lb. butterfat at the age of two years. One of his daughters produced over 1,000 lb. fat in a year and four of them produced over 800 lb. fat in a 12 months period.

"Another Holstein bull owned by the agricultural college's sub-station at North Platte has also been leased to another school," said Prof. Davis. "The proud Varsity Pebe La Verna left yesterday for the University of West Virginia, in care of W. P. Snyder of the North Platte station.

"This Holstein is not unjustly proud for he is a son of La Verna Lincoln who produced 29,555 lb. milk and 1,048 lb. butterfat in a year, while his sire is none other than King Pontiac Segis."

"The University of Nebraska college of agriculture," stated Prof. Davis, "has gained an enviable reputation with its prize dairy herd, and the demand for breeding animals usually exceeds the supply by a considerable margin.

"We have had requests from schools in nearly every state in the union for the lease of our sires."

In eight years a Canadian trapper named Luke Cartledge has traveled 35,000 miles by dog-sled.

For Your Next Bull

A son of KING ORMSBY PONTIAC CREATOR whose EIGHT nearest dams average over 35 lb. butter in a week.

From a daughter of LONG BEACH DE KOL KORNDYKE, whose dam made 1,226.27 lb. butter in a year.

Big records, short time and yearly, appear in every line of their pedigrees.

The young bulls are show animals and their dams prize winners.

This herd has never had any T. B. or Abortion.

DAVID FALCONER

SCOTTVILLE MICHIGAN

CORN SILAGE

Throughout the chief dairy sections of the United States corn silage is the cheapest succulent feed available, as well as the most satisfactory. So abundantly has the high value of silage been demonstrated, that in the leading dairy districts a dairyman usually apologizes if he does not have a silo on his farm. Not only does corn silage furnish a steady and uniform supply of high quality succulent feed for winter, but large numbers of progressive dairymen have found that silage is much more economical than soiling crops to feed in summer when pastures become parched and scanty, provided only that a sufficient number of cows are fed to keep the silage from spoiling.

The daily allowance of silage commonly fed ranges from 20 to 40 lb. per 1,000 lb. live weight. A common rule is to feed 3 lb. of silage and 1 lb. of dry roughage per 100 lb. live weight.

Due largely to the fact that the silage made during earlier years was frequently of poor quality and fed in a careless manner, a widespread belief existed that silage injured the flavor of the milk. For many years the largest milk condensing company in the country prohibited the use of silage by its patrons. Experience has now abundantly demonstrated that when good silage is fed under proper conditions the quality of the milk is improved, rather than impaired, and even the milk condensing factories no longer object to

its use. Like other feeds, silage may be abused. Only good silage should be used and this should be fed after milking and be eaten up clean at each feed, none being left scattered on the floor of the stable, the air of which should be kept pure and wholesome by proper ventilation. If the silage is first class and the barn is well ventilated, silage may even be fed before milking, without injuring the flavor of the milk.

It has been pointed out previously that silage from corn cut at the glazing or dent stage is more valuable than that from more immature corn. This is shown in a trial by White at the Connecticut (Storrs) Station in which silage from a late maturing variety of corn, cut in the early dough stage, was compared with silage from a variety that would mature in the usual Connecticut season. This corn was cut when it was nearly ripe and the lower leaves had turned brown. The silage from the early corn contained 29.8 per cent dry matter, while that from the late corn contained only 20.5 per cent. In order to maintain the live weights of the cows and keep up equal production of butterfat, it was necessary to feed 1.6 lb. more concentrates per head daily with the immature silage than with the silage from the early corn.—*Henry and Morrison.*

For the ten years from 1915 to 1924, 81.2 per cent of the crop is consumed right in the country where grown.—*Nebraska Farmer.*

DEW-LEA STOCK FARM

DISPERSAL SALE

26 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE 26

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1926, at 12.30 o'clock

Intending to discontinue the dairy business I will sell my entire herd of registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle consisting of:

13 Purebred Registered Holstein-Friesian milch cows.
9 Heifers from 3 to 15 months old.
3 Bull calves from 2 to 6 months old.

Also my three-year-old herdsire, Dew-Lea King Ormsby, a grandson of King of the Ormsbys from a 20.48 lb. two-year-old daughter of the Century Sire, Korndyke Abbekerk, one of the greatest bulls of the breed. This herdsire is not only a good individual but a show bull having won many first prizes. His dam has a butterfat test of four per cent.

All the cows in my herd are bred to this sire. Nine of his daughters and three of his sons are to be sold.

The average production per cow of this herd for 1925 was better than 9,000 lb. milk, three milking better than 15,000 lb.

The herd consists of granddaughters of Ormsby Korndyke Lad; Lothian De Kol Korndyke; King of the Pontiacs 6th and King Valdessa Champion.

My farm is located five miles Southeast of Chambersburg, one and one-half miles East of State Highway from Chambersburg to Greencastle.

Herd is accredited and sold subject to the standard 60-day retest.

Auctioneers: Col. Glenn R. Mead, Col. H. J. Cook.
Pedigree Director: S. R. Miller.

Send for catalog

D. E. WITHERSPOON, R. 9, Chambersburg, Pa.

The Auctioneer

Mead's

the Man!



If in doubt who to employ for your coming sale ask those for whom I have sold.

Possibly the service I have sold to others will interest you.

Sound common sense; practical and modern methods will get the high dollar for your cattle.

Unique Service is Our Motto.

Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora, N. Y.

All the Cattle in Crawford County, Pa.

Have been tuberculin tested TWICE under the Accredited Area Plan. In the second test 99.2% passed CLEAN.

When buying Holsteins, purebred or grade, why not come to Crawford County. The producing capacity and individuality of our cattle equal their health record.

Any of the men listed below would be pleased to supply your needs or put you in touch with responsible breeders who can.

L. S. Brown,Saegertown
Ralph C. Jackson,
.....Conneaut Lake
Maple Grove Stock Farm, F.
Jones, Mgr.,Centerville
O. I. Martin,
.....Cambridge Springs



MABEL BEETS MODEL

She has spent her whole life in this herd Cows and heifers of this quality, from A.R.O. dams, are bred to KING PIETJE AAGGIE PONTIAC. He was by King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje and his four direct descendant dams average 611.3 lb. milk, 30.62 lb. butter in seven-day work.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision

ROBERT I. SPRINGER

Susquehanna Co. R. D. 1. Factoryville, Pa.

WISCONSIN HOLSTEIN BREEDERS ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Wisconsin Holstein Breeders Association was held in Columbus on February 16th.

From the various published accounts of the meeting it appears that the breeders of that state are not satisfied with the manner in which the State Association is being conducted.

At one time sixty-four Holstein county organizations were active. Only about one-third of these counties are now contributing toward the support of the State Association.

The State Association budget, was made up of \$7,000.00 received from the National Association being the return to the State of 50 cents on each \$1.50 transfer fee filed by Wisconsin breeders. About \$3,500.00 was received from the counties and numerous revenue sources.

One group of breeders desired a reduction in the transfer fee.

Thirty-two counties were represented among the two hundred dairymen in attendance.

IOWA DAIRYMEN SET RECORD FOR OUSTING "LOAFER" COWS

A new record was established in Iowa last month when nearly a half thousand unprofitable dairy cows were consigned to the butcher by the 1,500 farmers who are members of the state's 60 Cow Testing Associations. Those "dairy loafers," 428 of them, were culled from approximately 21,325 head in the herds of the Testing Association members. The next highest number ever culled before in a single month were ousted last December when 352 failed to show adequate net profits.

TESTERS ON JOB

During the past 12 months 3,153 cows have been culled by Cow Testing Associations in Iowa, according to the monthly reports issued by the Extension Service of Iowa State College. "Culling has been unusually heavy this winter, despite

the fact that feed prices have been comparatively low as compared to butterfat prices," says Burt Oederkirk, dairy extension specialist of Iowa State. "This situation shows that the farmers are making use of the Testing Association records and that our testers are on the job."

MAKES BIG AVERAGE

The Blackhawk-Buchanan Testing Association for the second consecutive month set the pace for average production per cow in January. The average of this Association was 32 pounds butterfat per cow for the 352 cows in the Association. Of the 352 cows owned, 316 were in milk and 36 were dry. The second best association average, 31.6 lb. butterfat per cow, was made by Bremer county. There was 368 cows in the latter Association of which 330 were in milk.

Floyd Gilley of Fayette County Association No. 3 had the highest average production per cow of any herd in the state. Mr. Gilley's nine purebred Holsteins of which eight were milking, produced an average of 54 lb. of butterfat each. Thos. Hansen of Cedar Falls had second high herd average, 51 lb. butterfat for his 18 purebred Holsteins. Haugen Bros. of the Lake Mills-Scarville Association had third high herd among the 1,500 tested, their average being 49.1 lb. butterfat.

ANNUAL MEETING NORTH DAKOTA HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION

G. H. Knobel, Jamestown, was elected president; John Christianson, New Salem, vice-president, and W. F. Reynolds, Jamestown, formerly state dairy commissioner, now field superintendent of the Bridgeman Russell Company, was named secretary at the annual meeting of the North Dakota Holstein Friesian Association held Feb. 26 following the adjournment of the State Dairymen's convention.

Funds were voted to the support of the little International Livestock Show, staged annually at the North Dakota Agricultural College by students; and also voted funds to the support of boys and girls club work to be used in transportation of club members to national shows where demonstrations or competitions may take place.

A young man with a pretty but notoriously flirtatious fiancée, wrote to a supposed rival: "I've been told that you were seen kissing my girl. Come to my office at 11 a. m., Friday, and be prepared to give an explanation of your conduct." The rival answered: "I have received a copy of your circular letter, and will be present at the meeting."

CLEAR SPRING FARM SALE OF 65 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

TUESDAY, MARCH 16th, 1926, at 10 o'clock

I am offering:

30 Registered Holstein-Friesian milch cows.
26 Heifers from 6 months to 2 years old.
8 Young bulls ready for service.



Berks Ormsby Posch 389574, My Present Herdsire.

He is a son of King Tweede Spring Farm, he by Spring Farm King from a 30-lb. daughter of Spring Farm King Pontiac. They are two of the best daughters of King of the Pontiacs. The sisters of my herdsire are making wonderful world's records in short-time and long-time tests.

The dam of Berks Ormsby Posch is Hazlewood Ormsby Posch 2d, a great show cow with 666.66 lb. butter and 16,300.9 lb. milk in 10 months as an eight-year-old—25.48 lb. butter, 717.3 lb. milk, giving 106 lb. her best day.

My 30 cows are outstanding individuals and the heifers are from my best cows. Most of the cows and heifers are bred to Berks Ormsby Posch. This is the best lot of Holsteins to be sold in Lebanon County this Spring. The herd is under State and Federal Government supervision and sold subject to the standard 60-day retest.

My farm is three miles south of Sheridan, Pa., 10 miles southeast of Lebanon, Pa.

I will meet all trains at Sheridan and trolleys at Kleinfeltersville.

AUCTIONEER: Col. Glenn R. Mead
East Aurora, N. Y.

SALE MANAGER: S. R. Miller
Chambersburg

Send for Catalog.

Sheridan

H. M. BENNETCH

Penna.

Early Rise Stock Farm

OFFERS YOU

Heifers and Heifer Calves.

My present herd of 60 purebreds is descended from Five Foundation Animals of choice Individuality and Large Producing Capacity.

Menzo A. Brooker

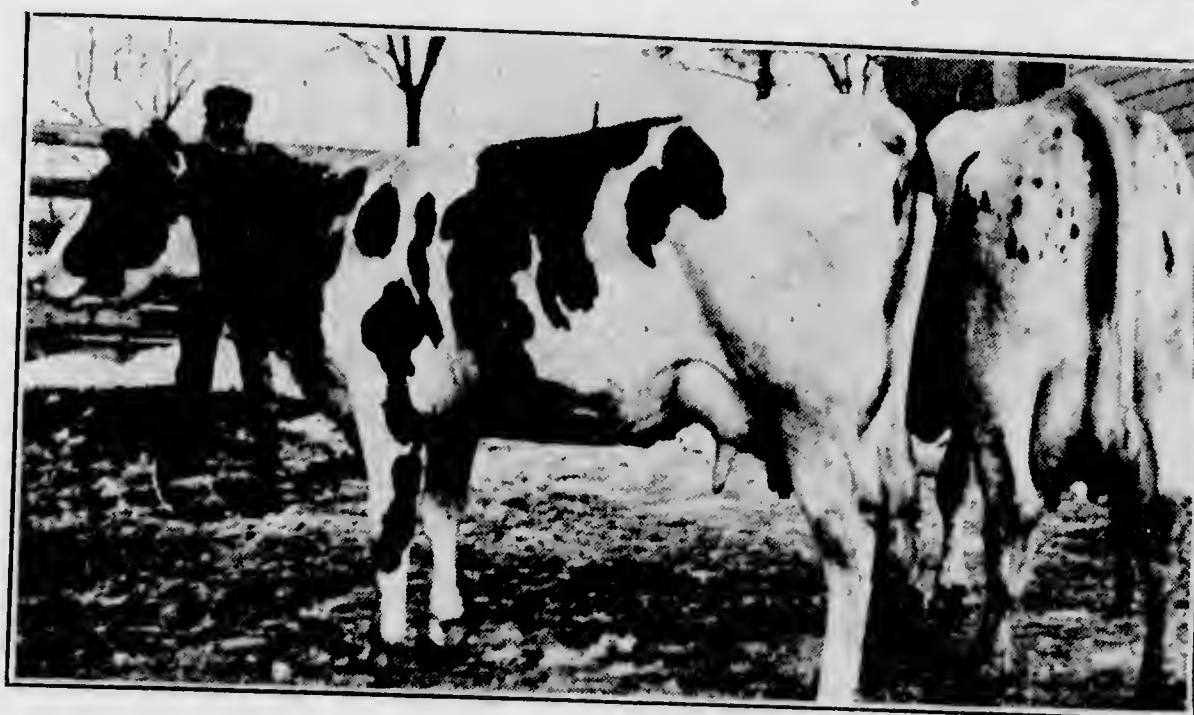
South New Berlin, R. D. 2

Chenango County, New York

Under State and Federal Supervision.

William S. Ker Dispersal Sale of 35 Accredited Holstein-Friesians

Tuesday, March 23, '26 at 12 o'clock



TWO OF THE PRODUCERS OF THE KER HERD

Nineteen daughters of King Lyons Korndyke Beauty, a 28.88-lb. bull, including White Oak Betsy Lyons, White Oak Snowball Korndyke and White Oak Concordia 2d, three beautiful yearling heifers, are in the sale; also a number of granddaughters. They are all nice type individuals and good producers.

Other outstanding individuals to be sold are Dutch Corner Snowball Lyons and three of her daughters; Dutch Corner Snookums and two of her daughters; Dutch Corner Betsy Lyons 2d and four of her daughters, including twin calves. Three daughters of Creamelle Korndyke Konigen, Creamelle Queen Clothilde Piebe; Inez Piebe Korndyke and Madam Creamelle Perfection.

That the 35 head offered, including 19 milch cows and 8 bred heifers, represent the best blood lines of the breed is shown by the fact that the following names appear in their pedigrees: Stonyford Segis Clothilde, a grandson of King Segis; Wooderest Nig De Kol, a 30-lb. son of that great bull Hengerveld De Kol; King Quality De Kol Gelsche; King Lyons Korndyke Beauty; King Lyons 3d; Colantha Johanna Champion; Gypsy Lyons, 33 lb., and Gypsy Hengerveld, a 34-lb. cow.

I am also offering 100 hogs of all kinds, mostly Chester Whites. Farm implements.



LOTHIAN DE KOL KORNDYKE NO. 199322

High class Holstein sire, leased by Pennsylvania State College for use in the college herd.

Mr. Ivo V. Otto of Boiling Springs is consigning ten head of females and a bull, including five daughters of Lothian De Kol Korndyke, a great-grandson of King of the Pontiacs. Four milch cows. One 18-lb. 2-year-old; one 18-lb. 3-year-old, and two daughters of Bonair Colantha Ormsby Champion, whose dam, Bonair Beechwood Ormsby 4th, held the world's record in ten months' test for both milk and butter in subdivision B.

Mr. W. A. Woods of Carlisle, R. D. 8, is consigning five animals, including a son of Winterthur Bess Burke Best.

The farm is situated one-third mile off the Newville Road, seven miles west of Carlisle.

AUCTIONEERS: Dietch & Spangler.

SALE MANAGER: S. R. Miller, Chambersburg, Pa.

Address all inquiries to

William S. Ker

Carlisle, Penna.

BOYS AND GIRLS WIN WAY TO UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Twenty-three Idaho young people won scholarships in the college of agriculture of the university through their work in boys' and girls' clubs during 1925, according to announcement by the Union Pacific Railway system.

The Union Pacific offers to the boy or girl, between 16 and 21 years of age, who ranks highest in boys' and girls' club work in his county with corn, sugar beet, potato, wheat, pig, calf, sheep, or the poultry projects, a \$75 scholarship in the college of agriculture or the school of practical agriculture. In addition the railroad company will reimburse the student for railroad fare from his or her home to Moscow and return, over its lines.

The winners follow:

Ada county, Melvin Dobson, Boise, poultry project; Bannock, Elden Facer, Pocatello, sheep project; Benewah, Arthur Beaudreau, Plummer, potato project; Bonneville, Albert Phillips, Idaho Falls, pig project; Butte, Edmund Simmerman, Arco, beef calf project; Camas, Lloyd Barron, Fairfield, dairy calf project; Canyon, Earl M. McCandless, Nampa, poultry project; Caribou, Virgil Harri-man, Soda Springs, pig project. Elmore, Hugh Boule, Mountain Home, poultry project.

Franklin, Alfred Maughen, Weston, sugar beet project; Fremont, Earl Stansell, Ashton, Potato project; Gem, Samuel Blaser, Emmett, purebred Hampshire sheep; Gooding, Dale Clemens, Gooding, swine project; Jefferson, Alma Corum, Roberts, dairy calf project; Kootenai, Edward Waggoner, Post Falls, Jersey calf project; Latah, Albert Foster, Moscow, Holstein calf project; Lewis Albert Cuddy, Nez Perce, pig project.

Madison, Mary Pincock, Sugar City, dairy calf project. Minidoka, Wright Jackson, Rupert, dairy calf project; Nez Perce, Don Pinkerton, Gifford, pig project; Oneida, LeRoy Jones, Malad, pig project; Owyhee, Fred Nichols, Glenns Ferry (mail) purebred Hampshire sheep; Washington, Roy Curtis, Cambridge, purebred Hampshire sheep.

In determining the winners 75 per cent is allowed for rank in club work and 25 per cent is based on the activities of the boy or girl in community affairs.

UNUSUAL CALF IS BORN

HAS 6 LEGS, 2 HEADS, 2 TAILS, BUT ONE BODY

A calf with six legs, two heads, two tails, and with but one body was born today on the farm of F. E. Miller, near Parsons, Kans.

The mother, a valuable Holstein cow, is not expected to live, according to Dr. L. T. Richards, veterinary surgeon, who was called to perform a caesarian operation. The calf was born dead.

"It is not unusual for siamese twin calves to be born," Doctor Richards said, "but this is the first monstrosity of this kind that has been reported in the state."

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Penna.

The Old Home Farm



HOME OF CLEAN COWS

Just the place where you can get Purebred Heifer Calves of Quality and Breeding.

Eugene B. Bennett

Allamuchy -- New Jersey

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer

700 Second National Building
Akron, Ohio.

HERE IS A CHEAP BULL

Son of KING OF THE ORMSBYS from a 30-lb. granddaughter of KING OF THE PONTIACS. Four years' old, nearly white and straight, for just what I paid for his service fee.

T. H. METTLER

East Millstone, Somerset County, New Jersey

HERD BOOKS

As I am otherwise engaged in Florida I wish to dispose of my entire outfit, consisting of a complete set of HERD BOOKS AND BLUE BOOKS, with a large number of extra herd and blue books making a total around 150 volumes. THE BEST OFFER WILL GET THESE. You can write me at 37 West Lane Ave., Columbus, Ohio, or Ohio Cottage, Andrews Ave. & George Street, Fort Lauderdale, Florida. F. G. JOHNSTON.

A certain business man sat in a fashionable coiffeur's shop with his little daughter while his wife was having a marcel wave put in her hair. The little daughter, as she played about, patted her father's bald head and said in a loud voice that all the women who were getting waved could hear: "No waves for you, daddy—you're all beach."

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

March 8, 1926—Carlisle, Pa., R. D. 6, 1½ miles west of Boiling Springs, Pa., Harry R. Moyer.
March 9, 1926—Des Moines, Iowa, the Seventh Iowa Spring Guaranty Sale.
March 9, 1926—Ingersoll, Ont., W. B. Poole Dispersion.
March 10, 1926—Waukesha, Wis., Spring Sale, Waukesha County Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association, W. L. Blair, secretary.
March 10, 1926—Brantford, Ont., Brant District H. Brds. Club.
March 10, 1926—Ingersoll, Ont., W. W. Nancekivell.
March 11, 1926—Port Dover, Ont., C. W. Challand & Son.
March 16, 1926—Sheridan, Pa., M. H. Bennetch Spring Sale, 75 head; S. R. Miller, Chambersburg, Pa., sale manager.
March 16, 1926—Clanworth, Ont., W. H. Shore.
March 17, 1926—Elizabethtown, Pa., W. A. Withers' Dispersal, Accredited Holsteins & Guernseys, S. R. Miller, sale manager.
March 17, 1926—New Freedom, Penna., Ravenna Farm Sale, W. H. Freed.
March 17, 1926—Woodstock, Ont., Oxford Co. Brs., George C. Corvie, Ingersoll, secretary.
March 18, 1926—Roca, Nehr., Charles E. Olmstead.
March 18, 1926—Davidson, Mich., Maplelyn & Genrida Stock Farms' Reduction Sale, Guy D. Dodge, manager, Clio, Mich.
March 18, 1926—Stratford, Ont., Perth District 15th Consignment, Adam C. Park, Listowel, sec. manager.
March 19, 1926—Williamsport, Pa., Estate of G. D. Tinsman Dispersal, H. H. Blair, farm manager.
March 19, 1926—London, Ont., W. G. Brown.
March 23, 1926—Carlisle, Pa., Dispersal of W. S. Ker's Accredited Herd, S. R. Miller, sale manager.
March 23, 1926—Syracuse, N. Y., C. L. Amos Dispersal, R. Austin, Backus, manager, Mexico, N. Y.
March 24, 1926—Chambersburg, Pa., D. E. Witherspoon, S. R. Miller, sale manager.
March 24, 1926—Bowmanville, Ont., Durham County Club Annual, L. C. Snowden, secretary.
March 24, 1926—Fenton, Mich., E. C. Severance & Son Dispersal, Guy E. Dodge, Clio, manager.
March 25, 1926—Myerstown, Pa., J. F. Miller & Son Reduction Sale.
March 25, 1926—Harrisburg, Pa., Dr. H. M. Kirkpatrick, herd dispersal, S. R. Miller, sale manager.
March 25, 1926—Loysville, Pa., E. R. Loy, Holstein, S. R. Miller, sale manager.
March 26, 1926—Gapland, Md., J. R. Brown & Son, S. R. Miller, sale manager.
March 27, 1926—Dillsburg, Pa., H. I. Coover, S. R. Miller, sale manager.
March 29, 1926—Harrisburg, Pa., Dr. J. L. Lenker's Dispersal, Accredited Holsteins and Guernseys, S. R. Miller, sale manager.
April 3, 1926—Sandusky, Ohio, Dispersal Sale, E. B. Otto Farms.
April 6-7, 1926—Fond du Lac, Wis., Clarks' Holstein Classic, James R. Garver, Madison, Wis., Mgr.
April 8-9, 1926—West Salem, Wis., Clark's Holstein Classic, James R. Garver, Madison, Wis., Mgr.
April 10, 1926—Dispersal of Mineral Spring Stock Farm Herd, Savage, Minn. Melin-Peterson Co., Mgrs.
April 12, 1926—Anoka, Minn., Ashton K. Smith Dispersal, Melin-Peterson, Mgrs.
April 15, 1926—Ithaca, N. Y., Burr's Dairy Farms Dispersal.
April 25, 1926—Monroe, Wis., Green Country Holstein Breeders' Spring Sale, Ed. Bayrhaoffer, Sec'y.
April 29, 1926—Trenton, N. J., New Jersey State Sale, Peter P. Van Nuys, Sec'y, Belle Mead, N. J.

LAST CALL FOR

M. H. Bennetch Sale, Sheridan, Penna., March the 16th.

W. A. Withers' Dispersal, Elizabethtown, Penna., March the 17th.

G. D. Tinsman Estate Dispersal, H. H. Blair, Farm Manager, March 19th.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

One of the events that promises to make Holstein history in Pennsylvania before our next issue goes into the mails is the W. A. Withers dispersal sale at Elizabethtown, Lancaster County, which will be held on March 17th. The herd is composed of thirty-eight Purebred Holsteins and twelve registered Guernseys. There are few herds anywhere to be found the size of Mr. Withers' that comprise so many animals of outstanding type conformation and dairy qualities and added to this, the animals are right in their prime or approaching maturity and will go into their new homes and make history for their owner.

The herd has been a leader in Cow Testing Association work. It has been on the accredited list for three years practically since it was established. Everyone who attends the sale will be assured that it is a real genuine bona fide dispersal as Mr. Withers has sold his farm to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and is retiring from the dairy business.

The sale is being extensively advertised and buyers are expected in attendance from several States.

THE BAKER AND GRAY DISPERSAL SALE

The dispersal of the herds of Ross W. Baker, Kinsman, Ohio, and Ernest C. Gray, Farmdale, Ohio, was held February 18th, at Hyway Farm, Kinsman, Ohio.

The highest price was \$250 for Sunny Lawn Tula Ona Fayne, consigned by Mr. Gray, and purchased by H. S. Alexander & Sons, Burghill, Ohio. She is a daughter of Meadowholm Ona Champion, who is the only sire that has two daughters that have each produced over 35,000 lb. of milk in a year.

Mr. Baker writes that he is well pleased with the results of the sale.

Following is a list of animals which sold for \$150 or over, with name of purchaser and price:

Consigned by Mr. Ross W. Baker	
De Kol Pontiac Dolly Burke, Stillwood Farms, Niles, Ohio	\$202.50
Hengerveld Tula Pontiac, John Moldvan, Tyrrell, Ohio	162.50
Hyway Sadie Vale Beauty, L. H. Miller & Sons, Burghill, Ohio	160.00
Donley Hengerveld Tula Pontiac, Stillwood Farms	162.50
Hyway Segis Aaggie (Twin), Stillwood Farms	201.00
Lady Edith Pieterje, Stillwood Farms	247.50
Princess Soldene Sheldark, Stillwood Farms	170.00
Consigned by Mr. Ernest C. Gray	
Sunny Lawn Tula Ona Fayne, H. S. Alexander & Sons, Burghill, Ohio	250.00
Rag Apple Bessie of Maple Hill, H. S. Alexander & Sons	152.50
Sunny Lawn Bessie of Maple Hill, H. S. Alexander & Sons	227.50
Bessie Ormsby Mata, H. S. Alexander & Sons	227.50
Sunny Lawn De Kol Colantha, H. S. Alexander & Sons	159.00
Abbecker Ormsby Superba, H. S. Alexander & Sons	154.00

DAIRY PROBLEMS LISTED FOR SCIENTIFIC STUDY

The American people consume enormous quantities of dairy products, and their use of these products is rapidly increasing. One of the principal objects of the bureau of dairying of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is to develop through investigations methods that will meet this growing need through economical production, through improved sanitary measures, and through scientific methods based on experimental work. The bureau aims constantly to improve the quality of these dairy products and to work out the best methods for utilizing the by-products of the industry.

In his first annual report Dr. C. W. Larson, chief of the bureau, said that no greater funds were available for the work during the year, but the enlarging of the fundamental lines of research to solve these problems has been made possible by cutting down the service and field work in the states. Notable results have been accomplished.

In the field of production the problem is to develop more efficient cows, and to do this special lines of investigation are being carried out. A very large and comprehensive study of the relation of heredity to milk production involving more than 500 cows is under way. This includes such experiments as give light on the kinds of mating that will best insure the uniform transmission of high milk and butterfat producing capacities.

Anatomical studies of the dairy cow with reference to the relation between her outside body measurements and the size of her intestinal organs have been started on some 300 cows in various parts of the country. The purpose of this work is to see if there is a relation between the form of the cow, the size and shape of the internal organs, and milk production, with the view of developing a scientific basis for selecting dairy cows by their conformation.

In addition to improving the producing ability of our cows, the report indicates the expansion of work in nutrition which will lead to more efficient feeding of dairy herds. The new nutrition barn and laboratory and the additional cows at the Beltsville station will greatly facilitate these investigations. The care and management of dairy cows have also had their place in the work of this new bureau.

COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS

Getting more milk from fewer cows is the aim of the cow testing association. Hundreds of cases have demonstrated in a most striking manner that the weeding out of non-productive milk cows and better care for the producing members of the milk herd pay big dividends.

This point was strongly stressed in an exhibit at the International Dairy-Exposition held at Indianapolis last October. An actual instance was given which disclosed the following facts.

A milk producer had a herd of six milk cows producing 27,000 lb. of milk annually. He joined a cow-testing association. The first step taken was to weed out the non-productive cows, that is, those cows yielding insufficient milk to net a profitable income over and above feed cost.

The weeding out process left only four cows in the milk herd. But these remaining cows were fed according to their individual requirements. No sanitary or beneficial feeding measures were neglected. During stabling months, they were given plenty of clean bedding; stables were kept clean; the long hair on the flanks and udders were kept clipped. The cows were brushed or wiped with a damp cloth before each milking. Utensils were sterilized. The stable was well ventilated and plenty of clean, pure water was given the cows.

A year from the time the member joined the association, his records showed an increase in milk to more than 28,000 pounds from the four cows as compared to 27,000 pounds from six cows prior to the period. There was more than a corresponding increase in butterfat.

The cow testing association consists of about twenty-six farmers who cooperate and employ a trained tester to test their cows for economical production of milk and butterfat. The tester spends one day a month on each farm and obtains a complete record of each cow's milk and butterfat production, feed consumed, feed cost, growth, and income, and income over feed.—*Farm and Dairy.*

"Ah, here's something interesting," said the near-sighted American tourist in Holland. "Let's wait and see the game."

"Game? I don't see any game."

"What's that ahead of us?"

"A windmill."

"My mistake! I thought it was a baseball pitcher going through the motions preliminary to sending a hot one over the plate."

Accredited Holsteins

Of good type and superior dairy quality.

Bred to the grand young bull, Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago, whose sire is a show bull of wonderful merit and whose dam produced 53,664.1 lb. milk, 2,268.59 lb. butter in two years.

Reasonable Prices

Highest Quality

L. L. Allis

Rummerfield, Bradford Co., Pa.

Quality Cattle OUR KIND



JOSEPHINE KAREL MECHTHILDE

Every animal in this herd has passed Three Clean Tuberculin Tests. They are not only choice individuals and big producers, but produce milk of high quality, as our herd test runs from 3.7 to 3.9%.

I want to sell a few.

H. A. STOTTLEMYER

Hagerstown, Maryland R. 5

Choice Young Cows

Good Size, Type and Producing Capacity

YEARLING HEIFERS
AND
HEIFER CALVES

King Reliance Lockhart Veeman heads this herd. His dam holds the world's record in the Dairyman's Division with her record of 882.10 lb. butter, 15,837.7 lb. milk made as a senior four-year-old. She is also a New York State Fair prize winner.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision—Last test clean

DAN E. ANDERSON

R. D. 3. Norwich, N. Y.

GIVES 227.9 POUNDS OF BUTTER-FAT IN TWO MONTHS BY RIGID TESTS

For the past two months David Secor, of Cara, Mich., has had a Holstein cow in the Cow Testing Association work and she has made a remarkable record.

During December this cow gave 2,592 lb. of milk and during January 2,935 lb. The milk tested an average of 4.6 and reached as high as 5.1.

During each month the tester has checked the production test, as required by the Michigan regulations on Cow Testing Association work, and each time the check has equaled the original test.

Mr. Secor has also had the milk tested by the condensory at which he is selling and found that here too the test checked in every way.

The production from this cow during the past two months brought Mr. Secor \$80.69 above the cost of feed, the milk being sold at the condensory.

EQUALS SIX COWS

During the two months the cow gave 227.9 lb. of butterfat and it is claimed that this is more milk and butterfat than the average cow in Michigan produces in a year.

Mr. Secor is feeding a mixture composed of 400 lb. of ground oats, 100 lb. cotton seed meal, 100 lb. milk maker, 50 lb. bran and 50 lb. of corn meal. The cow received 21 lb. of this food each day.

The cow is one of several that Mr. Secor has bought in the county, being careful to get large, good type cows and place them in the Cow Testing Association work as soon as he could.

In his herd of 15 cows, seven produced over 400 lb. of butterfat during the Cow Testing Association year. Mr. Secor is fully convinced of the fact that there is a great difference in cows and states the best cows are the cheapest to buy.

He is also convinced that Cow Testing Association work is one of the best means of finding good cows and thereby promoting their use for breeding purposes as a means of raising the average production for the cows of Tuscola county.

LEGUME HAY FOR THE DAIRY COW

On most farms in the United States the Indian-corn plant provides the cheapest, most abundant, and most palatable carbohydrates the farmer can produce, but it falls short in furnishing protein, so vital in milk production. Happily, at least one of the legumes—alfalfa, clover, cowpeas, soybeans, vetch, etc.—can be grown on every American farm to supply the deficiency. The dairyman who grows great crops of corn for grain and silage must also have broad fields of clover, alfalfa, or some other legume to help round out the ration.

High in crude protein and mineral matter, especially lime, the legume hays are of great importance in reducing the amount of expensive protein-rich concentrates needed to provide a properly balanced ration for the dairy cow. When

an abundance of legume hay of good quality and silage from well-matured corn is supplied, but half as much concentrates need be fed as when only carbonaceous roughages are used. Indeed, for cows of rather low productive capacity a ration of legume hay and corn or sorghum silage alone may even be the most economical one that can be furnished. Though the milk yield may be reduced somewhat on such ration, an animal of this kind may not pay for the addition of any concentrates. When legume hay is fed to dairy cows, it is desirable that some succulent roughage, such as corn silage or roots, be fed in addition, to furnish greater variety and add to the palatability of the ration.—*Henry and Morrison.*

ORANGE COUNTY PUTS LID ON T. B.

Following the lead of other counties in southern California, and going a little further, Orange county has adopted an ordinance prohibiting the admission of dairy cattle in the county unless they are officially found to be free from tuberculosis. The ordinance was adopted by the board of supervisors last week. Not only does the ordinance bar the entrance of tubercular cows in the county but makes trouble for owners of afflicted ones in the county through the fact that it prohibits the sale of dairy cattle unless they are first tuberculin tested and all reactors permanently branded with the letter "T."

The ordinance did not get by without a struggle between dairymen of the county. Some dairymen opposed it vigorously, but their arguments were overcome by a committee headed by Mr. D. Eyman Huff, representing the county farm bureau and those dairymen who want to see tuberculosis cleaned out of the county. After listening to arguments for a long time the ordinance came up for a vote and was passed unanimously.—*Pacific Dairy Review.*

A GOOD HERD DISPERSED

Mr. D. E. Witherspoon, of Chambersburg, Penna., is one of the progressive farmers of Franklin County. He owns and operates a large farm five miles southeast of Chambersburg. This farm has been in the Witherspoon family for 139 years and is one of the productive farms of his county.

Mr. Witherspoon is a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature; a Director of the Farm Bureau and a member of the Agricultural Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Chambersburg.

The herd of Registered Holstein-Friesian cattle on the Witherspoon farm are bred from the best bloodlines of the breed and are great producers. The average production of the herd for 1925 was 9,000 lb. per cow, three of the cows producing 15,000 lb.

His herdsire, Dew-Lea King Ormsby, a great show bull, has won many first prizes at the Franklin County Fair. His sire, a son of King of the Ormsbys, is a son of the great cow Spring Brook Bess

Burke. The dam of the herdsire is a 20.84 lb. two-year-old daughter of the century sire Korndyke Abbeckerk.

Aside from dairying Mr. Witherspoon is an extensive grower of potatoes, tomatoes, alfalfa and general farm crops—a man that has devoted a lot of time and energy in helping and promoting better agriculture in his county.

CLEAN UTENSILS PREVENT "DISH RAG" FLAVOR IN MILK

Clean utensils are perhaps one of the most potent factors in producing milk and cream of good quality. If milk or cream is stored in utensils which are already teeming with bacteria of various kinds, the quality is affected, and nothing can restore the cream to its original quality. However, clean utensils are only one factor in the production of quality dairy products. Small top milk pails have proved under actual trials to decrease the dirt which enters the milk by 60 per cent.

The condition of the separator comes in for the greatest criticism in connection with clean milk production. If you do not believe this, take a sample of sweet cream from a separator which has not been washed properly, after each separation. Allow it to incubate at a temperature of 70 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit for 24 hours. If the separator was dirty or not cleaned thoroughly, you will get a noticeable "dish rag flavor" and the cream will show the effects of bacterial flavor.—*Maryland Farmer.*

BOYS WILL RECEIVE BULLS

Thirty-four boys in Ramsey Co., N. D., are to get purebred Holstein bulls free to be used in raising the general standard of stock in that county. E. W. Gilbertson is the donor. The animals are to be awarded to the boys who write the best essays from their respective townships. The essays are not to exceed 500 words and are to be on the subject, "Why Ramsey County Should Have More and Better Livestock." The contest will extend over eighteen months with two head given away each month—on the first and fifteenth respectively. The townships have all been arranged alphabetically and each township will conduct its own contest individually.

"UNLAWFUL SLAUGHTER"

"John Norcliffe, of Intake Farm, Stainland, England, was summoned at Huddersfield on Friday week for unlawfully slaughtering a cow for sale for human consumption without delivering, or causing to be delivered, three hours' notice to the local authority, and also for unlawfully slaughtering a beast in a stable," reports *The Farmer and Stock Breeder*, of London. The carcass was declared healthy. In our country we have various laws, each one somewhat different in details and requirements.

Mature grape vines should be pruned back to about forty buds.

FARMER SPENT \$10 PER YEAR IN 1778

The following statement was taken from the diary of a Connecticut farmer in 1778, which was during the Revolutionary war:

"My parents were poor and they put me at twelve years of age to a farmer with whom I lived until I was twenty-one. My master fitted me out with two suits of homespun, four woolen shirts, and two pairs of shoes. At twenty-two I married me a wife, and a very good young woman she was. I married my eldest daughter to a clever lad to whom I gave 100 acres of my out land. This daughter had been a working, dutiful girl, and therefore I fitted her out well and to her mind; for I told her to take the best of my wool and flax and to spin herself gowns, coats, stockings, and shifts-nay. I suffered her to buy some cotton to make into sheets and I was determined to do well by her. At this time, my farm gave me and my whole family a good living on the produce of it and left me one year with another one hundred and fifty silver dollars, for I never spent more than ten dollars a year which was for salt, nails and the like. Nothing to wear, eat or drink was purchased, as my farm provided all. With this saving I put my money to interest, bought cattle, fattened and sold them and made good profit."—*American Society of Agricultural Engineers.*

MILK PRICES 6,000 YEARS BACK

The oldest sculpture yet discovered, dug up at Ur of the Chaldees last year, shows "cows being milked while their expectant and unwilling calves are tied to the head of the mothers." As they were carved in white limestone 6,000 years ago, we dairymen may now realize that ours is one of the most ancient of industries. Processions of cattle are depicted on other stones, and bulls in bas-relief of copper.

No wonder we all await with interest the pictorial reproduction of these ancient animals in the forthcoming report of the University Museum of Philadelphia under whose auspices the excavating is being done. Quite likely proof will be found that some of those cows had TB, much as the oldest human skull dating back thousands of years shows signs of caries—the Riggs disease that to-day is more virulent than ever in loosening and destroying teeth. I suppose also that those dairymen in the Euphrates six millenniums ago were organized to get a "living price" for milk, much as are our producers to-day!

DON'T FORGET THE FLOWERS

No farm home improvement costs less or brings in greater returns than the planting of trees, shrubs, vines and flowers around the house. They satisfy a love of beauty in those who live in the home and attract and please the passer-by. Even a house with ugly lines is redeemed from the commonplace by such means.

Trees and shrubs can be obtained at small cost. Flower loving neighbors are usually only too glad to give of their surplus, and flower seeds and bulbs are inexpensive to buy. If there is not time or strength to care for beds of annuals, plant perennials and each year will find them appearing as regularly as old friends and as welcome.

ENTERTAIN THE BIRDS

Birds are always our greatest garden friends. Shrubs and trees which attract them may be selected for planting on the home grounds. Bird houses and bird baths that will be ornamental, as well as useful, can be provided for them.

An old broker says the reason some stocks go up and down so regularly is that being mostly water they rise and fall with the tide.

T. B. ERADICATION IN WISCONSIN

John D. Jones, Jr., Wisconsin Commissioner of Agriculture, in addressing the Wisconsin Holstein breeders advised the dairymen to price their good cows high. He pointed out the fact that tuberculosis eradication work was weeding out as many as one-quarter and in some instances one-third of the dairy animals in such states as Massachusetts and New York.

The toll that tuberculosis eradication work will take in Wisconsin is not encouraging. In some of the worst territories such as Rock and Walworth counties and others in the southern part of the State, the percentage of reactors may run as high as 10 per cent. The total average for the State will be about three in every one hundred, which is extremely low.

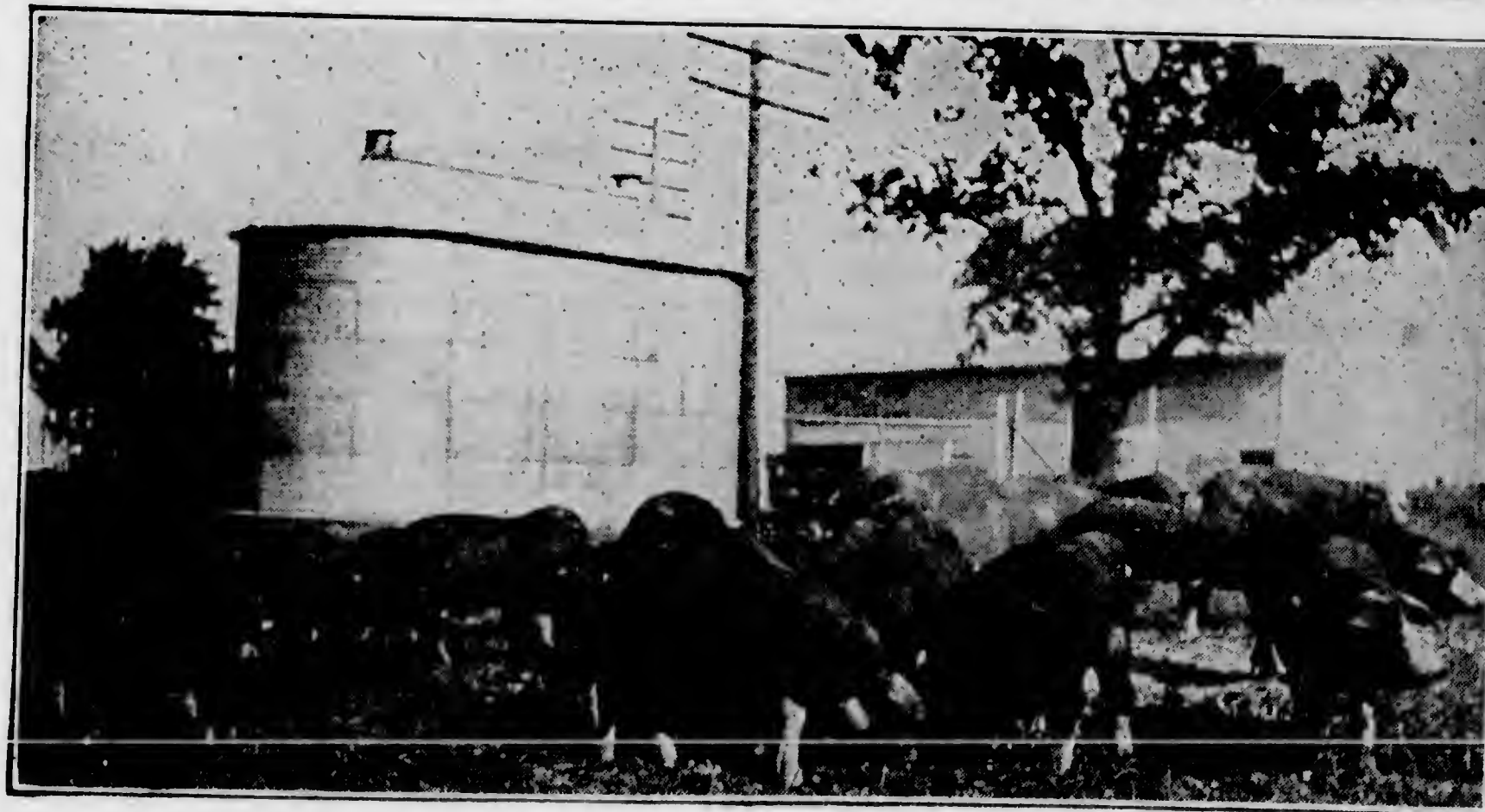
Wisconsin cattle will be in demand to replace losses from tuberculosis eradication work carried on in other states.

TOO MUCH IMPORTED CLOVER SEED HERE

From November 23d to January 9th more than 7,000,000 pounds of foreign-grown clover seed was imported, according to the Federated Seed Service News. Ohio received the biggest amount, 10,424 bags, with New York next, 6,810 bags, while Pennsylvania has had 1,370 bags. This valueless seed cannot be detected after it goes onto the market. Only careful cooperative buying and proper legislation can protect the farmers from this deplorable form of victimizing, as the Italian seed will not winter. A great deal of this seed goes west to come back, it is said, labeled "Domestic Grown." A well-known Cornell economist advises for these days a very conservative financial outlay excepting in two items, education and cloverseed. "Get the best" in both lines, he advises.

Uncle Ab says the man who gets what he deserves is the one who works for it.

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders: Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



Full Information Free—Write Today for Sample Copy.

This Journal keeps you posted on the care and feeding of the hog. Much valuable information, worth many times your investment.

COMBINE THE COW and SOW as the real MORTGAGE lifter.

Advertising rates on economy basis. Don't miss a single copy of this interesting Journal.

Subscription 1 year, 50c; 3 years, \$1.

THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : : Bluffton, Ohio

DISPERSAL OF Dr. Jesse L. Lenker's Herd

and a Consignment by
Bonnymead Farm, Harrisburg, Pa.

Monday,
MARCH 29,
1926



At
Twelve
O'clock

The Lenker herd consists of 35 head of registered Holsteins and 12 head of registered Guernseys. The Bonnymead consignment is composed of 13 yearling Heifers and 2 yearling Bulls. They were not sold at the dispersal of the Bonnymead herd last year on account of their age.

Having disposed of my farm I am also offering for sale my entire farm equipment, including my horses and farm implements, used on a large farm.

The 35 head of registered Holsteins are of the best blood lines of the breed. Herdsire Lenkerbrook Hector Meg, a son of King Mead Seges Pontiac, who was by a brother of the great bull Ormsby Korndyke Lad. Among them two great cows, Bonalevo Quality Walker Inez, an A. R. O. daughter of the noted "King Quality," who has six daughters above 30 lb. with milk records above 640 lb. The dam of this cow is a 31-lb. five-year-old. Also the cow, Queen May De Kol Spofford, an A.R.O. daughter of Prince Peri Spofford.



Included in this sale we also have eight royal bred Guernseys. This herd is a real dairy herd, has been furnishing certified milk to the city of Harrisburg for four years. It also won first prize at the Farm Products Show this winter for certified milk. The Lenker herd was the first accredited herd in Dauphin County and will be sold subject to the sixty-day retest.

The farm is situated three miles east of Harrisburg on the Lingelstown Pike, and can be reached by the Lingelstown trolley.

Send for Catalog

DR. JESSE L. LENKER, 232 State St., Harrisburg, Pa.

GLENN R. MEAD, Auctioneer
East Aurora, N. Y.

S. R. MILLER, Sales Mgr.
Chambersburg, Pa.

KANSAS

You may talk about your pleasures in your city or your town,
With its narrow streets and alleys
where we meet you with a frown,
Where your neighbors all are strangers,
and you go your lonely way,
Where your kitchenette apartment is
but just a place to stay.

Out on the Kansas prairies where the
grass is short and sweet,
Where the wind blows through our
whiskers and the cactus stings your
feet,

Where our lungs are filled to bursting
with the blessed Kansas air,
Is the nearest place to Heaven; and
you'll always find me there.

I can tell you city people, you will never
know the charm,
Living in your flats and hotels, equal
to a Kansas farm;

Where your neighbors greet you kindly
as they pass, and say, Hello.

Where they'll stop and spend an hour
helping make your flivver go.

O, of course, we have our troubles, when
the chinch bugs eat our wheat;

When the hessian fly gets busy and it
looks like we were beat;

When the hot winds in the summer
whistle like a desert storm;

And the blizzards in the winter make
us hustle to keep warm.

But with all its drawbacks, Kansas, is
the place I love the best.

When I start my great adventure, and
my bones are laid to rest,

Then I hope that on some sand hill,
under brilliant Kansas skies,

I will wait for Gabriel's summons
calling for me to arise.

As I waken to the glory of the glad
Millennial Day

With Jerusalem the Golden shining
bright across the way,

Then I know my eyes will wander to the
scenes I used to love;

And I'll drop a tear for Kansas, as I
leave for realms above.

These lines are respectfully dedicated
to John Tromble, the best loved man in
Kansas.—A. M. Kinney.

INHERITANCE OF TWINNING

Robert H. Lush, of the Kansas Agricultural College contributes some valued data on inheritance of twinning in cattle. A total of 3,873 births are considered, 38 per cent of which were twins. The tendency to twinning is heritable. It seems to be transmitted in accordance with Mendelian laws. In the studies made by Mr. Lush in the Kansas College herd twins occurred five times as frequently among Holstein-Friesians as among the other breeds, and nearly nine times as frequently as in the total number of births considered.

Educate more for individuality, for character, and not for mere scholarship.
—John Burroughs.

GOITER AND SEA FOOD

Goiter and other disorders of the thyroid gland have been recognized as endemic diseases for many centuries. In the United States, goiter is most prevalent around the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence River basin and in the region of the Northwest Pacific. In some regions goiter is so rare as to be associated with an unsightly bag that hangs from the neck. In the real goiter belts of the country, this malady takes the form of a very slight enlargement of the neck and is so prevalent as to be thought natural.

The knowledge that in some way goiter and drinking water were related is not new. What is new, or comparatively so, is that a deficiency of iodine in drinking water produces the goiterous condition. Efforts have been made in some cities to make up for this lack through the manufacture of sweet chocolate and salt containing iodides. The city of Rochester, New York, adds small quantities of sodium iodide to the municipal drinking water.

Iodine is found in sea foods, in sea water and sea air. That is why goiter is rarely found in localities adjacent to the ocean. The United States Bureau of Fisheries, Document No. 967, is a report of an investigation of the iodine content of sea foods.

The data indicate that marine fishes, mollusks and crustaceans contain a higher percentage of iodine than any other common foods. Oysters, clams and lobsters lead this list, containing about 200 times as much iodine as milk, eggs, or beefsteak. Shrimp contain about 100 times as much, and most ocean fishes about 50 times as much.

These facts are of interest to the American people, especially to those living in the so-called goiter belts where the iodine content of drinking water and food is below the normal amount required to keep the thyroid gland in healthy condition.

FEWER COLTS IN PAST SEVEN YEARS

There has been a marked decrease in the number of horse and mule colts foaled in the last seven years, reports the United States Department of Agriculture.

While the number of horses and mules more than two years old decreased about 6 per cent from 1920 to 1925, the number of colts under two years of age decreased 51 per cent. The census of 1925 showed a reduction of 45 per cent in the ratio of colts under two years old to all horses and mules since 1920.

Reports from the farms of correspondents of the department show that forty-one horse and mule colts were foaled during 1925 per 1,000 head of all horses and mules on their farms January 1, 1926. Comparable figures are forty-four colts in 1924, forty-nine in 1923, sixty in 1922, seventy-one in 1921, eighty-three in 1920, and ninety-one in 1919.

The department says that "unless more colts are raised in future years than were raised in 1925, either the number of

horses and mules on farms will eventually fall to approximately one-half the present number on farms, or their average life must exceed fifty years."

While the downward trend in colt production continued unabated in the south central states and the range country in 1925, an increase in the number of colts foaled is reported for the cornbelt and northeastern states.

COW AND HEN SPECIAL

The Northwestern will operate a special cow and hen train over the lines of that company during the latter part of April. About seventy towns in northern Nebraska will be included on the schedule and representatives of the railroad and the agricultural college are making the preliminary arrangements with the local committees this week.

The special will include two coaches of dairy exhibits prepared by the college, two coaches of poultry exhibits, a number of demonstration cars, two coaches in which short programs will be held, and business cars. The exhibits will be planned to urge winter milk, cream and egg production and to stimulate interest in dairying.

BETTER WATER SYSTEMS NEEDED ON FARMS

Running water in the house, particularly the kitchen, greatly lessens the drudgery of household duties and is a boon to farm women. With a general increase in the use of water for sanitary purposes and with horses and cows sometimes consuming as high as 20 to 25 gallons daily, the need for an efficient water system on the farm is imperative. The latest available statistics show that only one out of ten farms has water piped into the house. Vermont stood first, with 62.9 per cent of her farms having running water. The lowest percentage of any state was 0.8 per cent. This widespread lack of satisfactory water systems on American farms is pointed out in Farmers Bulletin 1448, "Farmstead Water Supply," just published by the U. S. department of agriculture. This bulletin may be obtained free from the department at Washington.

My opinion is that the government should stay out of the farm surplus problem. If the farmers are left to work out their own affairs it will be better in the long run. We saw what the government accomplished while running the railroads. What we want is more coöperation and less speculation. JOHN T. FOLKERS.
Phillips Co., Kans.—Nebraska Farmer.

A reader submits an "initial attempt at poetizing" upon an appropriate theme. It reads:

When the raisin mash is brewing,
And the worm is in the still.
There's a pile of gravel waiting
In the graveyard on the hill.

The only obstruction most of us can tolerate is the friend who puts a good thing in our way.—Boston Transcript.

Polled Holsteins



For
Beauty
Production
Prolificacy
Profitableness

Safety of Self and Stock

Place a Polled Holstein Bull at the head of your herd. Prices and Quality are both right.

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building, Scranton, Pa.

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE

at prices that the

EVERYDAY BREEDER
AND DAIRYMAN

can well
afford to pay

HARRY C. REYNOLDS
SCRANTON, PA.

Herd under the Accredited Plan



King Valdessa McKinley Pondyke

A Bull of Royal Breeding

His three nearest dams all tested
as heifers average 1,052 34 lb. butter
in year test.

We place reasonable prices on his
sons and daughters. Herd Accredited.
What are your needs?

L. S. BROWN

R. D. No. 1

Saegertown, Pa.



Females of Quality

Producers and choice individuals
bred to

King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje

who has two daughters above 700 lb. milk in a week and is also sire of K P A P Gelsche, 687.06 lb. butter, 15,349.2 lb. milk in 10 months as a junior two-year-old, the class champion of Maine.

Come and See This Herd.

A. E. Robinson

Susquehanna Co., Montrose, Pa.

Come to Chenango County for Good Holsteins!

Chenango is one of the four leading counties of New York State for number of Registered Holstein-Friesians. Every owner is a practical Breeder and Dairyman, and each herd here listed is under State and Federal Supervision and is periodically Tuberculin Tested. These herds are within a short distance of Sherburne and Norwich. Good Roads and splendid railroad facilities.

Dan E. Anderson Norwich
Menzo A. Brooker
South New Berlin
Mrs. Maud Dwight
South Otselic



THIS GREAT DAIRY COW

is Vandercamp Segis Aggie Jewel the dam of our junior herdsire

KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP

who is also a son of King of the Ormsbys. She was by the noted sire and show bull Judge Segis, and has a number of large records. In 7 days she produced 29.37 lb. butter, 53.6 lb. milk, and in a year 21,110.5 lb. milk, 904.32 lb. butter.

Let us sell you some cows, heifers or a young bull from our Accredited Holstein dairy herd.

A. L. BOWELL & SON
Thompson, Susquehanna Co. Pa.

INFECTIOUS ABORTION IN CATTLE

IMPORTANCE

No disease of cattle in this country causes a heavier loss to the dairy and beef industries than does bovine abortion. Many owners of dairy herds have been forced out of business on account of Bang abortion disease and its sequelae. The loss in Pennsylvania is roughly estimated at considerably more than \$5,000,000.00 annually. This is based on the estimated milk loss alone. Calf loss and loss of beef herds are not estimated.

Herds of cattle are efficient to a greater or lesser extent from several standpoints, from a breeding standpoint and from the standpoints of milk and beef production. Herds free from Bang abortion disease have been known to show an average breeding efficiency of 100 per cent over a number of years. Herds free from the disease usually range between 90 and 100 per cent efficient from a breeding standpoint. Herds extensively infected from a breeding standpoint usually fall below 60 per cent efficient and seldom go above 75 per cent either from a breeding or milk production standpoint. Herds showing a low efficiency must sustain a rather enormous annual loss and in a very few years the loss has amounted to more than the value of the herd.

DIAGNOSIS

The history of the herd and the individual animal history are valuable aids in establishing a diagnosis of bovine infectious abortion, but in order to definitely establish the diagnosis requires that the Bacillus Bang be found by microscopic or cultural study or that specific laboratory methods of study be used, for example, serological tests.

Most all herds to which cattle have been added from unknown sources or from sources where it is not known they are free from bovine infectious abortion, are likely to be infected with Bang abortion disease. To establish a diagnosis of the presence of this disease in such a herd requires only that all animals in the herd be subjected to a blood test for bovine infectious abortion.

A number of the smaller herds at least in Pennsylvania are free from infection with Bang bacillus and in these herds the owners should aim to practice a system of herd management which will keep them free. This system of herd management must require the practice of the principles of disease prevention.

TREATMENT

No successful method of treating infected animals has yet been discovered.

During our course of study of this disease in Pennsylvania over a period of at least 25 years, sufficient and possibly too much recognition has been given proposed remedies or cures, vaccines, preventives, etc. We have given place for trial of the carbolic acid method of treating pregnant cows, the methylene blue treatment, and have seen tried many of the other supposed remedies. There are still a few breeders who are willing to in-

crease the maintenance expense of their herds in useless and possibly harmful concoctions which are purchased at comparatively high costs. Veterinarians should properly advise their clients as to the possible outcome after such remedies have been used.

Wonderful advancement undoubtedly will have been made when some agent has been discovered which will destroy abortion infection in the carrier cow. It is very likely that when this use of some agent is discovered it will not be by some person who has no conception of the nature of animal diseases as has been the case with many of the proposed remedies.

Money which has already been expended by breeders in trying out useless remedies would, if it were available, establish and properly equip a research institute suitable for a concentrated study of this disease.—M. F. Barnes, Bulletin, Penna. Dept. of Agriculture.

BOOTLEGGING IN NEW YORK

In these dry times, we are reading and hearing a great deal about "bootleggers" the term usually applies to that class of law-breakers that deal in wet goods with a "kick."

Down in little old New York there is a class of "bootleggers" that deal in milk. The New York Health authorities announce a campaign to "exterminate milk bootleggers" who it says are exposing children to the danger of tuberculosis.

Speaking before the Good Government Club at the Astor Hotel, Health Commissioner Louis I. Harris said he planned to devote the entire month of March to rounding up the milk "bootleggers."

"There is a small group of dealers in milk and cream which is being 'bootlegged' into the city from forbidden areas which constitute a source of poison and danger to our children" he told the members of the Club.

A STEP FORWARD

Authorities in charge of the Vocational School in the Helena Valley, Montana, have authorized the selling of the Guernsey herd numbering over 150 head now owned by the school and the purchasing of a herd of Holsteins. The sale of the Guernseys is to be handled through the Purchasing Department and likewise the purchasing of the new herd will be done by that Department. It is evident that the authorities in charge of the school are convinced that for practical dairy purposes, the Holstein cow is the most profitable.

KICKING COW

The following advertisement appeared a while ago in a California newspaper:

"For Sale—One large, red-and-white cow, three-eighths mule and five-eighths wildcat. She usually goes on a visit every summer, but is at present attached to her home by means of a log chain. To any person wishing to buy her, I will throw in the chain and a sledge hammer. Would be delighted to sell this cow to some citizen of San Diego who thinks he can whip Mexico single-handed."



SHOWY AND A PRODUCER

She is a daughter of our noted senior herdsire and show bull GRAND CHAMPION SEGIS 2D, whose six nearest dams average 32.07 lb. butter in 7-day official test.

These herds of 120 purebred Dairy Holsteins are under State and Federal Supervision, and are noted for Health, Type and Production.

Anything you buy here is bound to make good for you.

L. N. MACK & SON FLOYD E. MACK
Montrose, Penna.

If You Want Fresh Cows, Springers, Heifers or Young Bulls

BRED IN THE PURPLE, you can secure them in Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania, from the following breeders and dairymen whose establishments are within easy driving distance of Tunkhannock, Thompson, or Montrose. You are invited to inspect these herds and make your own selection.

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MANGELS

England's production of mangels for stock feeding aggregates an immense tonnage, and the production per acre in favorable soil in many cases reaches an almost incredible weight. The record mangel grown when lifted weighed 56 pounds—a size never reached by any grower in the United States.

PRUNING

Every dairy farm should be provided with an orchard and a sufficient number of small fruit trees and grape vines to supply the family needs and many times it is profitable to go into this line of farming more extensively.

Pruning work is very important in maintaining a small fruit garden. It should be done every year in early spring before any growth begins. Currant and gooseberry bushes are relieved of all old and unproductive canes by cutting the entire cane out. The one-year-old cane should be thinned out until only four or five of the most vigorous ones are left. The canes of all brambles (raspberries, blackberries, etc.) die after producing one crop of fruit the second summer, therefore all canes which have fruited should be removed. The young one-year-old canes are thinned out leaving the strongest and most vigorous. They should be left about 6 or 8 inches apart with red raspberries and about 6 or 8 to each hill of blackcaps or blackberries. The one-year-old canes which are left should be cut back about one-third of their length. Grapes require severe pruning for best results. Nine-tenths of all the wood which grew the preceding season is removed leaving only enough one-year-old wood to make 40 to 60 buds. The grape produces its fruit on current season growth of wood from last year's buds only. This one-year-old wood is usually saved in the form of four long canes of about 12 buds each. Grapes may be pruned in the fall of the year, in fact, where the vines are laid down and covered with soil for winter protection, fall pruning is necessary.

PACKING ICE

The secret in preserving ice for summer use is not so much what kind of building the ice is stored in as how it is packed. Storage of ice for summer use is simpler than is generally believed. A properly constructed ice house is desirable but any building affording protection from wind and rain may be used. Proper packing is more important than the design of the house. The two important factors are the packing material and the ice block.

Sawdust is a satisfactory packing material. Straw may likewise be used. However, the thickness of straw used around the sides, top and bottom of the ice block must be greater than in instances where sawdust is used. In buildings of frame walls of a single thickness it requires 18 inches of sawdust around the sides, top and bottom of the ice block. Twelve to 14 inches of sawdust will do for houses having double walls with a dead air space. Keep the ice cakes close together and on edge if you want the ice to keep well. Smooth the surface of each tier of cakes with an adz or ax, forcing the chips between any cracks that may remain. Place the next tier of cakes on the first, and so on until the house has been filled. The entire ice block will tend to freeze together as one huge cake.

NO BUTTERFAT LOST

Mr. Lippert S. Ellis, of the Department of Agricultural Economy, College of Agriculture, Madison, Wisconsin, states that some time ago a Mr. Winter Echolt asked him if it is possible to strain out any butterfat from the milk of a high testing cow by the use of cotton pads which are commonly used in straining milk.

Mr. Ellis states, "I could not answer this question or could the members of the dairy department here answer it, since, as far as they knew, nothing had ever been done to determine whether or not there could be a loss of butterfat in this way."

"L. C. Thompson of the Dairy Department, however, said that he would have some tests made so that a very definite answer could be given to the question. I secured some cotton pads from the Wisconsin Butter and Cheese company which were used in the experiment. Two high testing Jersey, Guernsey, and Holstein cows were selected and their milk strained after several milkings. One of the cows of each breed was at a very early stage in her lactation period, while the other one was seven or eight months along in the lactation period.

"The milk from these cows was tested by the Babcock test both before and after straining through the cotton pads. In no case was there any difference in the test after straining. This certainly shows that there can be no loss of butterfat by the use of cotton strainer pads."

ALWAYS IN POLITICS

This world of course has all kinds—'twould be a monotonous old world if there were not all kinds. There's Farmer Lowden, for instance, there are a few like him—and the few is plenty. At present there is a large suspicion that he is sparring for a presidential nomination a few years hence. He is evidently posing for the farmer vote, and refers to himself as a farmer. Some twenty-three years ago Farmer Lowden entered politics. From that day to this Farmer Lowden has been either an office holder or a candidate for office. We met the man when he was first a candidate for governor of Illinois. At that time he was very solicitous for the vote of the livestock market interests in Chicago. To-day he is one of those who is ready to tear down the oldest, best and safest livestock market system ever known to the world.—Sioux City Live Stock Record.

The University of Michigan has been asked by farm leaders to shorten its medical course from six to four years, in the hopes that students would then feel that they could afford to practice their profession in rural communities.

Union county, Kentucky, is the first county in all the country to be without a scrub bull. This county has also reduced the number of grade bulls from twenty-two to four.

AN EDITOR'S OPINION

The following is an editorial which appeared in the *Nebraska Farmer*. We believe that the editor's opinion as expressed below voices the sentiment of the majority of American farmers, but possibly not the politicians that wear farmer's badges or spread a little manure on their boots with a long handle broom to make it appear that they have been in a cow stable. We sometimes think that the American people would be better governed if their legislative bodies were like century plants and blossomed once in a hundred years:

GET US RIGHT

"Because we have not delivered ourselves, body and breeches, to the theory of lifting the farmer into a realm of greater prosperity by legislative fiat, we would not have any one believe that we are opposed to any practical plan of legislation or organization that seems sound. Surely, no one could be more immediately benefited by an improved agricultural condition than we. But we expect to continue in business for quite some time, and we regard it incumbent upon us to judge problems like this from what the ultimate result will be rather than by what is promised to-day.

"If we evince limited confidence in what the government will do, it is because we know how little the government has found it possible to do for the farmer in the past. Nor is this saying that an honest effort has not been made. We would have the government do everything it possibly can, particularly in maintaining a fair equality of opportunity among all classes. To that end, our service is pledged, and we will not be found opposing any practical plan by which the inequities that plague agriculture may be removed and kept out."

GOAT'S MILK

The impression seems to prevail that the milk of goats is much richer than that of cows.

Perhaps it is true that the milk of common or native goats is usually richer than average cow's milk. This does not seem to be true when the milk from does of our higher producing milk breeds of goats is considered. The milk of eight common New Mexico does at the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts has averaged 5.25 per cent in fat content almost the same as average milk from Jersey cows. The average test of milk from cows of the Jersey breed is about 5.35 per cent. Milk from eighteen half blood Toggenburg does has averaged 4 per cent in fat content or about the same as milk from Ayrshire cows. Milk from eight three-fourths blood Toggenburg does has averaged 3.54 per cent fat content, about one-tenth percent higher than milk from average Holstein cows. Milk from the one seven-eighths blood Toggenburg doe whose record has been compiled tested 3.09 per cent fat. This seven-eighths blood doe produced 1,108 pounds of milk during her first lactation period as compared with

an average production by her native great granddam of 339.6 pounds of milk during her first two lactation periods, a great increase in amount of milk but a decrease in test. These figures show a decrease in the richness of the milk with each successive generation as the percentage of Toggenburg blood increased. It should be pointed out that inbreeding has been practiced with these goats and that all the grade does are daughters of the same buck. This means that the seven-eighths blood doe is the offspring resulting from using the same buck to produce three successive generations. As other sires are used the results may be somewhat different.

WARM WATER FOR COWS

Unfortunately, milch cows are not equipped to convert ice water directly into ice cream. The water must be warmed to the temperature of the cow's body by the hay and grain in her stomach before it is of any use to her body. The feed in a cow's stomach is high-priced fuel to be used in warming ice water. Wood, cobs, or even coal in a tank heater would be much cheaper fuel. A cover over the tank will save fuel in the heater.

Milk is almost seven-eighths water. Therefore, the milch cow needs much more water than she will drink from a tank of ice water. It is the comfortable, contented, well-fed and well-watered cow that makes the greatest profit.—*Maryland Farmer*.

FARM POPULATION OF STATE DECLINED 10,000 LAST YEAR

Farm population in New York, including entire families, declined from 733,000 to 723,000 during 1925, according to figures made public by G. F. Warren, of the New York State College of Agriculture. Mr. Warren drew his statistics from a survey of 4,384 farms.

During the year ending February 1, 1926, about 30,000 men and boys left farming to take up other work and about 12,500 left other occupations to go to farming.

"At the present time," the report says, "there are only about 25,800 hired men on farms compared with 26,700 a year ago and with 77,000 in 1916. Farmers are more and more getting their work done by the use of mechanical power such as tractors, trucks, etc., and by exchanging work with their neighbors."

THE FORMULA OF SUCCESS

For the formula of success one must go to the author or lecturer who himself is usually not a conspicuous success, but who claims to know what the necessary ingredients are. The successful man can rarely tell anything of importance. "A few strong instincts, a few plain rules," as Emerson says, mingled with opportunity and bound together with fidelity, that is about the extent that words can go.—*Dearborn Independent*.

A BURIED TALENT

In 1806 a twenty-dollar gold piece was put into the cornerstone of a certain church. If that building is demolished next year the church will have twenty dollars. But if that gold piece had been drawing interest at six per cent ever since it was put into the cornerstone the church would have next year \$40,960, on the principle that money at compound interest at that rate doubles in eleven years. All of which may remind some folks of a certain parable.

The first cow testing association in the United States was that organized at Newaygo County, Michigan, in 1905. Since then there has been a fairly constant growth until 1925 shows a tally of 732 cow-testing associations with excellent prospects of the number doubling within the next three years.—*Farm and Dairy*.

Mapleway Herd



PROFIT PRODUCERS

Big, handsome, wide-hipped, square uddered cows compose our herd which is ACCREDITED and has been established

FORTY-THREE YEARS

We have furnished foundation stock and new blood for many good herds. We will be pleased to serve YOU.

MILLER BROTHERS

Clarks Summit
Lackawanna County, Penna.

WANTED

A Breeder of Holsteins

to use this space, every issue, for a full year. The cost is *surprisingly low* and you will be telling your message, *twice-a-month* to the thousands of buyers who read

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Men who are building herds for Production and Profit.

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Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

POULTRY

FANCY POULTRY—30 varieties. Catalogue free. HERMAN BLUMER, BERGER, MO.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, toms \$8, hens \$6. KATHERINE ORR, Dodge Center, Minn.

FOR SALE, Pure Buff Cochins Bantams. Pullets \$3, Cockerels \$4. WYCHWOOD FARM, Box 884, STAMFORD, CONN.

JERSEY BLACK GIANT COCKERELS, farm grown, hatching eggs in season. THREE MAPLES, CLYDE, OHIO.

WHITE FACED BLACK SPANISH cockerels and pullets for sale. FLOYD RINEHART, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

CHOICE MAMMOTH BRONZE Turkeys from Boston winners. ELSIE HALLOCK, Washington Depot, Conn.

PEAFOWL, Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, Wild Geese, Ducks. Free circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

PUREBRED GIANT BRONZE turkeys—Eggs, 50c; poult, \$1. Satisfaction guaranteed. ALVIN ENLOW, CORYDON, INDIANA.



BLACKHEAD IN TURKEYS—Turkey raisers send for my free booklet on Blackhead. Address. J. M. KELSCH, LOCKPORT, N. Y.

S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS—Range raised and from high producing stock, \$3.00. WESTWOOD POULTRY FARM, Westwood, N. J.

ENGLISH LEGHORN BABY CHICKS—State accredited. Arrival guaranteed; \$13.00 per hundred. MILLION SMILES LEGHORN FARM, Pierce City, Mo.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Gold Bank strain, from extra heavy stock, toms, 20-22 lbs., \$15; one tom, lighter, \$10. Mrs. A. M. ANSTEAD, Adams, N. Y.

CERTIFIED CHICKS—Leghorns, 12c; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Minorcas, 13c. Thirty breeds, 100 eggs, \$5.00; breeders, \$1.25. CONTINENTAL HATCHERY, YORK, PA.

OUR WYCKOFF and Dan Young S. C. White Leghorn chicks mature quickly and lay when egg prices are high. \$21 per 100. Discount if ordered now for April and May delivery. ADAM SEABURY, SAVVILLE, L. I.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN BABY CHICKS, from hens on our farm. Blood tested and trapezoided, also chicks four other breeds; order early, don't delay. Send for catalog. WALTHALLA POULTRY FARM, Box H. B., Noblesville, Ind.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Parent stock from one of best poultry farms in N. H. Laid 30% all winter not forced, many birds laying 20 and 25 eggs per month, trapezoided. Healthy and vigorous. ELMVALE POULTRY FARM, R. D. 3. Derry Village, N. H.

POULTRY

PREMIUM BUFF ROCK COCKERELS. EDGEWOOD FARM, Ballston Lake, N. Y.

BLUE ANDALUSIAN, Buff Leghorn, Buff Rock eggs, \$1.50 per setting. Standard breeders bred for egg production. DISABLED VETERAN POULTRY FARM, Benham, Indiana.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS from my own breeding stock; nothing but two- and three-year-old hens used in matings, with young, vigorous cockerels; ready for delivery after February 10. Price, \$22 per 100. Order now; 20% deposit books order, and assures delivery date. J. F. WINEKE, Reisterstown, Md.

CHESTER COUNTY BABY CHICKS

Black and White Leghorns\$10 per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds\$12 per 100
White and Silver Wyandottes\$13 per 100
Jersey Giants\$22 per 100
larger Lots Cheaper. 1,000 chick orders a specialty.

GEORGE S. CULLEN,

Box H ELKVIEW, PA.

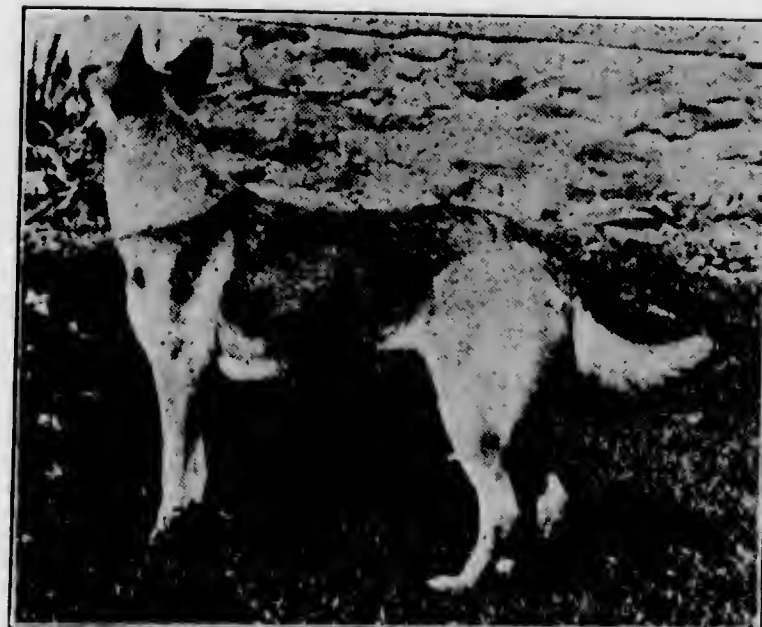
DOGS

SHEPHERD PUPS—Guaranteed from heel working stock. FAIR OAKS FARM, NORWOOD, MINN.

PUREBRED NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES. Beautiful Specimens. Specially priced. Write Mr. ALFRED GREGGSON, Foolsland, Ill.

CHOICE COLLIE PUPPIES—Handsome, intelligent. NORRIDGEWOCK FARM, NORTH STONINGTON, CONN.

PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIE PUPS, Shomout strain, males \$15.00. GEORGE GORANS, BENSON, MINN.



PEDIGREED AIRDALE PUPPIES—eight weeks old, sound, healthy stock, priced right. SUPERIOR KENNELS, PINCONNING, MICH.

FOR SALE—Collie pups, 4 months' old, from heel driving parents, \$15.00. JOHN C. RADY, Oakfield, Wis.

ENGLISH COLLIE PUPS—Every one guaranteed imported into U. S. A. Shipped C. O. D. Males and spayed females \$15.00. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, POPE MILLS, N. Y.

DOGS

FOR SALE—German Police Pups, five months old, from imported stock. The kind that is bred for business. O. B. LIBBY, WARREN, MAINE.

GERMAN POLICE PUPS, pedigreed. Females only; color, wolf gray; three months' old; beauties, \$15 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Also male Airdales at \$10. OLIVE HALL, Hampton, Conn.

POLICE AND RED CROSS PUPPIES, family running as the German Stock Dogs, priced very reasonable considering breeding. GEO. RAUCH, Catskill Mountain Stock Farm, Freehold, Greene County, N. Y.

DAHLIAS—WHITE ESKIMO dogs, pedigreed, \$15 to \$25. Dahlias, 25, \$2; 75, \$5; not labeled, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$3; labeled all different varieties. Perennial Phlox mixed, 15, \$1; 50, \$2. TUCKAHOE DAHLIA GARDENS, Denton, Maryland.

BEAUTIFUL PUREBRED NEWFOUNDLAND female, 9 mo. old, black with white collar. A real companion for children. Also little puppies. Mrs. OLIVE CARMONY, MANILLA, IND.



LIVE STOCK

FOR SALE Registered Percheron Stallion, good one. C. J. BULGRIEN, Snover, Mich.

DUROC BOARS—Club winners. Great Orion Sensation blood. RALPH WILSON & DAUGHTERS, Bloomville, Ohio.

CANARIES

FOR SALE—Canaries, guaranteed, \$8. All kinds cage birds. GEORGE T. FOSTER, 427 2d Street, Greenport, L. I., N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

HONEY—Amber, guaranteed pure, best in the land, 5 lb. pail, postpaid 3d zone, \$1.10. B. J. DENTON, DANVILLE, N. Y.

DELICIOUS WHITE HONEY for sale. 60 lb. can boxed, 13 cents per lb. F. O. B. Lodi. WM. HABERMAN, Lodi, Wis.

CEMETERY MEMORIALS from Vermont marble and granite. Reduced prices. Artistic designs. Send for our new catalogue.

THE TEMPLE BROTHERS, RUTLAND, VERMONT.

LIME AND FERTILIZER SPREADER that will do good work. Made to attach to any farm cart or wagon, \$15. J. S. GREENLEAF, Anson, Maine.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

FANCY VERMONT MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP. Try it. E. S. KELLEY, Orleans, Vt.

UNLEACHED HARDWOOD ASHES improves meadows, pastures, orchards, wheat, oats, corn, lawns, flower gardens. Free Circular. Agents wanted. GEORGE STEVENS, PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Grow your own Dairy Feed. Sow the famous "Genesee Valley" mixture. Flax Seed, Canada Peas, Spring Wheat, Oats and Barley. Yields fifty to seventy bushels per acre. Makes a balanced ration with clover hay or bean pods. Send for sample, information and price delivered your station. Livonia Seed & Produce Co., Livonia, N. Y.

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CHOICE 1925 LESPEDEZA SEED. Free samples. RED OAK FARM, Covington, Tenn.

ALFALFA and all kinds of hay. Ask for delivered prices. HARRY D. GATES COMPANY, Jackson, Michigan.

GLADIOLUS—Write for free catalog and money saving plan. MARY-LEA GARDENS, Fairmount, Indiana.

ALPHA BARLEY, VICTORY OATS. Write for samples and prices. C. J. BALDRIDGE, Homestead Farm, Kendaia, Seneca Co., N. Y.

GLADIOLI—Very choice improved mixture, large No. 1 bulbs, \$1.50 per 100; planting stock, \$6.00 per 1,000. P. D. WHITE, North Attleboro, Mass.

ALFALFA SEED 95% pure, \$7.50 per bushel; hulled white sweet clover, 95% pure \$5.00 per bushel. Track here; Sacks free. GEO. BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

COSSACK & GRIMM'S ALFALFA SEED, hardest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, S. D.

FIFTEEN DAHLIAS, ALL DIFFERENT, \$1.25; 20 hardy chrysanthemums, \$1.25; 10 very large selected chrysanthemums, \$1.25. Mrs. J. C. SIMMONS, ROUTE 5, ROANOKE, VA.

PEDIGREED BLUE HUBBARD SQUASH SEEDS. Our own growing; from squashes selected as to shape, color, size and texture; \$3.50 per pound; five pounds for fifteen dollars, postpaid. C. E. & H. W. HATHAWAY, Portsmouth, R. I.

EXPERT PRUNING at minimum rates. A Valuable Service to the General Farmer, or the Specialist. It pays to have your pruning done right. ROBERT E. HUNTLEY, Fruit and Shade Tree Service. No Pembroke, Massachusetts. References: Plymouth County Extension Service, Brockton, Mass. M. A. C. Extension Service. Pomology, Dept., Amherst.

HIS SON WAS SMART

"Yes," said the busy barber, never too busy to talk, "my son is smart, I tell you. He won't work steady but he learns quick. I sent him to high school and he learned so fast that at the end of the first year the superintendent told him he need not attend any more. Then I got him into the army. He enlisted for three years but learned so fast he didn't have to stay but two years. It says right on his discharge papers, 'For good of the service.'" —Forbes Magazine.

PLAN SHORT COURSE IN FEEDING DAIRY CATTLE

H. R. Shoemaker, of the agricultural department of the Middletown, Md., High School, has just announced the second short course in dairying, to be held the first week in February. The course offered last winter met with the approval and support of the local farmers to such an extent that this year the work will be offered again. Last winter the instruction was given by local men. This year the agricultural teacher has been fortunate enough to secure the services of Dr. DeVoe Meade, head of the department of animal husbandry, University of Maryland. Dr. Meade will spend the entire week of February 1st to 6th in Middletown, and will hold classes each day from 1 to 3 o'clock. The classes will meet in the agricultural room at the high school.

This year the course will be devoted entirely to the subject, "Feeding Dairy Cattle." Dr. Meade is a specialist on this subject, and it is a rare opportunity indeed for the Frederick County farmers to have this chance of taking a short course under him. This will be the first time that the university has ever attempted to put on a short course anywhere but at College Park.—Maryland Farmer.

SUCCESSFUL DAIRYMEN

Comfortable stalls, plenty of pure air, and water from which the chill has been removed, are three factors in milk production that the farmer cannot afford to overlook in these days of high-priced feeds, labor and close competition. Pure air is essential to the health of the cow and the production of uncontaminated milk. Pure water in plentiful quantity is as essential as food. Cows require large quantities at regular intervals. The man who is keeping cows and neglecting these essentials of handling cannot complain if his profits are meager. It may be safely asserted that any man who is so unfortunately constituted that he has no natural sense of obligation to his animals, or pride in the appearance of his barn and premises, should, for business reasons, act along the lines recommended.—The Michigan Farmer.

GOING FROM HORSE HAY TO COW HAY

In the heart of the one-crop hay country of Rudyard, Chippewa County, Michigan, a new industry is growing rapidly and bids fair to replace the time-honored timothy hay. Last year, 1925, saw 150,000 golden dollars paid out to farmers in that district for golden butterfat by the Rudyard Creamery. This is equal to 7,500 acres of hay, cutting two tons (and Chippewa averages but little over a ton), and selling at \$10 per ton.

And that's not all—considerable cream from this district goes to the Soo and other points in the peninsula.

And still more—the cows producing this fat left considerable fertilizer on the farm, while the hay farms had none.

CLOVER HAY

Hay from the clovers, cut while yet in bloom, is one of the best roughages for dairy cows. By the use of clover hay—red, alsike, or crimson—the dairyman may reduce the amount of concentrates needed to supply a well-balanced ration. The relative value of red clover and alfalfa hay is a question which is often discussed. Alfalfa hay is considerably richer in digestible protein than red clover hay. On the other hand, it does not furnish quite as much net energy as clover. We might suppose, therefore, that alfalfa would be superior to clover when fed in a ration otherwise low in protein, but that it might show no superiority over clover when an abundance of protein is furnished by the other feeds in the ration.

Alfalfa hay was compared with red clover hay for dairy cows in four trials by Hayden at the Ohio Station. In these trials, on both the alfalfa and the clover rations the cows were allowed to consume as much feed as they would eat, instead of the amounts being kept the same for both lots. When fed alfalfa hay, the cows consumed 8 per cent more concentrates (corn and wheat bran), 9 per cent more corn silage, 11 per cent more corn stover, and 15 per cent more hay than when fed clover hay. The alfalfa hay therefore seemed to be a better appetizer than clover. The cows also yielded 9.3 per cent more milk and 7.5 per cent more butterfat on alfalfa than on clover, due either to the larger amount of feed eaten or to the fact that the alfalfa ration was better balanced, supplying more protein. On alfalfa the cows also maintained their weights slightly better.—Henry and Morrison.

According to the department of agriculture's calculations the total gross income from agricultural production in 1920 was somewhat over twelve and one-half billion dollars. In 1921 the gross income was slightly over nine billions, in 1922 about ten and one-third billions, in 1923 around eleven and one-fourth billions, in 1924 some twelve billions. It is, of course, too early before the crops are all sold or fed to estimate closely the 1925 income but indications are that it will not be far from the twelve-billion-dollar figure of the previous year, says Secretary Jardine.

High legal authority decided it would be against the law to read George Washington's recipe for home brew at a dinner given by the advocates of a more liberal administration of the prohibitory amendment. It is a good thing for Washington that he is not living to-day. If half that the investigators tell about him is true he would be in jail most of the time.

Hunter in Alabama looked down a rifle barrel. He will recover, but will never look the same again.

Reformer.—Yes, sir, the day is coming when every man will do as he likes—and if he don't, he'll be made to.

LOOK

Accredited Heifers at \$80 Each

Maple Grove Nora Marjorie Glista
Born Nov. 16, 1924.
Dam: Maple Grove Uneeda Ormsby Glista.
421.1 lb. milk, 16.86 lb. butter in 7 days as a heifer.

Maple Grove Uneeda Koningen Glista
Born Jan. 8, 1925.
Dam: Maple Grove Koningen Ormsby Glista.

Maple Grove Uneeda Ybma Glista
Born May 26, 1925.
Dam: Maple Grove Pontiac Betti.

Maple Grove Uneeda Nora Ybma Glista
Born June 12, 1925.
Dam: Maple Grove Maggie Spofford.
These four were sired by our junior sire.

Maple Grove Ybma Glista

Also Maple Grove Uneeda Mercedes Glista
Born Dec. 5, 1924.
Dam: Maple Grove Hesseltje Elgin.
Sire: CLEVER MODEL GLISTA, whose dam in the Cornell University herd made over 34 lb. butter in a week.

These heifers are bred right, built right, priced right and ARE right. They were raised in our ACCREDITED herd, and we live in Crawford County, one of Pennsylvania's three Modified Accredited Areas.

Special—To any buyer who will take the bunch we will make the price \$375, or just \$75 apiece.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

F. Jones, Mgr. Centerville, Pa., R. D. 4

Witmer's Consignment



ORMSBY SENSATION 3d 339429

I am consigning three females to the Dr. Jesse L. Lenker's sale on Monday, March 29th, two of them daughters of ORMSBY SENSATION 3d, my present herdsire.

They are the kind you will like. Good straight backs, square rumps, deep chests, square udders, long bodies and deep barrels.

My herd is ACCREDITED. You take no chances, either in Quality or Health.

S. T. WITMER

Hummelstown, Dauphin County, Pa.

I am consigning to the William S. Ker Dispersal Sale on Tuesday, March 23d, ten head of females and a bull, including five daughters of Lothian De Kol Korndyke, a great-grandson of King of the Pontiacs. Four milch cows; one 18-lb. 2-year-old; one 18-lb. 3-year-old and two daughters of Bonair Colantha Ormsby Champion, whose dam, Bonair Beechwood Ormsby 4th, held the world's record in ten months' test for both milk and butter in subdivision B.



BOILING SPRINGS SEGIS
One of the good cows in my herd.

The cows which I am consigning to this sale are representative of my herd.

I am short of help, overstocked, and must reduce my milking herd.

My herd for the past FIVE YEARS has averaged in Cow Testing Association work 12,640 lb. milk, 419.2 lb. fat. Last year they averaged 12,523 lb. milk, 423.3 lb. fat.

Boiling Springs Herd is ACCREDITED.

IVO V. OTTO

Carlisle, R. D. Cumberland County, Pa.

Complete Dispersal

44 Accredited Purebred Registered
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE 44

FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1926
at 9 o'clock.

Having rented our farm we are disposing of our entire herd, consisting of milch cows, heifers and a herdsire.

Our herd is one of the oldest in Washington County, Maryland, and has the reputation of being one of the most profitable producing herds.

We are also disposing of our dairy equipment consisting of a milking machine, cooler, cans and boiler.

The sale will start promptly at nine o'clock.

The herd is accredited and will be sold subject to the standard 60-day retest.

Auctioneer: Glenn R. Mead.

Sales Manager: S. R. Miller.

Write for catalog.

J. R. BROWN & SON

Gapland, Maryland

SUNSHINE DAIRY FARM

COMPLETE DISPERSAL

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1926

38 Purebred Holsteins :-: 12 Purebred Guernseys

Having sold my farm to the State of Pennsylvania as a hospital site for crippled children I am compelled to dispose of my entire herd consisting of fifty head of purebred registered Holsteins and Guernseys.



You are offered some of the best blood of the Holstein and Guernsey breeds. The animals are Young, Healthy, and in Fine Condition, and will do even better for you than they have done for me.



Free from Tuberculosis and on the Accredited List. Their Health vouched for by Federal and State Veterinary Authorities. The Holsteins are particularly large typy individuals, straight tops, wonderful capacity, evenly developed udders, and best of all these animals are right in their prime.

Last year this herd of 21 milkers averaged 9,671 lb. milk, 357.4 lb. butterfat in the Garden Spot Cow Testing Association.

Two of these Holsteins each produced over 500 lb. fat, and NINE exceeded 10,000 lb. milk, two producing over 14,000 lb. under working dairy conditions.

Everything must be sold, including my two herdsires:

KING PIEBE YORK PONTIAC COLONEL LYONS HARTJE SEGIS

Whose Brothers and Sisters Have Won High Honors at the pail and in the Show Ring.

AUCTIONEERS: Col. Glenn R. Mead, E. Aurora, N. Y.
R. B. Aldinger, Elizabethtown, Pa.

S. R. Miller, Sale Manager
Olweiler & Landis, Clerks

Terms of Sale: Cash, or nine months' time with a negotiable note with approved surety.

W. A. WITHERS,
Elizabethtown, Penna.

Lunch Will Be Served.

Vol. V MARRISBURG, PA., MARCH 22, 1926 No. 6

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



PART OF THE ACCREDITED HOLSTEIN DAIRY AT MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM
CENTERVILLE, CRAWFORD COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA



PINE RIDGE HERD



PEARL LOCKHART RELIANCE

882.10 lb. butter in 365 days in the Dairyman's Division as a senior four year-old, is the dam of our herdsire **KING RELIANCE LOCKHART VEEMAN**. Besides being a wonderful producer she is a show cow and was a first prize winner at the New York State Fair.

The five nearest dams of **KING RELIANCE LOCKHART VEEMAN** average 29.23 lb. butter in seven-day work. Let us sell you one of his sons or a few good cows and heifers bred to him.

This large herd, which has been established 16 years, is under State and Federal Supervision. The last test gave us a Clean Bill of Health.

DAN E. ANDERSON

R. D. No. 3

Norwich, N. Y.

Complete Dispersal

44 Accredited Purebred Registered 44
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE 44FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1926
at 9 o'clock.

Having rented our farm we are disposing of our entire herd, consisting of milch cows, heifers and a herdsire.

Our present herdsire is a show bull. His sire is U. S. S. H. Willard Teehee Segis, the best bull ever owned at the U. S. Soldier Home, Brookland, D. C. His dam made a record of 19,307 lb. milk and 706 lb. butter in a year under ordinary dairy conditions.

Most of the females in the herd are sired by a son of Sir Inka Prilly Segis, a grandson of Cornucopia Korndyke Pontiac, his dam as a senior four-year-old produced 17,341.50 lb. milk and 785.22 lb. butter.

We will sell all kinds of farming implements and our dairy equipment consisting of a milking machine, cooler, cans and boiler. Horses, hogs and poultry will also be sold.

The sale will start promptly at nine o'clock. The herd is accredited and will be sold subject to the standard 60-day retest.

Auctioneer: Glenn R. Mead.
Sales Manager: S. R. Miller.

Write for catalog.

J. R. BROWN & SON
Capland, MarylandH. J. COOVER DISPERSAL SALE
25 REGISTERED AND GRADE 25
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE 25

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1926, at 12 o'clock

I am offering my entire dairy herd consisting of 15 purebred Holsteins, 9 grades and 2 grade Guernseys also my herdsire, Huntsdale Quality Echo, a bull whose two nearest dams averaged 30 lb. butter.

2 Daughters of Lothian De Kol Korndyke, a great-grandson of King of the Pontiacs. He now heads the Pennsylvania State College herd.

6 Daughters of Boiling Springs King Segis De Kol, a 27-lb. bull.

3 Daughters of Bonair Colantha Ormsby Champion. His dam, Bonair Beechwood Ormsby 4th, held the world's record in ten months test for both milk and butter in subdivision B. Her milk record has only been beaten by a few pounds.

2 Grade Guernsey cows, one with a Cow Testing Association record of 9,000 lb. of milk, 415 lb. fat.

The females are young, typy individuals that will develop into wonderful animals at maturity.

This herd made a good showing in Cow Testing Association work.

I am also offering 100 head of Purebred Duroc Jersey hogs, 10 bred sows and gilts.

My farm is located at Dillsburg, midway between Harrisburg and York on the improved highway.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision and sold subject to the standard 60-day retest.

Terms of Sale: Cash, or ten months' time with approved surety.

S. R. MILLER (Pedigree Director) Chambersburg, Penna.

Send for catalog.

H. J. COOVER

Dillsburg,

Pennsylvania



Type and Quality

From this picture you get an idea of the character of the younger members of our herd, many of which are granddaughters of the noted CLARA CLOTHILDE LYONS, 639.8 lb. milk in a week, who averaged 79.8 lb. milk a day for three months and produced 20,771.2 lb. milk, 723.40 lb. butter in ten months AS A TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFER.

Let us sell You a few. Herd Accredited.

FRED B. KEENEY

Wyoming Co.

Laceyville, Pa.

The
Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. V

HARRISBURG, PA., MARCH 22, 1926

No. 6

Wisconsin Farmer Pioneer in Purebred
HolsteinsEstablished Herd Thirty-Five Years Ago. Now Has Prize Black and Whites
By J. H. LEWIS

IN a great dairy state like Wisconsin, there are many fine herds of dairy cattle of all breeds. In Holsteins, there is no exception to this rule, and the Brace herd, one of the finest in the state, is taking on a big contract. Therefore the burden of the proof is on the writer, and I propose to verify with expert testimony the truth of this claim.

Away down in the extreme Southeast corner of Richland County, Wisconsin, near the bucolic little settlement of Lone Rock, is found the farm of H. A. Brace and sons, owners of an outstanding herd of purebred Holsteins. Pere Brace started his herd in 1892. It can be said truthfully that he was one of the first in the Badger State to pioneer in Holsteins, and he has been in this branch of farming for at least thirty-five years.

H. A. Brace made a good start—the kind that honors the profession. He has been doing that self-same thing ever since as shown by the records kept on the farm. He started official testing in 1914 and in 1916 when Cow Testing Associations became recognized as essential to advanced dairy farming, he became a member of an Association and has tested continuously since that time. In 1925, the herd averaged over 300 lb. butter-fat.

With the advantage that comes from experience, over a term of years, more attention was given to type and conformation, with the result that the Brace herd is not only valuable from the standpoint of production, but is a herd of big show characteristics and has taken many blue ribbons and prizes. The Braces began showing in 1922, and in addition to the prize winners at many County Fairs, they have bred and developed blue ribbon winners at the Wisconsin State Fair, and grand

champions at nearly all of the important County Fairs in the State.

The work of art unerringly reflects the fine touch of the master's hand. Mr. Brace and his two sons, Charles C. and Donald O., both graduates of the University of Wisconsin, have had a great regard for the dignity of their calling and the breed of cattle they love so well and have been solicitous for the health of their herd, testing every year for tuberculosis with never a reactor in the Brace herd.

Since the Braces are highly respected members of their community, and the writer profits by their example, it may be said here in passing that we are making good headway in the matter of proving our case, and that is that we have under discussion a really great herd, and a really great pioneer dairy farmer.

The herd at present consists of 75 head of purebred Holsteins, reflecting in eminent degree the Colantha and Ormsby strains. The present herdsire is North Star Champion 334744, born November 20, 1920. North Star is a 30-lb. bull, a paternal brother to Johanna Bonheur Champion 2nd, one of the breed's greatest show bulls having won 25 Grand Championships at important Dairy Shows and State Fairs, including the National in 1918. He is sired by Johanna Bonheur Champion whose get won second prize at the Minnesota State Fair in 1923. His progeny have been excellent show ring winners from coast to coast. He is out of one of the best daughters of the famous show bull, Sarcastic Lad and by one of the good sons of Colantha 4th's Johanna (1247.82) the only cow who ever held all world's butter records from one day to one year.

His dam is one of the best daughters of the noted



NORTH STAR CHAMPION



OLSEN COLD SPRING DUTCH



DOROTHY EGLER MERCEDES

old "Butterfat" sire, Sir Clyde. She made her record of 30.48 lb. butter at ten years of age and continued making high records up to the advanced age of 14 years. She has five good year records and has 6 A. R. O. daughters with good records.

Many of the best cows in the Brace herd are daughters of their former herdsire, Dutchland Creamelle Schuilling Boy, a son of Dutchland Creamelle Korn-dyke Lad, and from a 30-lb. daughter of Colantha Johanna Lad.

The Brace men are modest business people. In addition to their fine Holstein ranch, in the valley of the Wisconsin River at one of its most fertile and picturesque points, they are interested in the State Bank at Lone Rock, where H. A. Brace, the father, has been cashier since the establishment of the bank in 1900. They live on the farm where they have a beautiful home. Here the chief adornment is the mother who was honored by the University of Wisconsin, being the third woman of the State to receive this eminent honor.

Write a better book, preach a better sermon, make a better mouse trap and the world will make a beaten path to your doorstep. The Braces are not given to boasting, rather they honor the homely old motto, "actions speak louder than words" and so it has come to



H. A. BRACE AND SONS

pass after all these years that they and their fine Holsteins are becoming widely known for some have been shipped as far away as the Central American states, while only very recently three good daughters of North Star Champion were selected for the dairy herd at the University of Minnesota.

The Brace dairy farm is primarily a breeding establishment, as every animal in their herd is their own breeding. A promising sire is Sir Pietertje Ormsby Korn-dyke 12th, who was first prize Junior Yearling Bull at the Wisconsin State Fair in 1923. In the grand galaxy of butterfat producers in the herd are some remarkably fine cows, Dorothy Egges Mercedes being one of the greatest show cows in the herd. She was a member of the winning Wisconsin State herd at the National Dairy Show in 1924. Ormsby Bianca Mercedes is another eminent cow of outstanding dairy type. She was Grand Champion at the Janesville, Madison, Fond du Lac and Chippewa Falls Fairs, first at the Green County Fair at Monroe, and at the Fairs

at Richland Center and at Watertown. Another very charming Brace Holstein belle is Olson Cold Spring Dutch, one of the daughters of Dutchland Creamelle Schuilling Boy. Still another is Cold Spring Rosy, with a record as a junior two-year-old of 528.4 lbs. milk and 25.81 lbs. butter.

There are a score of very promising youngsters coming up on the Brace farm, in which affection and interest is centered by the father and sons. Good breeding, good feeding and care, peaceful and comfortable surroundings all combine to return true dairy type and temperament. There is harmony in the very atmosphere there because hard work has been a virtue, and coupled with it is intelligent effort well directed by two young men who are fond of their home, devoted to their parents and are self-respecting, loyal citizens of the community.

During the many years that the Brace herd has been assembled the owners have never lost sight of the necessity of economical milk production as an important factor of making the dairy and breeding operations successful.

With a profitable dairy, a clean bill of health, well grown and well bred cattle, they have been able to continue their business in a modest yet very profitable way and have supplied herdsires and foundation females to go into the best dairy herds in the State of Wisconsin.

The profit on the sale of increased stock has more than rewarded the proprietors of Brace Farm for the extra care and diligence which is necessary in any business to insure success.

Avian Tuberculosis

STATE and federal employees, investigating tuberculosis of poultry, found one township in which 52 per cent of the flocks were infected. If all of the townships in that county are infected to the same degree, it is estimated that there is an annual loss of 50,000 birds, valued at \$40,000, in that county. This is a staggering total, and while it is true that some sections will show a much smaller loss, nevertheless Indiana pays annually a crushing penalty for neglecting this disease.

The *Guide* has long believed that farmers are "asleep at the switch" as regards avian tuberculosis, and this report confirms our belief. A business that returns upwards of \$60,000,000 a year to our farmers is deserving of more attention and protection than it is now receiving.

If a hen "goes light," and particularly if lameness develops, she should be immediately killed and posted. Yellowish white spots (lesions) on the liver and spleen, and often on the intestines, constitute certain evidence of tuberculosis. When it appears in a flock, every bird should be handled and any that look sickly or that are thin in flesh should be killed, posted and buried, and the houses and yards should be carefully cleaned and disinfected. Where infection is at all extensive in a flock, all fowls should be sold, the premises disinfected, and new stock brought in only after a reasonable time has passed.—*Exchange*.

The W. A. Withers Dispersal Sale

BEAUTIFUL weather and a large crowd of people favored the W. A. Withers' Dispersal Sale, held March 17, 1926. The Sunshine Dairy had led the Garden Spot Cow Testing Association for the past year, and the buyers felt sure that they were getting first-class dairy cattle that had not been ruined in making forced records.

The cattle were in fine condition and they brought very good prices, the forty-one Holsteins bringing a total of \$6,895.00, and the twelve Guernseys sold for \$2,200.00. The sixteen Holsteins of milking age brought a total of \$3,730.00 or an average of \$233.12. The two herdsires, both two-year-old bulls, brought \$175.00 and \$190.00, and a yearling son of King Piebe



TAKEN AT WITHERS' DISPERSAL SALE

of York 20th, a former herdsire, brought \$110.00. Seven Holstein females born in 1925 averaged \$136.42 each, and the real young heifer calves averaged \$43.33 each.

The top price of the sale, \$355.00, was paid for Q-Dale Ruby Veeman Korn-dyke a beautiful six-year-old granddaughter of Pontiac Korn-dyke. As a four-year-old she produced 14,936 pounds of milk, 650 pounds of butter in the Garden Spot Cow Testing Association. Mr. John M. Hertzler, of Elverson, Penna., was her purchaser and he certainly got a real bargain.

Mr. Hertzler also purchased Q-Dale Belva Lyons Sylvia, a nice four-year-old granddaughter of King Echo Sylvia Model who was sired by Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, her dam being a granddaughter of Pontiac Korn-dyke. Burke Fancy De Kol Segis was another good heifer purchased by Mr. Hertzler. As a two-year-old she produced nearly 10,000 lbs. milk in C. T. A. work. At \$230.00 she was a rare bargain.

The second highest price of the sale, \$325.00, was paid for Dijkstra Segis Creamelle, a good granddaughter of Dutchland Creamelle Korn-dyke Lad. Her dam made over 12,000 lbs. milk in a year in C. T. A. work as an eight-year-old, she being a daughter of the noted sire, King Hengerveld Hartje. Mr. N. S. Bardwell, of Millerstown, Pa., was her purchaser. He took three head at an average price of \$263.

The leading herdsire, King Piebe York Pontiac, a line bred son of King Piebe of York, was a real bargain. He is not quite three years of age and bids

fair to become a great sire. Mr. L. R. Valentine purchased him for \$175.

The junior herdsire, Colonel Lyons Hartje Segis, a two-year-old line bred grandson of Colonel Joh Lyons brought \$190. Mr. Abram H. Martin, of Mount Joy, was his purchaser, and he surely obtained a great herdsire.

Sunshine Piebe Pender, a yearling son of King Piebe of York 20th was purchased by H. M. Focht, Pine Forge, Pa., for \$160. He is a real bull and will make Mr. Focht a very good herdsire. He represents one of the outstanding families in Mr. Withers' herd. His dam, Dijkstra Hengerveld Pender, with over 12,000 lbs. milk in a year in C. T. A. work, sold in the sale as a nine-year-old for \$230, and his half sister, Dijkstra Segis Creamelle, brought \$325, the second highest price of the sale.

Glenn R. Mead, the auctioneer, and S. R. Miller, the pedigree director, conducted the sale in a very efficient and pleasing manner.

Below is a list of the animals selling for \$200 or over, with the names and addresses of their purchasers:

Q-Dale Ruby Veeman Korn-dyke—John H. Hertzler, Elverson, Pa. \$355
Q-Dale Emma Johanna Korn-dyke—John H. Winslow, Vineland, N. J. 275
Q-Dale Bernice Hengerveld—Earl G. Burbaker, Elizabethtown, Pa. 275
Q-Dale Belle Pontiac Korn-dyke—Elmer R. Kreider, Lancaster, Pa. 220
Dijkstra Hengerveld Pender—N. S. Bardwell, Millerstown, Pa. 230
Mary Lyons Hartje—Wm. D. Lenker, Harrisburg, Pa. 250
Belle Lyons Keystone—Dr. M. Z. Gearhart, Reading, Pa. 290
De Kol Aaggie Eleneta—Elmer R. Kreider, Lancaster, Pa. 275
Lyons Lady Hartje Hengerveld—John H. Winslow, Vineland, N. J. 200
Alma Segis De Kol Fancy—James H. Hatz, Harrisburg, Pa. 230
Burke Fancy De Kol Segis—John M. Hertzler, Elverson, Pa. 230
Dijkstra Segis Creamelle—N. S. Bardwell, Millerstown, Pa. 325
Q-Dale Belva Lyons Sylvia—John M. Hertzler, Elverson, Pa. 295
Creamelle Belle Concordia—B. F. Sheesley, Harrisburg, Pa. 275
Muriel Segis Lyons—Elmer Eichelberger, Lewisburg, Pa. 205

A Lykens Valley Leader

ONE of the leading farmers and Holstein breeders in Lykens Valley, Penna., is Mr. Aaron Erdman.

Mr. Erdman is a real progressive and energetic sort of a fellow. He is active in Farm Bureau work and a member of the Board.

His herd of Holsteins is entered in the local Cow Testing Association and is doing very creditable work.



KING KORNDYKE CROWN DE KOL

Mr. Erdman, being particularly desirous of obtaining a herdsire of proven quality, was in attendance at the Withers Dispersal at Elizabethtown on March 17th.

The accompanying picture shows Mr. Erdman with his former herdsire King Korn-dyke Crown De Kol.

Why Always Look for Trouble in the Feed Bag

BY GEORGE LESLIE

THIS article is not on commercial feeds, as such; but it is on what may with justice be termed the obsession farmers have as to mixed feeds being responsible for about every thing that happens in a herd where they are used. As there is nothing gained by telling what is wrong with an idea unless we also give some help in righting it, we shall endeavor to set out the real reasons for the various difficulties which are usually blamed on feeds.

Time was within the memory of those who have passed the forties in their life span, when commercial mixed feeds were frowned upon by the majority of Agricultural Colleges; and any person of acknowledged authority on good feeding practice who spoke a good word for a manufactured ration risked severe criticism—and generally got it. Public commendation of a mixed feed was looked upon as most reprehensible.

It has come to pass, however, that within the last few years a number of the Agricultural Colleges have executed an "about face" movement mentally, and eminent "Profs" who had formerly nothing but black looks and disparaging words for commercial mixtures have found that they can view the same sort of products with affection and respect, and praise them in articles and speeches when made by their formulas and under their inspection. This change of the position of mixed feeds makes possible an article such as the one we are writing, which is why we refer to it.

In our many years of work among dairy herds we have found in innumerable instances that the men who feed cows blame the ration for almost everything in the way of illness among them, bad flavors or odors in milk, loss of butterfat in the test, failure in churning, ropy milk, and so forth and so on.

Seldom is this so if the man mixes his own ration on the barn floor from several feeds, part bought from his feed man and part grown on his own farm. But if he buys a commercial feed, and any mischance befalls in his work, his first thought is likely to be "It's the feed," especially if he has not been using it long. It seems not to occur to him that in the bought feed he has very much the same things as were in his own home-mixed ration, which often is a fact. Wheat bran, wheat middlings, corn gluten, linseed oil meal, cottonseed meal, hominy or cornmeal, beet pulp, oats, barley, cocoanut or peanut meal or feed, alfalfa meal are present in the best known manufactured feeds, though not all of them in any one feed. Being about all there is in the line of so-called standard feeding materials, the farmer is not, in any feed he chooses to buy, getting what will differ radically from what he might mix for himself. In fact, his own selection is not likely to be, in the majority of cases, as well adapted to the actual requirements of his herd—in materials, balance and uniformity—as a high class commercial mixture would be.

Even so, let a few caked udders show up in a herd where a commercial ration is being used, perhaps for

the first time, or some cows fail to breed, or the Babcock returns from the creamery show a lowered test, or two or three cows scour badly, or the herd yield drops appreciably—it's the feed! Apparently all the ills that dairy cattle can possibly suffer and all the damage that milk or butter can sustain rise out of the untied mouth of a feed bag, as in the old-time fairy tale the terrible Djinn rose out of the neck of a bottle to spread disaster.

A case in point: In Ohio a prosperous dairy farmer has a fine herd of registered cattle which are extra good producers. He had, in the winter begun to use a manufactured feed after making his own ration for years. In the early spring his best cow, a heavy milker and a real show cow too, suddenly went off her feed, her udder caked up badly and inside of a week she died. Being a man of intelligence, he did not decide off hand that the mixed feed was to blame, but at the same time, not being able to figure out a direct cause for the cow's illness he had a strong doubt in his mind as to whether the feed had not something to do with it. We happened to be visiting his farm, and in the course of our conversation he told us about the death of his favorite cow and asked our opinion. Several questions brought out the following facts.

A very heavy milker, the cow was being fed 1 lb. of grain to 2 lb. of milk, although she was in only two months: her owner had gone to town on a very windy, cold day and she was left out in the barnyard by the herdsman until late in the afternoon. The next day the cow began to go off feed. Here was a plain case, first of over stimulation of the udder by too much grain and impaired digestion from the same cause, both of which lowered the cow's resistance to the chill she got from standing in the cold wind for some hours. The result was an attack of severe indigestion and garget, which was no more than could have been expected and was in no way the fault of the kind of feed used.

In Pennsylvania, a dairyman had his herd scour badly in the winter and his neighbors told him "It must be that boughten feed you use." He had never before used a commercial ration and thought that might be the cause. Talking about it to the neighbor from whom he had bought quite a lot of hay, he learned that the same trouble had developed in that man's herd also, and they examined the hay, which was found to show considerable mold. Both quit using the hay and the scours stopped, although the same commercial ration was continued in the first herd.

The Blacks had bought a new rug of glaring design. The Browns came to call, and were loud in their praises of it. The next morning little John Brown, aged 6, appeared at the Black home, and asked to see the rug. Surprised, but somewhat flattered that a small boy should desire to admire her new possession, Mrs. Black led him into the living room. John gravely walked about the room and critically surveyed the rug. "Huh!" he finally grunted, "it don't make me sick."

The Dr. Lenker Dispersal

THE Dr. Jesse L. Lenker complete dispersal sale, offers the Holstein breeders an exceptional opportunity to acquire some outstanding animals from the standpoint of breeding, show type and confirmation. One of the outstanding animals in the Lenker herd is Willowdell Bernadette Ormsby 923839. This great



DR. JESSE L. LENKER

cow shows wonderful dairy type and milk producing qualities. She has just recently dropped a heifer calf sired by Ormsby Sensation 3d and is ready to go into any dairy and make her new owner some real money. Willowdell Bernadette Ormsby is exceptionally well bred, having 50 per cent the same breeding as Blacres Sesame Korndyke 503429, the recently announced Michigan State Champion with a record of 41.58 lb. butter,

745.9 lb. milk in 7 days and 168.35 lb butter, 2,962.3 lb. milk in 30 days. Willowdell Bernadette Ormsby was sired by Cornucopia Ormsby Lad 144370, 30 A. R. O. daughters—23 from 20 to 31 lb. Her grandsire, on her dam's side, is Colantha Denver Champion 207238, 27 A. R. O. daughters, 17 from 20 to 41 lb. This animal should be one of the "toppers" at the Dr. Lenker dispersal.

Blacres Sesame Korndyke, the Michigan State Champion, is sired by Colantha Denver Champion and her grandsire, on her dam's side is Cornucopia Ormsby Lad.

Another very well bred and promising individual is Lenkerbrook Pontiac Spofford 820381. She is just springing, as her photograph will show, and has every prospect of developing a very beautiful udder, well shaped and well placed teats with the quarters evenly developed.



LENKERBROOK PONTIAC SPOFFORD 820381



LENKERBROOK HECTOR MEG 466598



WILLOWDELL BERNADETTE ORMSBY 923839

Colantha Meg 680700. He has a straight top, square hips, deep body and broad chest, showing outstanding qualities of a good dairy bull. His daughters, while none of them are in milk, are developing into excellent individuals with straight tops, well sprung ribs and in every way are very promising young heifers.

We are including a snapshot of two of the heifers. You will notice they have straight tops and deep bodies, which is characteristic of their sire.

In the Lenker dispersal will be sold, thirteen head of bred heifers and two young service bulls consigned by the Bonnymead Farms. At the time of the Bonnymead herd dispersal last Spring, these animals were not offered for sale on account of their age and further, because Mr. Billett, the manager, felt that inasmuch as they had an abundance of good pasture and alfalfa hay, he could further develop them. The fifteen head consigned by Bonnymead Farms were bred and raised on the place, being direct descendants of the old established herd that was maintained over a quarter of a century.

Mr. S. T. Witmer, a close personal friend of Dr. Lenker and one of the well-known and established breeders in central Pennsylvania, is consigning four animals, three of them daughters of Ormsby Sensa-



TWO HEIFERS IN THE LENKER HERD

tion 3d. The Witmer consignment is an exceptionally good one.

With the Witmer consignment, one of the features of the Dr. Lenker sale will be the Ormsby Sensation 3d breeding, as eight of his daughters will be in the sale and other females are bred to him.

Ormsby Sensation 3d is a wonderfully well bred animal as well as a show animal and his daughters have proven his real worth as a sire.

Those who are interested in securing the best from healthy herds should attend the Dr. Lenker dispersal.

The application of electricity to agriculture, particularly for irrigation and drainage is being extensively developed in some sections of Japan.

Good food, sunshine and fresh air are mighty fighters against disease.

Why One Registry Association?

THE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is now paying indemnity for purebred Hereford cattle registered in two Registry Associations, one of which is The American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association with offices at Des Moines, Iowa, and the other The American Polled Hereford Breeders' Association with offices at Kansas City, Mo.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is also paying indemnity for Shorthorn cattle registered in three Associations, representing The Polled Durham (or Shorthorn) Breeders' Association with offices at Greenville, Ohio; The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association with offices at Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., and the American Shorthorn Cattle Club with offices at Orangeville, Ohio.

If the Hereford Breed of Cattle is divided into two classes for the purpose of registration, one class with horns and one class without horns, and permit each class to register in either Association, and further, if the Shorthorn breed is divided into three classes for the purpose of registration, one class registering Polled Durhams or Shorthorns, the second class registering those that produce milk, and the third class registering those that are kept for beef purposes, then it is equally fair, honest, right and just, that the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle, if they so desire, should have the right to form two or more Registry Associations, representing the Holstein-Friesian breed.

One Registry Association to be managed and controlled by millionaires and politicians that would make it possible for this class of breeders to put forth an organized effort to promote their hobby and speculation without over-taxing, interfering, or discrediting the interests of the real breeders and dairymen.

The second Registry Association to be managed and controlled by real breeders, operated on sound legitimate principles with a business management, making it possible for the real dairymen to maintain the purity of the blood of the animals which they breed, and receive this service at the least possible cost.

The new Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Incorporated, is the beginning of a great constructive movement within the Holstein-Friesian Fraternity that is destined to place the purebred cattle industry on a sound legitimate basis and to keep the speculators in the background, and we have every reason to believe, that the example set by the new Holstein-Friesian Registry Association will be followed by Registry Associations of other breeds.

Tank Cars and Dairying

DISPATCHES from Miami, Florida, announce the arrival there on February 20th, of the first carload of Wisconsin milk shipped in the new "tank cars." As most of our readers know, the tank car is, in effect, a huge thermos bottle mounted on a railway car, which makes it possible to maintain milk in a sweet and palatable condition while transporting it over long distances.

It is reported that the cargo of the Miami-bound car was loaded in at a temperature of 35 degrees, and unloaded at Miami after a three-day trip of 1,800

miles, at 36 degrees. The initial trip resulted so satisfactorily to all concerned that plans are under way to put ten such cars in service in order to insure the city of Miami of a daily supply of 3,000 gallons of Wisconsin milk.

The successful operation of this enterprise ushers in a new era in long distance transportation of milk, and it presages shifts and changes in the market milk business that will vitally affect all producers in the so-called "fluid milk" area. These dairymen, laboring under the disadvantages of high-priced land and labor, and faced with the necessity of buying large quantities of feed, will probably be thrown into direct competition with farmers on cheaper lands possibly 200 to 300 miles from the large consuming centers, in sections where all production costs are relatively low. What the result will be, no man can say, but it is certain that adjustments and realignments of major importance will be made during the next 10 years.—*Indiana Farmers' Guide.*

Looking For Good Holsteins



JOHN T. KEPHART AND BLAIR TEMPLETON, TYRONE, PA.

SNAPPED at the W. A. Withers' Dispersal Sale at Elizabethtown, Penna.

Mr. Templeton is desirous of building up a milking herd of Holsteins of outstanding type and producing qualities and from Accredited herds only.

A Hot Springs woman was charged with assaulting a collector when he called at her house. When asked by the magistrate for an explanation, she replied: "Well, he shouldn't have called after it was dark. I thought it was my husband."

Mack and Mack

PENNSYLVANIA is noted for its good herds of Holstein cattle, two of the leading herds in the great State being owned in Susquehanna County by L. M. Mack & Son and Floyd E. Mack, of Montrose, Pa. For the past 10 years the Mack brothers have been striving to build up herds of outstanding qualities and a visit to their great herds convinces a person that they have succeeded to a marked degree.

In 1916 they purchased Grand Champion Segis 2d from Mr. E. C. Brill, of Stewartville, New Jersey. Grand Champion Segis 2d was a son of Belle Segis Korndyke, a beautiful daughter of King Segis Cham-

dam of Colonel Joh Lyons average 30 lb. of butter in seven days. His older daughters are very good individuals and wonderful producers and his calves from the daughters of Grand Champion Segis 2d give promise to become wonderful dairy animals.

Another bull in the Mack herds, who is bound to produce wonderful results, is King Rag Apple Plum Copia, a bull formerly owned by G. S. and F. R. Howard, of Maplerich Farm, Springville, Pa. He is one of the strongest Lyons bred Pontiac Korndyke bulls in service to-day, carrying 34 1/4% of the blood of that famous sire.

The dam of King Rag Apple Plum Copia was De Kol Plum Copia, one of the famous cows of the Holstein-Friesian breed. As a five-year-old, she produced 30.47 pounds of butter and 668 pounds of milk in seven days; in thirty days she produced 2,769.40 pounds of milk and 120.63 pounds of butter; as a six-year-old she produced 33.26 pounds of butter and 579.40 pounds of milk in seven days. She was a cow of show quality, weighing a ton. One of her sons sold for \$5,300 to a prominent Illinois breeder.

The Mack brothers run their farms as a business proposition and not as a playgame. If their cows do



DAUGHTERS OF GRAND CHAMPION SEGIS 2D

pion who in turn was sired by King Segis De Kol Korndyke who was a noted son of King Segis and Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d.

At the time they purchased Grand Champion Segis 2d his dam had a 16-lb. two-year-old record. Not long after she made a record of 37 lbs. of butter in seven days as a four-year-old and was sold for \$5,000. Naturally, a bull of his quality and breeding would be expected to sire animals of superior type and producing



SOME OF L. N. MACK'S HEIFERS

ability and in these two important respects he has not been a disappointment. He was bred to all kinds of cows and almost invariably his daughters were better than their dams, both in individuality and producing ability.

To find a bull to mate with the daughters of Grand Champion Segis 2d was rather a difficult problem to solve, and after considerable time spent in searching for a suitable bull, the Mack brothers purchased Colonel Joh Lyons, a bull of outstanding type and superior breeding, he being a son of the noted King Joh and a 33-lb. daughter of King Lyons. The thirty nearest



CATTLE BARN AT F. E. MACK'S

not produce milk at a profit they are sold to the butcher, consequently, you find the herds of exceptional quality. During the summer months they are turned out on pasture and receive very little grain, but even under these economical conditions they produce rich qualities of milk. During the winter they receive plenty of corn silage, clover hay, and a moderate quantity of grain and are milked with milking machines which the Macks personally handle, and in the herd of approximately sixty milking cows, there is not one cow with a defective udder, which proves that a milking machine is successful if properly handled.

Two Irishmen were excavating for a proposed building, when an interested spectator inquired: "How is it, Pat, although you and Mike started work together, he has a bigger pile of dirt than you?" "Shure," was the quick retort, "he's digging a bigger hole."

The country uses 131,000,000 hides a year for shoes, automobile covers, gloves, suitcases, and the like, according to the Tanners Council of America.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

The Spring Wardrobe

IT IS with some hesitation that I begin to write on this always interesting subject of clothes. In glancing over the many articles on this subject, written for newspapers and general magazines, I am continually impressed by the fact that they are so wide of the mark. So often, they treat clothes suited only to the class of women who would never dream of depending upon such articles for information. Their assertions are often so vague, and their descriptions deal with such extravagant gowns, that the average woman cannot be benefited by them. Of course, the magazines devoted primarily to fashions are entirely different, and give accurate information which can be used in planning a wardrobe. But many women do not take such magazines, and depend upon the newspapers and general magazines for such advance information regarding the present and future styles.

However, to the normal woman, the subject of clothes is vastly interesting, and rightly so. It always seems as though there must be something wrong with the woman who is not interested in such a feminine subject, and it would seem wise to look into the mental or physical condition when any such are found. As we all know, there are women who go to the other extreme, allowing their love of dress and ornamentation to take precedence over many other more important and worth while things. However, we are sure that no such women are included among our readers. So, in an effort to have, at least, variety in this portion of our magazine, devoted to women and their interests, I am going to venture to record a few of the outstanding features of the fashions for the coming spring, hoping thus to be of help to some in deciding what to buy and wear.

THE NEW SPRING COAT

One of the first things to consider is, of course, the line or silhouette. To flare or not to flare, that is the question. With the accommodating flexibility of American fashions, this spring we may do either. Many of the coats worn by girls and small women flare at the bottom, but for those who prefer it, the straight-line is still in vogue, the favorite being the wrap-over, or coat which fastens over at one side, bringing the side lines straight, with a slight flare at the back. Fur is used extensively on the collar, and frequently down the front and at the cuff, but apparently it has entirely deserted the hem. The most popular new feature of this year's spring coat is the cape, used on both sport and dress models. When attached to the coat, the cape is usually a short one, coming to or a little below the normal waist line. For sport wear, coats of tweed often have cape sleeves. The separate cape is also very good, and may be short or long according to the preference of the wearer. The dress cape is usually quite long in the back, cut

with a ripple which shows the gay lining. Vying with the cape coat in popularity is the short coated suit, which has returned once more to favor, especially for young women. The skirts are quite short and pleated in some way, one having a choice of group pleats, box pleats, what we called last year, the "kick pleat" or one inverted at the center front. Some have the plain wrap-around skirt, which flares a little at the hem. The over blouses, worn with these suits may be of radium silk, crepe or broadcloth, and many of them are shaped a little at the normal waist line; a feature very becoming to the plump woman.

The ensemble suits are still good, which will interest those who bought one last year and wished to get another season's wear out of it. A new feature is the ensemble cape suit, treated much as is the coat ensemble, the lining of the cape matching the material of the dress. Still another novelty is the reversible coat, which is usually a combination of silk and one of the soft wool materials.

DRESSES

Dresses, of course, are governed somewhat by the styles in coats. Here, too, one has the choice between the flare and the straight-line. Regarding the latter, it must be said, however, that they are straight only when standing, for all the apparently straight-line gowns have pleats or godets somewhere, which permit the wearer to sit down without exposing a vast expanse of knee. What reams one might write on the subject of knees! A favorite this spring is the two-piece gown, the skirt of which is attached to a waist lining. So popular is this style, that the one piece dress, yet so dear to the feminine heart, often simulates the two piece, by a short gathered, pleated or circular skirt attached to the waist, the joining being covered by a wide belt or band of the material. The sleeves come in for considerable attention this spring. As usual, evening gowns have none, sport dresses have short ones, but almost all others are to the wrist or longer. There are three outstanding styles—the long narrow sleeve, the one with the large puff at the wrist and the two-piece, the puff being attached to the tight upper part at the elbow or a little below. No doubt, when warm weather comes, more of the comfortable elbow sleeves will be seen. In the revolving cycle of time, the basque dress is once more in public favor, many of these being seen where devotees of fashion gather. The skirt is usually rather short and full, and the sleeves long, if it is a day-time dress.

MATERIALS

Among the materials we find many old friends. For coats there are many soft wools which are designated by various trade names. Twills and tweeds are especially good, the latter being used for sport coats, while silk finds favor for dress wear. For dresses, the

A Real Breeder and His Cattle

TO FULLY appreciate what it means to develop a herd of top notch dairy cattle one must be a breeder himself. So many times we think that we have found just the right herdsire, but when his calves begin to arrive we discover that we have taken a long step backward with our breeding program, and it will take several years to reach the goal for which we have sought. We sometimes wonder just how we can go about it to build up a herd of the proper kind of cattle, after so many of the so-called prominent breeders have failed to accomplish anything worth while along the lines of type improvement and economical production.

Not long ago the writer had the privilege of visiting



THREE IN CONTENTMENT

Naturally, spring and summer bring the gay colors, but advance information is to the effect that white will be used more this season than for several years, also the combination of black and white. The pastel shades are very popular, pale shades of rose, blue, yellow, lavender and green having displaced the brighter, bolder colors which will be seen only in sport clothes. Black, by itself, is being seen often enough to be smart but seldom enough to be distinguished. And best of all, navy blue is back again stronger than ever.

TRIMMINGS

Just one word more, as the ministers say when starting out on their fourthly—and that about trimmings. There are a number of new touches that distinguish this year's spring gown. One of these is the gypsy girdle, worn a little below the normal waist line, fastened in front and usually made of silk, ribbon or dress material and caught with a buckle.

Embroidery is used a great deal, especially on sleeves which are given great prominence this year.

Practical women will be glad to know that pockets are "on" or "in" again, according as they are of the patch or set-in varieties. The separate tie is worn, tied around the neck with the ends falling in front, at the side, or a little to the rear.

Ribbons replace the flowers so long used for ornaments, velvet bows being especially good. Fringe is still worn, especially upon the more elaborate gowns, which also use sequins for embellishment. Polka dots of varying sizes ornament many of the new models, carrying us back a generation. Nor must we overlook, as we may have to look over, the jabot, in one form or another, one of the most popular trimming of the season.

Shoes and hose should have a paragraph, but that would be breaking our promise, we have more than used that one word more.

Milk is one of the richest of foods as regards lime and other minerals. I am glad it is being added to bread in the modern bakery. One way and another milk should be consumed in quantities by every household.—U. S. Senator Royal S. Copeland.

The most attractive filling station ever built is the dining room.

one of Susquehanna County's leading dairymen, Mr. A. R. Bush, who lives on a typical Susquehanna County Farm near Montrose, Pa. Mr. Bush keeps a herd of about thirty females of which about half are of milking age.

Most of the members of the herd are descendants of King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch who is a son of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje and Rag Apple Posch Pietertje, a wonderful individual daughter of Tobe Rag Apple Korndyke who formerly headed the B. F. Jones and G. F. and H. R. Decker herds. King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje hardly needs any introduction to the readers of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. His daughters have won high honors at the pail and in the show ring, and one of his granddaughters recently broke the world's record for butterfat production in the senior two-year-old class.

King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch is a bull of superior type and conformation, he was Grand Champion for three consecutive years at the Susquehanna County Fair, and his daughters show the same good type as their sire. Mr. Bush always has his dairy enrolled in a Cow Testing Association if possible, and his cows have made high records under ordinary dairy conditions. Many of the members of the herd have produced from 12,000 to 14,000 pounds of milk in a year, paying their owner a handsome profit above the cost of their feed and care.

There must be initiative and there must be consideration, but the two are not found at their best in the same person.

"Cookery flourishes in proportion to the intellectuality, stability, and refinement of the environment."—Jacques LeClerq.

Where Profitable Production is Paramount

WE OFTEN hear of a herd of Holsteins that has produced large quantities of milk, but in many cases the owner cannot show a profit from his herd, and without making a profit, how many dairymen can stay in business for any definite time? Many men starting in the purebred cattle business go out and buy a herd of cows that have high records and take them home expecting that they will keep right on producing from twenty to thirty thousand lbs. milk in a year, but when they put them on ordinary feed and just give them reasonably good care, they discover that they will produce approximately ten thousand pounds of milk per year, which is quite a lot of milk for any cow to produce.

A cow should produce 7,000 lb. milk before she pays her owner any profit above the cost of her feed and care, so when we hear of a herd that has averaged 11,950 lb. milk, and 392.9 lb. butterfat for the past seven years in Cow Testing Association work, we know that the owner of the herd is a good practical dairyman, and that he is making a substantial profit on his investment in cows and feed. Such a herd is not often found, but in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, we find such a herd owned by Mr. D. Q. Adams of Mifflintown.

Mr. Adams purchased his first purebred female in 1913, and in 1916 he purchased his first real foundation cow, Ridge Farm Carrie Korndyke Lilith, then a two-year-old. Under ordinary dairy conditions she produced 25,594 lb. butter from 597.5 lb. milk in 7 days in mature form. As a seven-year-old, she produced 23,802 lb. milk, 786.2 lb. fat in 365 days. During the fourth month of that lactation period, she averaged 80.6 lb. milk per day on twice a day milking.

For the five years that Ridge Farm Carrie Korndyke Lilith was entered in a C. T. A., she made a profit of \$1,068.28 or better than \$200 per year. She came naturally by her wonderful producing ability. Her sire, Lilith Pauline De Kol's Son, was one of the greatest bulls ever owned in Susquehanna County, Pa. He

was a son of Johanna Aaggies' Sarcastic Lad who in turn was a son of the noted St. Louis Fair Champion, Sarcastic Lad, who was not only a wonderful bull himself, but also the sire of some wonderful sons and daughters. Without doubt, his most noted son was the famous Colantha Johanna Lad. The dam of Lilith Pauline De Kol's Son was Lilith Pauline De Kol who held the world's record for seven day butter production for eight years. The first cow to beat her was her sister the famous 34-pound four-year-old heifer, Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline.

The dam of Ridge Farm Carrie Korndyke Lilith was Carrie Clothilde Korndyke, the foundation cow in Mr. H. G. Lakes famous Ridge Farm Herd. She came from some of the most famous families of the Holstein breed. Ridge Farm Carrie Korndyke Lilith died from milk fever in 1922. It was a severe loss to Mr. Adams but he was very fortunate in having three of her daughters and five of her granddaughters in his herd. Her sister, Pietje Pauline Lilith, produced 18,060 lb. milk, 578.1 lb. butter in a year in C. T. A. work.

Mr. Adams' foundation herdsire was Ridge Farm Champion Hengerveld, a grandson of Judge Hengerveld De Kol, who was one of the best sons of Hengerveld De Kol, the first Century Sire. The dam of Ridge Farm Champion Hengerveld was Ridge Farm Ester Pietje De Kol, a good granddaughter of Hengerveld De Kol.

The outstanding cow in Mr. Adams' herd is Carrie Korndyke Lilith, a daughter of Ridge Farm Champion Hengerveld and Ridge Farm Carrie Korndyke Lilith. As a junior three-year-old, she produced 24,328 lb. butter, 602.6 lb. milk in seven days, and as a junior two-year-old, she produced 15,072 lb. milk, 503.8 lb. fat in a year in C. T. A. work. During another lactation period, she produced 19,950 lb. milk, 608.1 lb. fat in the C. T. A., and for five consecutive years she produced an average of 17,565 lb. milk, and 532 lb. fat. She has two daughters and two sisters in the herd at the present time.

Winkje Princess De Kol is another good member of the Adams herd. She has a 23 lb. seven day record

Would Like to See Some One Evolve System for Improving Human Race

LUTHER BURBANK, on his seventy-seventh birthday, expects to live at least five years more and in that period do the most important work of his life, says the *Popular Science Monthly*. His wizardry in improving crop plants has enriched American farmers by millions of dollars, yet he believes that what he has done is merely the foundation of what he will be able to do in the twilight of life.

"Everything is yet to be done," he is quoted as saying to a writer for the magazine. "In the next five years I hope to produce plants with grains and fruits larger than any we have at present, with more varied flavors and colors, with better storing and shipping qualities, with more nutriment and less waste, and with every poisonous or injurious element eliminated."

Yet Mr. Burbank feels there is still more important work than his own to be done by some one else who can breed a finer human race.

"Inferior human beings cannot be treated as if they were inferior plants," he says. "But if civilization is to endure, some way must be found to produce more of the fit and fewer of the unfit. To-day we are little more than a field of wild weeds, in which, here and there, arises a superior type, the result of a fortunate and chance crossing rather than of intelligent selection."

Mr. Burbank said he believed "marriage of the physically, mentally and morally unfit should be prohibited."

He also re-expressed his belief that plants have minds, saying: "There is no great gulf between plant and animal life. I know that plants have minds—sub-conscious minds, but at any rate minds."

If a city child ever saw frost on a pumpkin he would think it was meringue.

Business is almost good enough when every man reports it good in every line but his.

made in connection with 565.1 lb. milk, and in C. T. A. work she produced 14,435 lb. milk and 517.5 lb. fat in a year.

During the past year, Mr. Adams had four two-year-old heifers who made exceptionally good C. T. A. records: Hengerveld Pender Joh, produced 12,048 lb. milk, 435.2 lb. fat; Segis Creamelle Lyons, produced 11,053 lb. milk and 393.1 lb. fat; Ridge Farm Daisy Potentate with 11,303 lb. milk and 350.4 lb. fat, and Princess Dijkstra Joh with 10,416 lb. milk and 317.4 lb. fat.

The present herdsire is King of the Abbekerks Changeling, a five-year-old son of Previous Abbekerk Changeling 2nd, a 20-lb. junior three-year-old daughter of King of the Changelings. King of the Changelings was sired by the famous King of the Pontiacs. The second dam, Previous Abbekerk Changeling was one of the many good daughters of Tidy Abbekerk Prince, a famous Century sire. There are ten daughters of King of the Abbekerks Changeling in the sale, and also three daughters of Pauline Korndyke Changeling Boy, a son of It Ruben Pontiac, who was sired by the noted bull, It and from a daughter of King of the Pontiacs.

Like a great many dairymen, Mr. Adams finds that the hard work on the farm coupled with the scarcity of competent help compels him to seek some other vocation, and as a consequence he has sold his beautiful farm of 144 acres. During a recent interview with Mr. Adams, he stated that he had been very successful in farming and dairy operations, and that at least 50% of his success he credited to Mrs. Adams. They have a beautiful home and two children, Jane who is five years of age, and Donald (Sonnie as they call him) aged nine months. The children are very bright and healthy and Mr. and Mrs. Adams say that Holstein milk makes up a large part of their diet.

In 1904 the estimated wealth of this country was \$107,000,000,000. In 1922 it was nearly \$321,000,000,000. The stock of money in the United States rose from \$2,803,000,000 in 1904 to \$8,746,000,000 in 1924.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

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Chenango is one of the four leading counties of New York State for number of Registered Holstein-Friesians. Every owner is a practical Breeder and Dairyman, and each herd here listed is under State and Federal Supervision and is periodically Tuberculin Tested. These herds are within a short distance of Sherburne and Norwich. Good Roads and splendid railroad facilities.

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For
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Safety of Self and Stock

Place a Polled Holstein Bull at the head of your herd. Prices and Quality are both right.

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Heifers and Heifer Calves.

My present herd of 60 purebreds is descended from Five Foundation Animals of choice Individuality and Large Producing Capacity.

Menzo A. Brooker

South New Berlin, R. D. 2

Chenango County, New York

Under State and Federal Supervision.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

R. A. BALDWIN, Associate Editor

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Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years \$1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

MARCH 22, 1926

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Who Are Holstein Breeders?

WHO are the Holstein breeders—the small group of wealthy men and speculators who are breeding Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle as a hobby, pastime or speculation and, whose names are constantly kept before the public by paid propagandists, or are the REAL HOLSTEIN BREEDERS the multitude of plain people who conduct their breeding and dairy business on an economical legitimate basis?

Are the REAL BREEDERS the men who are engaged in the dairy business and the breeding business as their sole means of support and livelihood; who own 90% of the Holstein cattle; who breed the best and from the returns of their herds provide food and clothing for their families and educate their children? Should this class of dairymen carry the title of the REAL BREEDERS of Holstein cattle or shall the badge of honor be pinned upon the counterfeit, who is merely making a plaything or gambling and speculating with what to the dairyman is a legitimate business?

We will be very frank in expressing our views upon the above subject and say that we believe the REAL BREEDER is the "LITTLE BREEDER ON THE HILLSIDE."

We invite correspondence, for publication, from the readers of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN upon this subject. Let us have your views.

How To Do It

THE following clipping from the Phoenix, Arizona, *Gazette* under March 3rd shows how the politicians in control of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America go about their *Whispering Campaigns* by "gum shoe" methods in trying to make it appear that the breeders generally are in favor of their extravagant way of doing things and are opposed to the constructive businesslike and efficient methods

which the breeders themselves through the new Registry Association have adopted:

"The Holstein-Friesian Club will meet at one o'clock Saturday afternoon in the County Agent's office in the basement of the Water Users' Building. The purposes of the meeting are to instruct delegates to the coming National Convention and to pass resolutions condemning the newly formed Registry Association."

It appears from the clipping that those who are instrumental in calling the meeting had a cut and dried program which they were trying to put over for someone. Possibly the Directors of the old Association have told them that their 50 cents on each transfer fee would be cut off if they did not call such a meeting and surely would be cut off if the new Association continued to thrive and prosper in the future as it has been doing since its organization.

We do not believe anyone is getting fooled as to the real source of the resolutions that have been passed by the so-called State Clubs or by editorials appearing in Agricultural and Dairy Publications that have been collecting advertising money from the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

Robbing the Pauper

MANY of the State Institutions that own Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle have been indulging in official test work.

Recently, in a preliminary report of official testing in the State of Maryland, issued under date of March 15th, sixteen of the twenty-one leading Holstein cows are from the herd of the Springfield State Hospital at Sykesville.

Anyone who is familiar with official test work realizes that the cost of making forced records exceeds many times the market value of the milk produced. The figures compiled at the Dixon Test Plant in Illinois, where thirty cows were kept on yearly test, conclusively proves that it is not profitable from the standpoint of economical milk production, to make official records. The result of the Illinois experiment showed that each of the thirty cows on test that produced on an average of over 22,000 lb. milk, lost their owner over \$441.00 each above the market value of their milk.

It is proper and right that a State Institution such as the Springfield State Hospital of Maryland and other similar institutions, should maintain a herd of dairy cattle for profitable and economical milk production but we believe that it is entirely wrong for the management of such institutions to waste the taxpayers' money in conducting a cow racing project. If any State wishes to experiment with dairy cattle, it has an Agricultural College and Experimental Station, supported by the taxpayers' money and manned by a corps of experts, to carry on the work.

The Directors of an Insane Asylum or Sanitarium should use the taxpayers' money to run the institution. To use the money for cow racing or horse racing would, in our judgment, be a misappropriation of the funds. If there is any experiments to be conducted with State owned herds, let it be at the Experimental Station or under the supervision of the Station.

Where Right Prevails

THE POLITICAL DEALING MILLIONAIRE ELEMENT has been successful in taking over the management of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and its over \$300,000 reserve fund, by depriving the members of their right to a direct vote. They who have formed, within the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, what may be likened to a Political Autocracy, are now calling upon the State and Federal Government to lend its assistance to maintain this autocracy by refusing to pay indemnity for purebred Holstein cattle registered in other Registry Associations.

The purpose and motive at the bottom of the efforts of the POLITICAL DEALING MILLIONAIRE ELEMENT to obtain control of the Holstein-Friesian Association and its reserve fund, is told by the fact that one of the first things they did, was to increase the transfer fee from 50 cents to \$1.50 to members, and from \$1.00 to \$3.00 to non-members. Further, that the Association's operating expenses increased by leaps and bounds.

Extravagance prevailed to such an extent that the Association has been operated, under the present management, at a loss for the years 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924 to the amount of over \$197,000.00. The loss for each of the above mentioned years by years is as follows:

In 1921 the Association was operated at a loss of	\$59,909.67
In 1922 the Association was operated at a loss of	39,530.56
In 1923 the Association was operated at a loss of	40,896.15
In 1924 the Association was operated at a loss of	56,830.63

Total loss for the above four years \$197,167.01

After the real breeders, who represent the best interests of 90% of the owners and breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle, organized a Registry Association on sound, economical, business principles to restore public confidence and prosperity to the Industry, and free the breeders from the tentacles of the Political Autocracy, the High-salaried political group registered a protest with the State and Federal Government, against the paying of indemnities for purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle registered in the new Association. After they had registered this protest, making false and misleading statements concerning the purpose of the new Association, they flooded the agricultural and dairy press and mails with propaganda, contending that what they had requested would be granted. The editorials that appeared in certain papers were so like in character they created suspicion as all coming from the same source.

Breeders of Holstein cattle and others, who believe that right and justice in all things should prevail, will be pleased to learn that this contemptible piece of trickery, which the Political management of the Holstein-Friesian Association was trying to pull over on the breeders and owners of Holstein-Friesian cattle, did not fall on fertile ground.

We are printing below a copy of a letter from the Attorney General of the State of Indiana, addressed to Hon. Andrew J. Hickey, Congressman, Washington, D. C., which we believe is not only a true and fair and unbiased analysis of the question of the State of Indiana to recognize the certificates issued by the new

Association in the matter of allotting increased indemnity for cattle slaughtered to prevent the spread of tuberculosis, but that it can be applied to all the States of the Federal governments:

State of Indiana
OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL
Indianapolis

February 17, 1926.

Hon. Andrew J. Hickey,
Congressman, House Office Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Andrew:

I am in position now to answer your letter of February 8th relative to the attitude of the state veterinarian toward the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

There is nothing in our law which makes the standing of such associations subject to approval of any state official, except, of course, this association being a foreign corporation should comply with the foreign corporation laws of Indiana concerning admission to do business in this state.

The only contact that the state veterinarian has with such associations and their work is in connection with the testing of cattle for tuberculosis. The practice is, that when an animal which is so registered is found to be tubercular, the certificate of registration is cancelled, so it cannot again be used. The veterinarian states that he would cancel certificates issued by this association the same as any other. The practice of the state veterinarian also includes the making of a report to the federal government on his work of testing cattle for tuberculosis, and when he does so in the case of cattle that are registered, he makes a copy of such certificate a part of the report. He states that he would treat certificates issued by this association the same as those issued by any other association.

The veterinarian informed me that he has heard rumors to the effect that if cattle were registered in the association in question and were found to be tubercular, and therefore would have to be slaughtered, that the owner of an animal so registered, would not be entitled to indemnity as he would be if the animal were registered in the other association which you named. There is of course no truth in this.

I believe this will answer your inquiry.

Very respectfully,
ARTHUR L. GILLIOM,
Attorney General.

ALG: LH

A Welcome Visitor

MR. HENRY FIELDEN, a noted cattleman from Telford, Pa., was a recent caller at our office. Mr. Fielden is now Mayor of Telford.

Mr. Fielden is the man who developed the famous Rock River Farms, Byron, Illinois, and Delchester Farms near Philadelphia. He and his father were among the pioneer breeders of Holsteins in Pennsylvania and he has been an active booster of all breeds of dairy cattle.

His son has charge of Beaver Dam Stock Farm at Montgomery, Orange County, New York.

No sharp contest has developed among scientists for the privilege of examining the brain of the winner in a beauty contest.

"Father," asked the young son, who was trying to make out an English lesson, "what is an idiom?"
"An idiom, my boy, is a woman idiot."



F. L. HOUGHTON
Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian
Association of America.

Who Are Opposed to Booging in Tubercular Cattle?

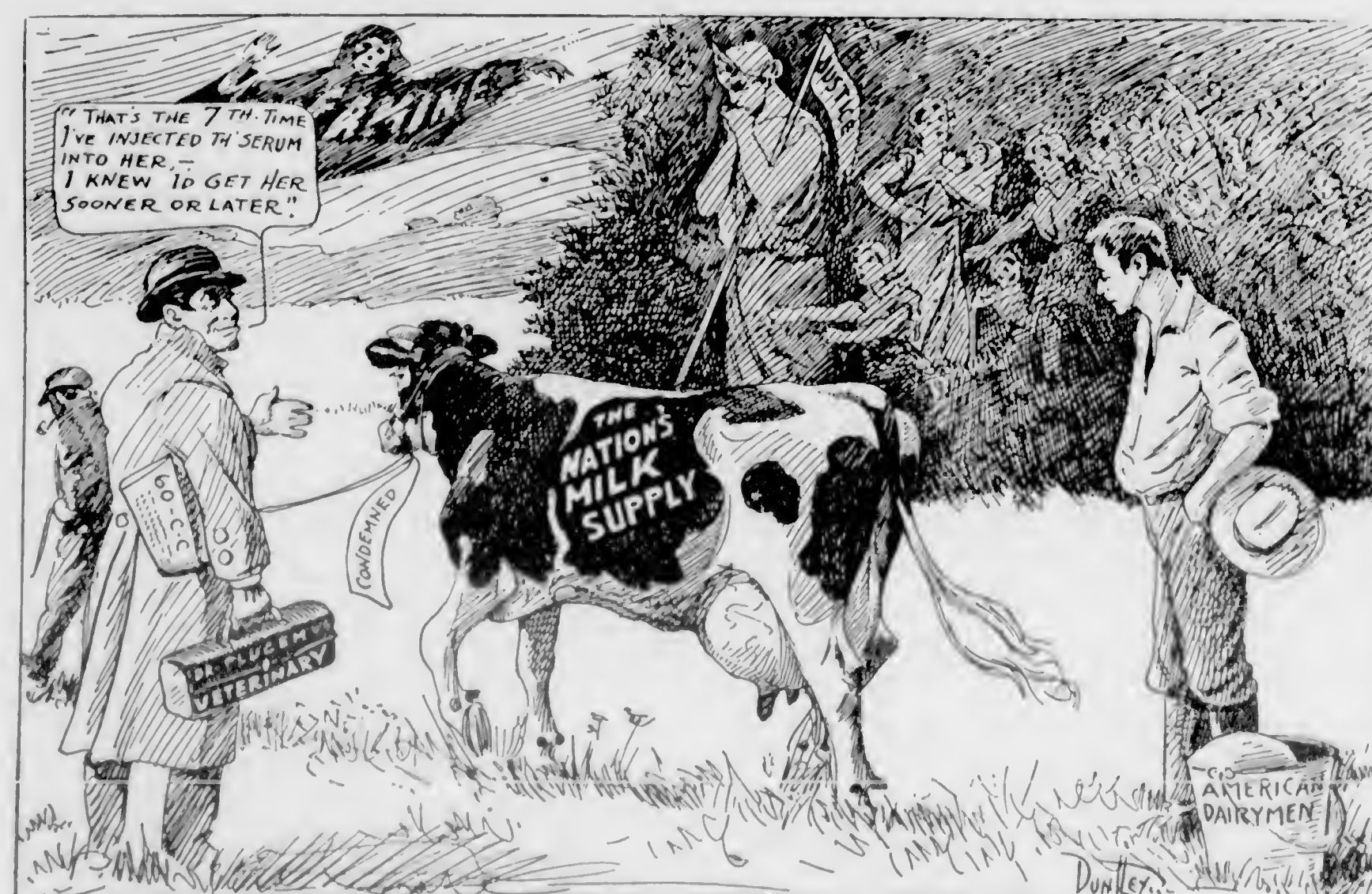
In Government Tuberculosis Eradication Work

What Is the Record of Secretary F. L. Houghton?

F. L. Houghton, Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, in his paper *The Holstein-Friesian Register*, has permitted or caused to be published ARTICLES, EDITORIALS and CARTOONS OPPOSING or RIDICULING TUBERCULOSIS ERADICATION WORK which the Government is promoting. We are herewith reproducing four of the many cartoons which have appeared in his publication. The articles are too voluminous to be printed in this limited space.



The Holstein-Friesian Register, Brattleboro, Vt.

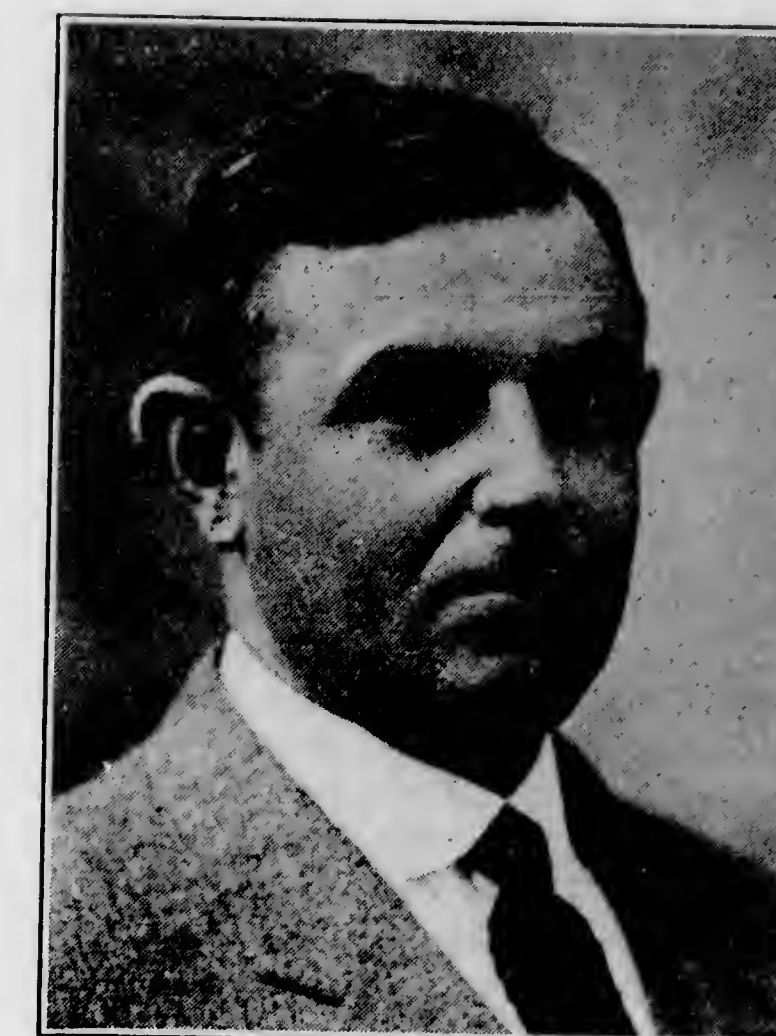


The Holstein-Friesian Register, Brattleboro, Vt.

We need not mention the part played by Mr. W. B. Barney's record as Dairy and Food Commissioner of Iowa before he was removed from that office. Mr. Barney employed by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America in its Experiment.



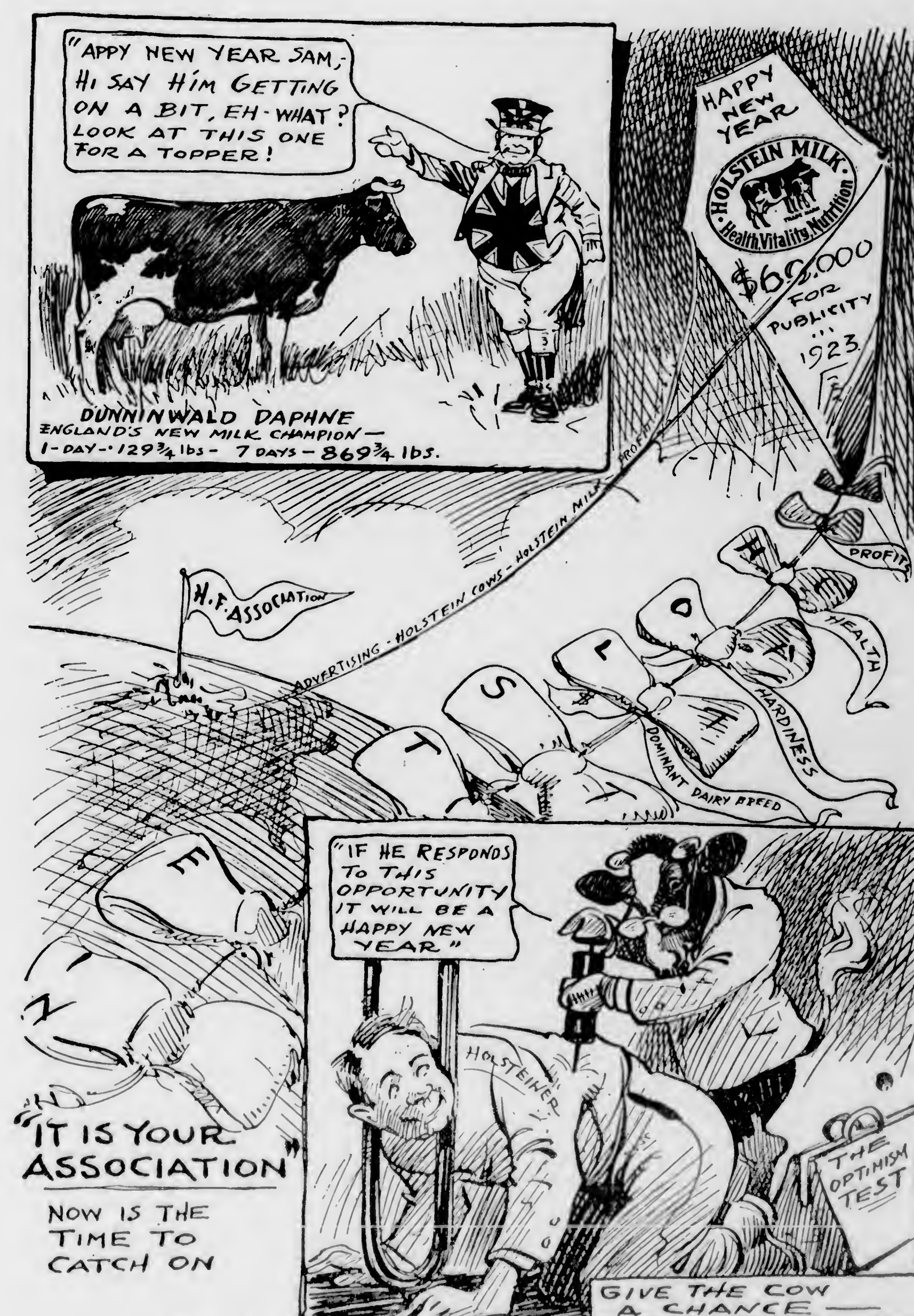
The Holstein-Friesian Register, Brattleboro, Vt.



HOWARD C. REYNOLDS
Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian
Registry Association, Inc.

What Is the Record of Secretary Howard C. Reynolds?

Howard C. Reynolds, Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., has been a life-long supporter of disease eradication work. He was one of the pioneers in getting the Federal Accredited plan in operation in the State of Pennsylvania, working with Dr. T. E. Munce, present State Veterinarian; Dr. Harry Church, Assistant State Veterinarian, and the late Dr. P. E. Quinn of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, in signing up the first herds on the State and Federal plan for the eradication of tuberculosis in the State of Pennsylvania.



The Holstein-Friesian Register, January 1, 1923.

SOME THINGS TO CONSIDER IN FEEDING DAIRY COWS

Feeds and feeding are important factors in making profits from dairy herds. Science has come to the aid of the dairyman and offers suggestions on feeding that will change loss into profit, if followed. Standing equal to breeding in importance is the question of feeding, and this subject has been so capably handled by W. J. Duncan, in the *Prairie Farmer*, that *Farm and Ranch* takes the opportunity to quote liberally from the article:

"In very recent years," said Mr. Duncan, "there has been discovered in nutrition a class of factors of unknown constitution—the vitamins. These factors have a marvelous effect upon the efficiency with which feed can be assimilated by the animal body. If these are present in the right proportions, providing they are of the right kind, the animal thrives; if absent, the animal languishes.

"Another factor in animal nutrition is the mineral requirements. Milk secretion requires a large supply of minerals because of its large mineral content. An open question in feeding is how to supply this requirement in the best and most economical manner.

"From the research and experimental work of laboratory and station, and experiences in practice, certain fundamentals in feeding are well established. Two of these may be stated briefly.

"1. Give sufficient feed.

"2. Give feed containing the proper elements in the right proportion.

STUDY THE COW

"In considering the first fundamental—sufficient feed, the nature of the cow must be studied. Her first instinct is to supply her own body with sufficient nourishment to replace waste and to maintain energy. Her second interest is to produce milk for her own calf. With the highly domesticated cow this latter instinct has been stimulated to a marvelous extent. Never must the dairyman lose sight of this cow nature in considering her feed. Feed for body maintenance. Feed for milk production.

"In considering the second fundamental, that the feed should contain the proper elements, the dairyman must seek the assistance of the laboratory and the experiment station. When we understand that the animal system is a complex chemical factory plant, taking its raw material in the form of food, air, and water, breaking up this material into all of its constituent parts, recombining the elements into new substances as bone, tendon, muscle, milk, etc., then discarding all the uncombined and unused elements as refuse, we can see how easy it is to make a mistake in the right feed, how easy to have a surplus of one element and a dearth of another.

"What a field is open to the student, the scientist, that he

may unfold the marvelous truths relative to animal nutrition; and what a service may be rendered to humanity in the discovery of these truths!

"Science can now point out certain qualities of food for dairy cows with a large degree of certainty. We know the cow needs a reasonable amount of carbohydrates, and that she requires minerals.

SCIENCE GIVES DEFINITE FACTS

"Science has given us definite facts relative to the proportion of the required elements contained in the various feed materials. Science is also testing the qualities of these elements in the various plants, and can tell us much regarding the necessities of vitamins and in what foods to find them.

"There is a tendency, especially in intensive dairy districts, to depend upon buying most of the feed for the herd. We feel that this is not a good plan. It tends to make the dairy farm merely a cow yard and a milking plant. The better plan is that advocated by Professor Frazier, to fit the acres to the needs of the herd. A herd of certain size needs a definite quantity of legume hay, silage, and grain, and pasturage. On most farms these requirements can be met by giving attention to soil fertility and plant culture. I do not advise confining the herd absolutely to a home-grown ration. There are needs of high-protein feeds such as oilmeal and gluten feeds to balance the ration, which must be bought.

"The farm, however, should furnish the roughage and the basis of the grain ration. Whether the ration is raised or bought, it should contain variety. There should be at least the grains of four plants in the grain ration."



PRODUCERS AND CHOICE INDIVIDUALS

Remember that this is an Accredited Herd; that the cattle of this entire county, when recently tuberculin tested, passed 99.2% Clean, and that this herd has always been headed by high class bulls.

Can spare a few good ones raised here.

L. S. BROWN

Saegerstown, R. D. 1,

Crawford Co., Pa

NEWS FROM WALDRON FARMS

A recent letter from Mrs. Maud Dwight, of South Otselic, N. Y., states that she recently sold 3 three-year-old heifers to Willard K. Perkins, of South Otselic, N. Y.; a splendidly bred bull calf to Smith and Billings, of Blairstown, N. Y., and a three-fourths brother to the above calf to Fred Pedrick, of Fleetville, Pa.

Mrs. Dwight has only one bull calf for sale at present. He is a son of King Sylvia Pontiac Pietje, Mrs. Dwight's great son of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, and from a granddaughter of King Pontiac Josey, a noted son of King of the Pontiacs. She is also a granddaughter of Bertha Pietertje Spofford, a wonderful 30-lb. cow who sold for \$1,200.

Mrs. Dwight says that this young calf is a beauty and that his dam is a wonderful cow, milking around seventy-five pounds per day and testing four per cent.

As most of the readers of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN know, Mrs. Dwight has a wonderful herd of Holsteins and animals from her farm are making good wherever they go.

The present herdsire is a grandson of the famous De Kol Plus Segis Dixie and he is sireing a wonderful bunch of stuff and barring accidents, the Waldron Farms Herd is bound to become one of the leading herds in that great Holstein State of New York.

BETTER COWS

Dr. C. W. Larson, Chief, U. S. Bureau of Dairying, analyzed the general dairy situation over the United States recently in an address before the National Dairy Club, at Chicago, as a case of too many poor cows. He said the average cow is not good enough and that the greatest need in this industry to-day is to increase not the number of dairy cows, but the amount of production per cow. He emphasized economy of production as the greatest factor in correcting existing conditions, which could be brought about most practically by increasing the production per cow. Less numbers of cows would then be needed to supply the nation's needs for dairy products.

The ratio of 1920 cow population to human population in New York was one cow to every seven people. In 1924 the ratio was the same, each cow producing an average 5,223 pound milk. A study of yearly milk and income records of over 21,000 Cow Testing Association cows in America by the U. S. Department of Agriculture showed that a cow should produce at least 8,000 pounds milk a year in order to yield a reasonably good profit over cost of her feed and care. If all New York cows were capable of producing 8,000 pounds milk each annually, 547,000, or 35 per cent, less cows would be required to produce the 1924, production of milk.

PENN STATE DAIRY SHOW

The Penn State Chapter of the American Dairy Science Association, which includes students enrolled in the dairy husbandry course at the Pennsylvania State College, will stage its annual Dairy Exposition on May 1st. A number of contests will be held according to the club president, A. M. Bready, in which both manufacturing and production students are showing a lively interest.

As a result of the support of the State Dairy Breed Associations and the breed publications a number of prizes consisting of gold medals, subscriptions to breed papers and cash awards will be given to the winners in the various contests, which include a clean milk production contest, the judging of dairy products, the fitting and showing of dairy cattle, the judging of dairy cattle.

PLANS BEING WORKED OUT

Members of the dairy husbandry judging teams which competed at the 1925 National Dairy Show, under the supervision of a committee including J. S. Bryan, Perkasic; W. R. Fiedler, Scranton, and C. G. Gifford, Evans City, are working out plans for the events to be scheduled.

One of the most attractive features of the day's program will be the banquet in the evening at which the prizes will be awarded to the winners of the various contests. A number of men prominent in the dairy industry have already accepted an invitation to be present for the occasion.—A. A. B.

THE WORLD BEAUTIFUL

C. G. DENHAM

What a beautiful world this world would be,
If each of us sought only good to see,
If we closed our lips, when we would condemn,
If our angry passions we would but stem,
If we turned deaf ears to the gossiping tongue,
If love filled our hearts when each day begun,
If we met a scowl with a cheerful smile,
If we pursued each day just things worth while,
If we turned our backs on envy and greed,
If we proved a friend to some one in need.

Let's cross out the "ifs" as we journey through life;
Blot out from our visions those things which cause strife;
Erase from our consciousness hatred and lust;
Forget and forgive those who've betrayed our trust;
Emerge from glass houses where faultfinding thrives;
Rebuke evil whisperings which enter our lives;
Deny every impulse which causes offense;
Be sure our endeavors are free of pretense;
By spreading the Gospel of Peace and Good Will,
The lowering clouds of Discord will become nil.

—Farm and Ranch.



STAR FARM PIETERTJE AMERICA
606719

A member of my herd.

She took first prize at the Crawford County Cattle Show last year with 19 in the ring. She also was high cow in the Cow Testing Association for 1925.

The milking herd consists of daughters of the 36-lb. bull.

KING TOBE ALCARTRA DE KOL and they are bred to a grandson of Carnation King Sylvia.

I can spare a few good ones.

O. I. MARTIN

Crawford Co., Cambridge Springs, Pa.

For Your Next Bull

A son of KING ORMSBY PONTIAC CREATOR whose EIGHT nearest dams average over 35 lb. butter in a week.

From a daughter of LONG BEACH DE KOL KORNDYKE, whose dam made 1,226.27 lb. butter in a year.

Big records, short time and yearly, appear in every line of their pedigrees.

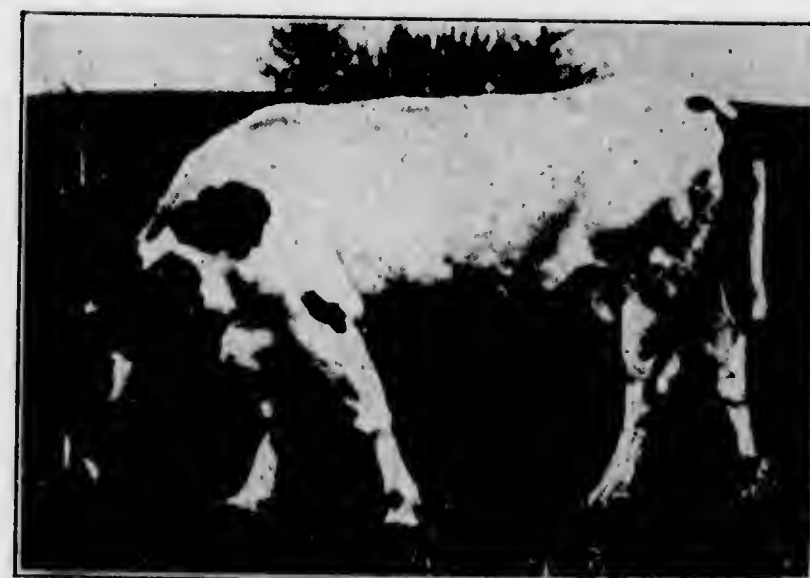
The young bulls are show animals and their dams prize winners.

This herd has never had any T. B. or Abortion.

DAVID FALCONER

SCOTTVILLE

MICHIGAN



MABEL BEETS MODEL

She has spent her whole life in this herd Cows and heifers of this quality, from A.R.O. dams, are bred to KING PIETJE AAGGIE PONTIAC. He was by King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje and his four direct descendant dams average 611.3 lb. milk, 30.62 lb. butter in seven-day work.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision

ROBERT I. SPRINGER

Susquehanna Co. R. D. 1. Factoryville, Pa.



PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD

Reported sold for \$110,000. California's grand champion show bull and sire of show stock. Behind him is the highest yearly backing known, his seven nearest dams average in yearly work 1,181.81 lb. butter.

He is the sire of our herd bull BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO who is sireing splendid animals.

Our herd is ACCREDITED and we can supply your need of good cattle.

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfeld, Bradford Co., Pa.

All the Cattle in Crawford County, Pa.

Have been tuberculin tested TWICE under the Accredited Area Plan. In the second test 99.2% passed CLEAN.

When buying Holsteins, purebred or grade, why not come to Crawford County. The producing capacity and individuality of our cattle equal their health record.

Any of the men listed below would be pleased to supply your needs or put you in touch with responsible breeders who can.

L. S. Brown,Saegertown

Ralph C. Jackson,

.....Conneaut Lake

Maple Grove Stock Farm, F.

Jones, Mgr.,Centerville

O. I. Martin,

.....Cambridge Springs



Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herd-sire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

A. R. BUSH

Montrose

Penna.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Penna.

The Old Home Farm



HOME OF CLEAN COWS

Just the place where you can
get Purebred Heifer Calves
of Quality and Breeding.

Eugene B. Bennett

Allamuchy New Jersey

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer

700 Second National Building
Akron, Ohio.

HERE IS A CHEAP BULL

Son of KING OF THE ORMSBYS from a 30-lb. granddaughter of KING OF THE PONTIACS. Four years' old, nearly white and straight, for less than I paid for his service fee.

T. H. METTLER
East Millstone, Somerset County, New Jersey

HERD BOOKS

As I am otherwise engaged in Florida I wish to dispose of my entire outfit, consisting of a complete set of HERD BOOKS AND BLUE BOOKS, with a large number of extra herd and blue books making a total around 150 volumes. THE BEST OFFER WILL GET THESE. You can write me at 37 West Lane Ave., Columbus, Ohio, or Ohio Cottage, Andrews Ave., & George Street, Fort Lauderdale, Florida. F. G. JOHNSTON.

FOUR COUNTY HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATIONS MEET

A noteworthy fact regarding the 1926 annual meetings of four of Michigan's live County Holstein Associations is, that the main interest in each case centered around the Boys' and Girls' Calf Club work, and exhibiting Holsteins at the country fair.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

March 25, 1926—Myerstown, Pa., J. F. Miller & Son Reduction Sale.
March 25, 1926—Harrisburg, Pa., Dr. H. M. Kirkpatrick, herd dispersal, S. R. Miller, sale manager.
March 25, 1926—Ithaca, N. Y., N. F. Hopper Dispersal Sale.
March 26, 1926—Capland, Md., J. R. Brown & Son, S. R. Miller, sale manager.
March 27, 1926—Dillsburg, Pa., H. I. Coover, S. R. Miller, sale manager.
March 29, 1926—D. Q. Adams, Mifflintown, Pa.
March 29, 1926—Harrisburg, Pa., Dr. J. L. Lenker's Dispersal, Accredited Holsteins and Guernseys, S. R. Miller, sale manager.
March 29-30, 1926—North Lecomister, Mass., Wheeler Estate Dispersal.
April 1, 1926—Hagersville, Ont., Norfolk Bdrs. Club Annual, Harvey Johnstone, Simcoe, Sec.
April 3, 1926—Sandusky, Ohio, Dispersal Sale, E. B. Otto Farms.
April 6-7, 1926—Fond du Lac, Wis., Clarks' Holstein Classic. James R. Garver, Madison, Wis., Mgr.
April 8-9, 1926—West Salem, Wis., Clark's Holstein Classic. James R. Garver, Madison, Wis., Mgr.
April 10, 1926—Dispersal of Mineral Spring Stock Farm Herd, Savage, Minn. Melin-Peterson Co., Mgrs.
April 12, 1926—Anoka, Minn., Ashton K. Smith Dispersal, Melin-Peterson, Mgrs.
April 15, 1926—Ithaca, N. Y., Burt Dairy Farms Dispersal.
April 22, 1926—Durand, Mich., Fred Sexton Dispersal, Guy E. Dodge, Clio, Mgr.
April 25, 1926—Monroe, Wis., Green Country Holstein Breeders' Spring Sale, Ed. Bayrhafer, Sec'y.
April 29, 1926—Trenton, N. J., New Jersey State Sale, Peter P. Van Nuys, Sec'y, Belle Mead, N. J.
April 29, 1926—South Omaha, Nebraska H. F. Ass'n., Dwight Williams, Mgr.
April 30, 1926—Lake Mills, Wis., Lake Mills Consignment, F. H. Everson, Mgr.
May 4, 1926—Wooster, Ohio, Ohio State Guaranty Sale and Show, Ohio H. F. Ass'n., 10509 Euclid Ave., Cleveland.
May 4, 1926—Fond du Lac, Wis., Fond du Lac County Holstein Breeders' Sale, S. H. Bird, Mgr., South Byron, Wis.
May 5-6-7, 1926—Abington, Pa., Fifth Brentwood National Show and sale, W. G. Davidson, Mgr.
May 8, 1926—Salunga, Pa., Pleasant View Accredited Herd Dispersal, E. M. Hastings, Sale Director, Pulaski, N. Y.
May 8, 1926—Hopewell Junction, N. Y., Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Reduction Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr., Mexico, N. Y.
May 11-12, 1926—Earlville, N. Y., Consignment Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr., Mexico, N. Y.
May 14, 1926—Springfield, Mass., Consignment Sale, Eastern States Exposition Grounds, R. Austin Backus, Sale Mgr., Mexico, N. Y.
May 15, 1926—Troy, Pa., Sale Pavilion, Troy-Canton Holstein Breeding & Sales Association Sale, R. H. Fleming Sales Mgr., Towanda, Pa.
June 3, 1926—Des Moines, Iowa, The Seventh National Cooperative Sale.
June 4, 1926—Dispersal of W. O. Washburn's Juneway Herd, White Bear, Minn., Management Melvin-Peterson Co.
August 2, 1926—Minneapolis, Minn., Minnesota State Fair Grounds, First Annual Show Type Sale, Melvin-Peterson Co., Mgrs., Minneapolis, Minn.
September 15, 1926—Detour, Md., C. Anderson & Son, S. R. Miller, Mgr., Chambersburg, Pa.
October 27-28, 1926—Orange, Va., Virginia Holstein-Friesian Club Sale.
November 2-3, 1926—Fond du Lac, Wis., Fond du Lac County Holstein Breeders' Sale, S. H. Bird, Mgr., South Byron, Wis.
November 10-11, 1926—Cornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Club Sale, C. H. Van Skiver, Secretary, Jasper, N. Y.

LAST CALL FOR

W. S. Ker's Sale, Carlisle, Penna., March 23rd.
D. E. Witherspoon's Sale, Chambersburg, Penna., March 24th.
J. F. Miller & Son's Sale, Myerstown, Penna., March 25th.
Dr. H. M. Kirkpatrick's Sale, Harrisburg, Penna., March 25th.
J. R. Brown & Son's Sale, Capland, Md., March 26th.
H. J. Coover's Sale, Dillsburg, Penna., March 27th.
Dr. J. L. Lenker's Sale, Harrisburg, Penna., March 29th.
D. Q. Adams' Sale, Mifflintown, Penna., March 29th.

SERVICE OUR MOTTO

This is what a friend has to say about the service which he received:

THE HOLSTEIN-BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Gentlemen:

As you did not have a representative present at our sale March 6th we hereby give you a concise report of the sale:

We sold 18 Purebred Holstein dairy cows at an average of \$193.00. Thirty-five head at an average of \$163.00. Some of the higher prices were \$297, \$270, \$237, \$240, \$235 and \$225. No individual went under \$100. Our 18-months' herdsire went for \$150.

We had buyers from all over the State, an unusually large attendance and lively bidding. We made record time in selling under the excellent management of S. R. Miller, Chambersburg, Pa.

Mr. Miles Horst gave a very interesting address on dairy cows and marketing dairy products. Mr. R. L. Underwood, Farm Agent of Adams County, gave a very interesting address on the raising of Chester White hogs.

The sale was a success throughout and we owe much credit to the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN for the publicity in bringing about this success.

Respectfully yours,
F. L. HEILMAN & SON.

THE KELLER SALE

J. B. and F. R. Keller report a very satisfactory sale on March 1st.

The highest cow sold for \$250, and the highest bull brought \$130. Eleven milch cows averaged over \$151. Nineteen head of young cattle, from two weeks to eleven months old, averaged over \$55.

C. E. Frielinger, of Lineboro, Maryland, was the heaviest bidder, purchasing six of the cows in milch.

Most of the young cattle were purchased by local buyers—a few going to Hagerstown, Maryland.

A GOOD SALE

Clear Spring Farm Sale held on March 16th by H. M. Bennetch was the best sale of Holstein cattle ever held in Lebanon County.

The eight highest priced animals brought \$1,790.00. The next eighteen averaged over \$173.00. Ten others sold for an average of over \$140.00.

Mr. Mead, the Auctioneer; Mr. S. R. Miller, the Pedigree Director; Mr. S. T. Witmer; Mr. F. L. Heilman and other prominent Holstein men in attendance at the sale, were very frank in admitting that it was one of the best sales they had ever attended.

It would appear that the new Registry Association is restoring confidence in the breed and the buying public.

C. W. CHALLAND & SON DISPERSAL

The dispersal of the herd of C. W. Challand & Son, Port Dover, Ont., was held March 11th.

The highest price was \$250.00 for Baroness Colantha Tensen, purchased by E. Chambers, Hatchley.

Following is a list of animals which sold for \$150 or over, with name of purchaser and price:

King Colanthus Snow, Thos. McBride, Simcoe	\$175.00
Enice Tensen Echo, W. G. Taylor, Woodstock	175.00
Lena Echo, Sylvia, E. Chambers, Hatchley	170.00
Baroness Colantha Tensen, E. Chambers, Hatchley	250.00
Delta Sylvia Snowflake, Walkerside, L.T.D., Walkerville	205.00
King Sylvius Snow Tensen, A. Shoff, Simcoe	175.00
Sylvia Snowflake Princess, W. G. Taylor, Woodstock	195.00
Diamond Tensen Colantha, Walkerside, L.T.D., Walkerville	155.00
Cal Sylvia Snowflake, Norfolk Co. Industrial Home	175.00
Diamond Sylvia Snowflake, Walkerside L.T.D., Walkerville	165.00

DENMARK COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

By MANNING H. NELSON, Wisconsin

The third annual report of the Denmark Cow Testing Association gives some interesting data on the results of feeding and herd management. In comparing the 5 high herds of the Association with the 5 low herds, Mr. Nelson points out the difference in production. The 5 high herds produced 10,641 pounds of milk, 364 pounds fat, with a feed cost of \$76.90 and a profit of \$118.64. The 5 low herds produced 6,192 pounds of milk, 228 of fat, with a feed cost of

\$56.17 and a profit of \$66.35. The difference between the two herds amounts to 4,449 pounds of milk, 136 pounds of fat, \$20.73 in herd cost, and \$52.29 profit.

The average cow in the five high herds returned \$2.54 for each dollar's worth of feed consumed. She produced butterfat at a cost of 21 cents per pound and 100 pounds of milk at a cost of 72 cents. The average cow in the five low herds returned \$2.18 for each dollar's worth of feed consumed. She produced butterfat at a cost of 24½ cents per pound and 100 pounds of milk at a cost of 91 cents. The average cow in the five high herds

produced one-third more butterfat and almost 50 per cent more profit than the average cow in the five low herds.

Another interesting point which Mr. Nelson brings out is the value of feeding one individual herd in his Associations.

Here is a splendid illustration showing how production was increased. This Denmark Cow Testing Association member fed exactly as he pleased the first year in the Association, ignoring all suggestions by the tester and his eight Holsteins averaged as follows: Year 1923, milk 5,000 pounds, fat 230 pounds, feed costs \$70.25, and net profit \$44.65.

The next year this member joined the Association again after hesitating about joining simply because he was in doubt whether he would gain by joining.

Upon the tester's first visit this man said, "Now I want you to give me a good balanced ration to feed my cows, and I am going to feed according to your instructions," and these same eight Holsteins hung up the following average: 1924, milk, 8,100, fat 310, feed cost, \$73.50 and profits, \$81.50.

This, dairyman weighs the milk from each cow daily. During the entire period which these records cover, every cow was in A No. 1 condition. Better and more efficient feeding was the only factor influencing the improved production on each one of these cows.

Isn't this real improvement?

Simply because we get to know our cows better and as individual producers, and also find out the better and more efficient way of feeding them are the reasons for dairymen supporting this work in this community. What percentage of the Cow Testing Association members finishing each year's work join for another year?

63 per cent finishing the 1921-22 years work joined again.

80 per cent finishing the 1922-23 years work joined again.

73 per cent finishing the 1923-24 years work joined again.

72 per cent finishing the 1924-25 years work joined again.

Maple Grove Stock Farm OFFERS FOR SALE

A young bull of superior breeding in Maple Grove Uneeda De Kol Glista. He is a son of Maple Grove Ybma Glista (you know him) and Maple Grove Pontiac Victoria who has a very good record made as a heifer.

We also have for sale a beautiful daughter of Clever Model Glista and Maple Grove Pontiac Clintonia Lady, an A. R. O. junior two-year-old. The bull calf was born September 6, 1925, and the heifer was born May 25, 1925. They are a wonderful pair, and \$150 takes them.

Maple Grove Stock Farm

Centerville, Crawford Co., Pa.

F. JONES, Manager

100 ENVELOPES

and 200 5½x8½ Note
or Lettersheets,

printed with your name and address and postpaid to you, \$1.00. Send \$1.00 for one year's subscription to our farm and home journal and 25c extra to pay postage and get a trial box of stationery free. Send cash with order to

Fletcher's Farming

Hondo, Texas



Females of Quality

Producers and choice individuals
bred to

King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje

who has two daughters above 700 lb. milk in a week and is also sire of K P A P Gelsche, 687.06 lb. butter, 15,349.2 lb. milk in 10 months as a junior two-year-old, the class champion of Maine.

Come and See This Herd.

A. E. Robinson

Susquehanna Co., Montrose, Pa.

WESTERN COMPETITION IN EASTERN MILK MARKETS

Eastern dairy farmers hold a decided economic advantage over western dairy farmers in the supplying of eastern cities with fluid milk. At the present time, the New York City milk shed not only satisfies the city demand for fluid milk, but also furnishes approximately 75 per cent of the cream used in that market. The greater part of the fluid milk supply of Philadelphia and Boston is produced within a radius of 225 miles. Pittsburgh fluid milk supply is produced within a radius of 175 miles. There are several reasons why western milk producers cannot profitably meet the competition of eastern producers in satisfying the eastern demand for fluid milk.

In the first place, eastern milk dealers cannot afford to pay a dollar in freight for a three dollar can of western milk, when milk of equal, if not of better quality, can be obtained at a lower gross price in the east.

In the second place, dairy regions supplying New York, Boston, and Pittsburgh, still produce more milk at their season of lowest production than is necessary to satisfy the market demand of these cities at that time. Topography and climate in these dairy regions, in a large part, prevent profitable production of products other than dairy products. Therefore, as long as these eastern producers continue to demonstrate their ability to profitably supply milk to eastern markets at a price above that of

milk utilized in manufactured products, not inconsistent with the extra costs necessitated in supplying a year-round product of high quality, they need have little fear of western competition in their fluid milk markets.

In the third place, high investments in country shipping stations and relatively low administrative and inspection costs, furnish a further assurance to eastern producers of the security of their fluid milk markets. Over 90 per cent of the milk used in the large eastern cities passes through country shipping stations located in these dairy regions. These country shipping stations with their equipment represent investments ranging from \$10,000 to \$60,000—probably averaging about \$25,000 a station. Together these investments in country shipping stations represent an enormous sum. The farther distant country shipping stations are from the city to which they are tributary, the higher are the general supervision and inspection costs. This factor encourages near-by purchases of milk. The collective judgment of the milk dealers in all the large eastern markets in their sinking long-time investments in country shipping stations located within the eastern dairy regions, is substantial evidence of their faith in the continuance of these regions as sources of production.

Farmers in certain dairy regions are being deluged with propaganda about "milk trusts," "big money" competition, and similar misleading information. It is true that milk interests are combining

at the present time. Such combinations are the outgrowth of similar tendencies of other lines where large capital investments are involved. More efficient operation; more liquid investments; and increased advantage of buying of equipment and disposal of manufactured products through added volume, are some of the advantages made possible through combination of well managed companies. Undoubtedly, the policy of these combinations will be to obtain high quality market milk where it can be obtained at the lowest cost. Throughout most milk markets, this policy is in effect to-day. It is probable that minor price adjustments will occur in certain dairy sections because of unstable conditions already existing. Radical price changes between sections of the country are very improbable. In answering arguments relative to western invasion of eastern fluid milk markets, one may well ask the following questions:

1. At what price can eastern milk dealers procure western produced milk, set down in their eastern markets?

2. Can a quantity of milk be obtained from eastern producers at the time of their lowest production, sufficient to supply the market milk demand of the eastern cities?

3. What is the collective judgment of eastern milk dealers relative to the location of their long time investments in country shipping stations?—R. W. Bartlett, *The Pennsylvania State College, Dept. of Agricultural Economics.*

MAKES \$26 IN MILK FROM \$4 FEED

George Benda, of Iowa, who is one of the members of the Holstein Dairy Calf club, is reaping the harvest from his club work. The calf which he bought two years ago for \$100 is now furnishing milk, which George is selling.

In January, George received \$35 worth of milk from the cow, while during the short month of February he received \$26.25 worth of the product. The cost of the feed for the month of February was close to \$4.

The cow produced 873.5 pounds of milk, containing 38.43 pounds of butterfat in February. The milk tested 4.4 per cent fat, which was the same as it tested in January. The cow consumed one pound of feed for every three pounds of milk. The feed cost, 1.3 cents a pound.

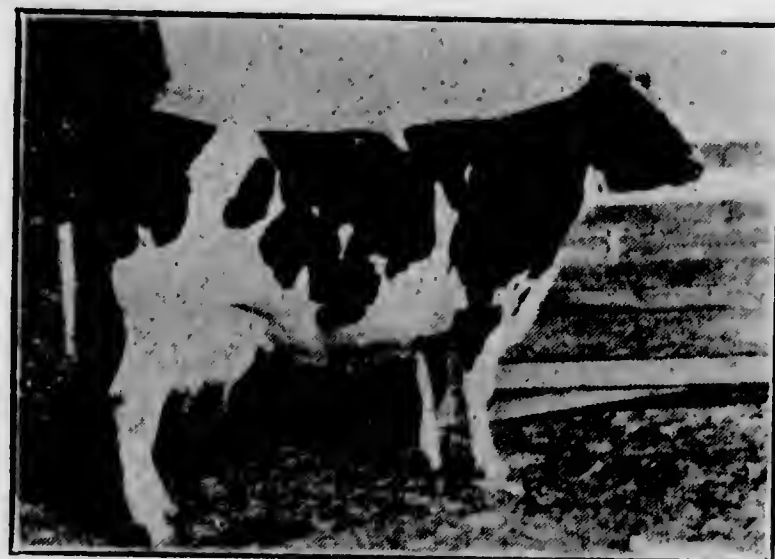
LOTS OF CORN USED IN MAKING FAMOUS BREAKFAST FOOD

The Kellogg Company alone uses the entire yearly production of a 485-acre field of corn every day in the manufacture of Kellogg's Flakes. More than 100,000 bushels of corn are used every week at their Battle Creek plant alone. That Kellogg's efforts in increasing the consumption of corn are bearing fruit, is evidenced by the fact that this company has more than doubled its volume of corn used in the last few years.

The United States produces 70 to 75 per cent of the world corn crop.

Dispersal of a Noted Herd!

Monday, March 29, 1926 at 12 o'clock



RIDGE FARM CARRIE KORNDYKE LILITH 295425

Having sold my farm I am offering my entire herd of 26 Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle.

This herd averaged for seven years in Juniata Co. Cow Testing Association 11,950 lb. milk and 392.9 lb. butterfat. STATE RECORD.

Carrie Korndyke Lilith 579519, is one of the outstanding cows in my herd. She averaged 17,569 lb. milk, 532 lb. butter in Cow Testing Association for five years at a profit above cost of feed of \$1,068.28. She and two of her sisters will be sold.

Other outstanding individuals to be sold are: One daughter and four granddaughters of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje, and one daughter of King of the Pontiacs.

Most of the heifers in this sale are sired by King of the Abbekerks Changeling.

My farm is located three miles East of Mifflintown, Penna., and 1 1/4 miles from the William Penn Highway.

My herd has been on the Accredited list for four years.

D. Q. ADAMS

Mifflintown, Pa.

BUTTER CONSUMPTION SHOWS INCREASE SINCE 1920

Monthly consumption of butter in the United States has increased nearly 30,000,000 pounds since 1920. Consumption in 1925 is estimated at 159,000,000 pounds a month compared with 130,000,000 pounds in 1920.

The peak consumption was reached in 1924 when 161,000,000 pounds of butter a month was eaten in this country, the slight falling off in 1925 being attributed to a slowing up of production and higher prices. The increase since 1920 is said to be due to improved industrial conditions, educational campaigns stressing the food value of butter, and higher quality of product.

Although the American dairy industry has been stimulated greatly by the increased consumption of butter, department officials declare that there is room for even greater use of butter. The per capita consumption of butter in Canada, for example, is around 27 pounds a year compared with 17 pounds in the United States. Australia and New Zealand, also consume more butter per capita than the United States, the department says.

PROTEIN REQUIREMENT OF DAIRY COWS

Starting with the assumption that the leading American standards for feeding for milk production were correct, the Ohio Experiment station conducted a series of long term experiments to determine the "minimum" protein requirements for dairy cows. Accepted standards had studiously avoided establishing anything like a minimum requirement for protein, but rather emphasized the idea that liberal amounts of this class of concentrates resulted in increased milk production. The fact that previous standards were all based upon three sets of winter herd feeding experiments only—those of Haecker, Woll and Humphrey, and Savage—led the Ohio experimenters to attempt a long-term study which would

show the accumulative effect of fully controlled low protein foods upon the cow, her milk production throughout an entire location period, and her offspring.

The results of these experiments are startling, yet support the contention of several other recent experiments which are as yet unpublished. It was found that the cows when fed a low-protein feed produce liberal amounts of milk, appeared entirely normal with respect to reproduction, and maintained their live weight from year to year. When the protein actually produced in the milk was deducted from the total amount supplied in the feed, the difference was less than that usually prescribed for the maintaining of dry, barren cows of similar weight; and when the accepted amount of protein required for maintenance was deducted from the total amount fed, the remainder was much less than that actually produced in the milk. Rations containing protein, ranging from 8.3% to 33.3% were fed to groups of cows, covering a total of 51 full milking periods. The results failed to show the efficiency of high protein feeds in respect to milk production.

The practical significance of these experiments, if fully confirmed, means a great savings to the dairy farmer in the purchase of expensive high protein feeds from oil-crushing industries. Home grown feeds, which means lower cost and therefore more efficient milk production will be more abundantly used. The experiment seems to prove that too much attention has heretofore been placed upon protein content and not enough upon palatability and liberal feeding. In other words if a cow can be induced to consume large quantities of feed through careful choosing as to variety, palatability and succulence the amount of expensive protein feeds given her may be materially decreased without lowering her milk production.—H. B. Steele.

The corn acreage is larger than for any other crop.

EXERCISE INCREASES FAT PERCENTAGE

The amount of exercise which dairy cows should have is a debatable question among dairymen. In an effort to shed some light on the question, experts of the United States dairy division made observations on the milk production and butterfat percentage of cows which were subjected to alternate periods of exercise and rest. The periods were fifty days in length and during the period of exercise the cows were made to take a daily walk of three miles. During the rest periods they were kept in the barn during the day as well as at night.

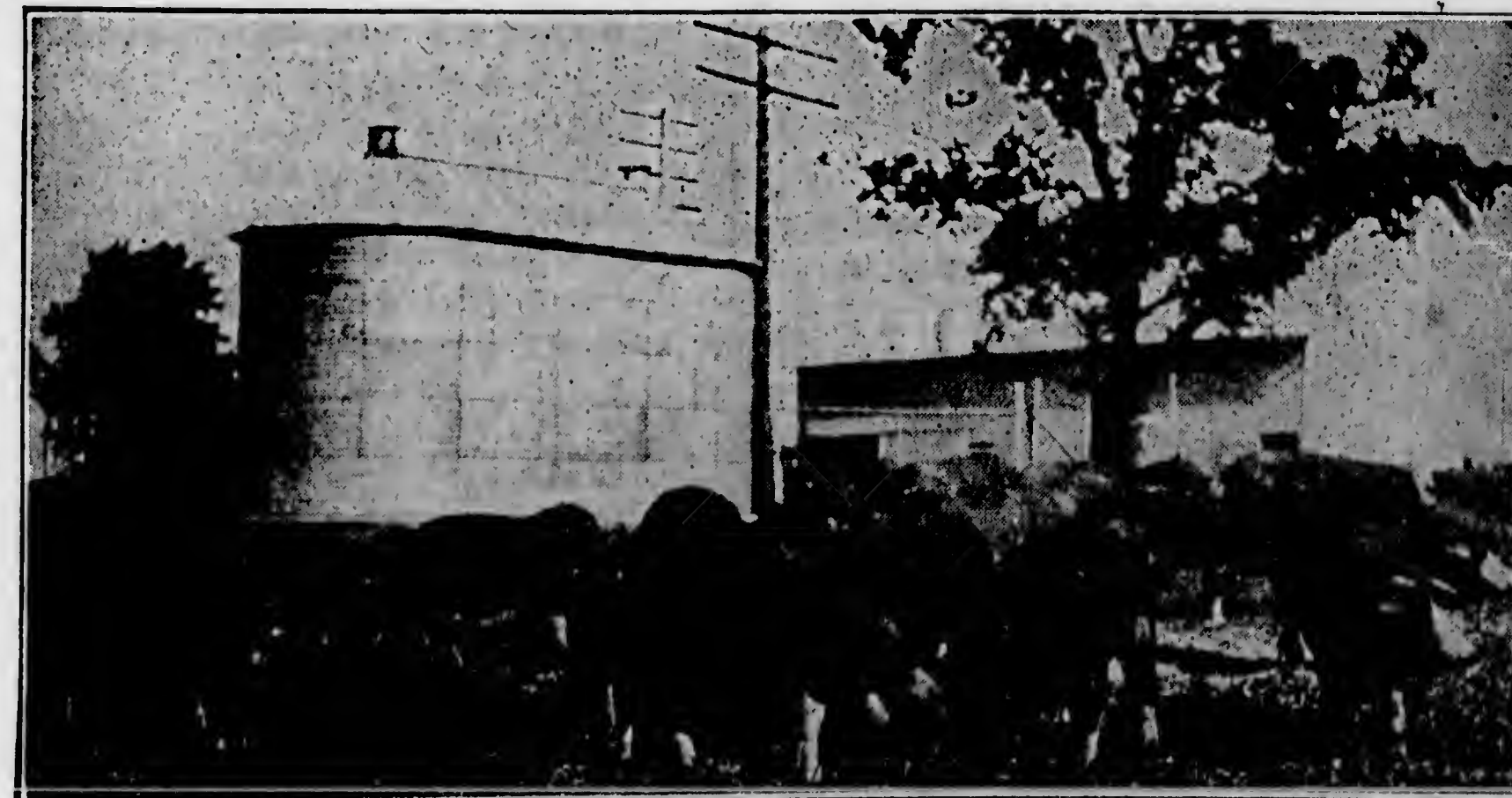
In all but two instances out of twenty-two there was an increase in butterfat test in the milk of these cows when they were changed from rest to exercise. A corresponding decrease occurred when they went from an exercise period to one of rest. In one case an average of four cows in the butterfat percentage increased from 5.25 in a period of rest to 5.52 in a period of exercise, while in another case the average test increased from 4.80 to 5.27. In transferring from a period of exercise to one of rest the average tests declined from 5.28 to 4.97 and from 5.07 to 4.95. Milk production was maintained at about the same level during the alternating period, but feed consumption increased during the exercise periods.

The observations indicated that a cow adjusts her food consumption to take care of the increased maintenance requirements incident to the exercise, maintaining her milk production and slightly increasing the amount of fat in it. Dairymen may note from these observations the desirability of allowing the cows range and encouraging exercise on all but very stormy winter days.—*The Pacific Dairy Review.*

"How many ribs have you, Johnny?" asked the teacher.

"I don't know, ma'am. I'm so awful ticklish I never could count 'em."

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



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THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : : Bluffton, Ohio

DISPERSAL OF Dr. Jesse L. Lenker's Herd and a Consignment by Bonnymead Farm, Harrisburg, Pa.

Monday,
MARCH 29,
1926



At
Twelve
O'clock

The Lenker herd consists of 35 head of registered Holsteins and 12 head of registered Guernseys. The Bonnymead consignment is composed of 13 yearling Heifers and 2 yearling Bulls. They were not sold at the dispersal of the Bonnymead herd last year on account of their age.

Having disposed of my farm I am also offering for sale my entire farm equipment, including my horses and farm implements, used on a large farm.

The 35 head of registered Holsteins are of the best blood lines of the breed. Herdsire Lenkerbrook Hector Meg, a son of King Mead Seges Pontiac, who was by a brother of the great bull Ormsby Korndyke Lad. Among them two great cows, Bonalevo Quality Walker Inez, an A. R. O. daughter of the noted "King Quality," who has six daughters above 30 lb. with milk records above 640 lb. The dam of this cow is a 31-lb. five-year-old. Also the cow, Queen May De Kol Spofford, an A.R.O. daughter of Prince Peri Spofford.



Included in this sale we also have eight royal bred Guernseys. This herd is a real dairy herd, has been furnishing certified milk to the city of Harrisburg for four years. It also won first prize at the Farm Products Show this winter for certified milk. The Lenker herd was the first accredited herd in Dauphin County and will be sold subject to the sixty-day retest.

The farm is situated three miles east of Harrisburg on the Linglestown Pike, and can be reached by the Linglestown trolley.

Send for Catalog

DR. JESSE L. LENKER, 232 State St., Harrisburg, Pa.

GLENN R. MEAD, Auctioneer
East Aurora, N. Y.

S. R. MILLER, Sales Mgr.
Chambersburg, Pa.

AN IMPORTANT BULL TRANS- ACTION

The noted Hollins College herd (Accredited) of which Mr. Joseph A. Turner is General Manager, is one of the finest herds of Holsteins in the country, and it was one of the first herds in the United States to become Accredited.

Naturally a herd of this quality is highly regarded by the Holstein men in the territory within quite a radius around Virginia.

Recently Mr. Turner sold two young bulls to Messrs. Weaner and Spangler of Gettysburg, Pa., and according to reports they are exceptionally fine bulls, and we predict that they will do their new owners a lot of good.

We hope to have a more complete story about Hollins' herd and its General Manager, and Messrs. Weaner and Spangler in an early issue of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

RADIO PROBLEMS

One should realize that radio is like a child. You are never sure what to expect. All sets work fine on good nights in good locations. You can not compare two sets by listening to one in a certain location on a certain night and then listening to a second in another location on a different night. There are nights when every set fails to give satisfaction. If the sets can not be brought together for comparison—both in the same place, with the same aerial and on the same night, they should be compared several times before rendering judgment.

Approximately \$50,000,000 in farm buildings were lost by preventable fires in 1925. Much of this loss could have been avoided by proper chimney construction, proving that a rural building code would be of economic value. A committee is already at work on such a code that will give the minimum requirements for good construction, and will serve as a guide to the farmer and rural builder in order that they may have reliable information upon which to base recommendations.

NORWAY SOLVED TENANT PROBLEM

Less than 6 per cent of the farmers of Norway are tenants. According to Samuel Adams, "The land law of Norway provides that in purchasing a farm the new owner shall agree to live on the farm and personally operate it as a farm should be operated, for a period of at least five years. If the owner moves away during the period he must sell his farm to some one who will undertake to become an actual farmer for at least five years. This tends to take the speculative value out of farm lands, and to bring them down to their actual income-earning value, thus permitting the man of moderate means to own and operate a farm."

It is the husband's place to make money; the wife's, to make it last.

DAIRYING TAKES A BIG PLACE IN COTTON COUNTY

What real coöperation can do for a community even though it be in a strictly cotton county is evidenced by the \$6,000 milk station recently erected by the Faulkner County, Arkansas, Dairymen's Coöperative Marketing Association. This Association was formed four years ago with only four members producing milk. The first day 200 pounds of milk was brought to the station, but this amount has steadily increased until at the present the plant is receiving more than 10,000 pounds of milk daily. During the first two years of its operations the milk was disposed of in the open market, but now with the complete refrigeration plant in operation the Association is able to choose its market to a certain extent and sell only a very high quality of sweet cream, which has been shipped as far away as New Orleans, arriving there in first-class condition. This organization which comprises 125 farmers, last year brought into Faulkner County \$75,000. The milk is transported to the milk station in large trucks over a regular route. On arrival at the station the whole milk is separated and the skim milk is returned to the farmers. Each farmer in order to become a member of the Association executes and delivers to the Association a standard five-year marketing contract, which calls for the delivery of all milk produced, except that for home use, to the Conway station of the Association.—W. L. HALL, County Agent.

FARM RADIOS GROWING RAPIDLY

There are nearly 1,000,000 radio sets on farms in the United States, the department of agriculture estimates in a report on the growth of farm radio during the past five years. In some states, there are radio sets on 25 to 40% of all farms. Estimates made by the department in 1923 showed 145,000 sets in use on farms at that time; 365,000 sets in 1924, and 553,000 sets early in 1925.

Increased power and improved broadcasting, together with better receiving sets, the department believes, "will do much to aid in establishing the permanency of the use of radio for the benefit of agriculture."

"One station alone in a period of three months broadcasting of market and weather reports received more than 3,000 letters of commendation from farmers, country banks, shippers of livestock, and small merchants in the towns in 12 agricultural states surrounding the station."—New England Homestead.

IMPOSSIBLE TO RAISE TEST

Will you please tell me if there is anything I can feed my cows to raise the test of the milk? A. S., Michigan.

The percentage of fat in milk remains the same, regardless of the kind or amount of feed consumed by the cow. Like red hair or blue eyes in man, the ability to produce high-testing milk or low-testing milk is an inherited factor and can not be altered by feeding.—Indiana Farmer.

BURROUGH'S MESSAGE TO CHILDREN

John Burroughs loved children and young people. The only fault he had to find with them was that they went through life without seeing half the wonderful things they were meant to see.

Once at the request of one of his friends he wrote this message to young Americans:

"My Dear Young Friends:

"The most precious things of life are near at hand, without money and without price. Each of you has the whole wealth of the universe at your very doors. All that I ever had, and still have, may be yours, by stretching forth your hand and taking it.

John Burroughs."

Now what did he mean by the precious things of life, and the wealth of the universe?

He meant the wonderful things in the world of nature; the woods and the fields and the stars and flowers and birds and ferns and berries and beavers and squirrels and foxes and rabbits and moths and butterflies.

DISEASES TRANSMITTED BY DOGS?

In summarizing a discussion of the subject, "The Dog as a Carrier of Disease to Men," by Minas Jonnides and Williams A. Riley in The Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, the American Medicine, published in New York, says:

"The dog may transmit disease directly or by serving as an intermediate host of various parasites, or by being the carrier of infectious material from one home to another. The dog is notably a carrier of intestinal parasites, including the tapeworm. He may be the bearer of fleas, lice or ticks, and the acarus scabiei. He has been known to convey ringworm, tuberculosis, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and whooping cough. His responsibility for transmission of rabies is acknowledged. It is obvious, therefore, that the dog is not necessarily a harmless animal. What is more common, however, than for dogs to lick children's faces and hands, to run forth from a home quarantined with an infectious disease, to play with children in the neighborhood, to be handled and fuddled under a variety of circumstances and conditions scarcely to be regarded as hygienic?"

DAIRY COW HAS FINANCED FARMERS WHEN MOST NEEDED

Farmers realized nearly as much from dairy cows during 1925 as from their corn and wheat crops combined, according to figures issued by the National Dairy Council, Chicago.

According to careful estimates based on investigation, the farm value of all dairy products for the year 1925 is \$2,700,000,000. This is only about \$200,000,000 less than the total farm value of wheat and corn. The government estimate of the combined farm value of the latter being \$2,904,269,000.

The Auctioneer

Mead's
the Man!



If in doubt who to employ
for your coming sale ask those
for whom I have sold.

Possibly the service I have
sold to others will interest you.

Sound common sense; prac-
tical and modern methods will
get the high dollar for your
cattle.

Unique Service is Our Motto.

Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora, N. Y.

COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS AID TO MILK PRODUCTION

Getting more milk from fewer cows is the aim of the Cow Testing Association. Hundreds of cases have demonstrated in a most striking manner that the weeding out of non-productive milk cows and better care for the producing members of the milk herd pay big dividends.

This point was strongly stressed in an exhibit at the International Dairy-Exposition held at Indianapolis last October. An actual instance was given which disclosed the following facts.

A milk producer had a herd of six milk cows producing 27,000 pounds of milk annually. He joined a Cow Testing Association. The first step taken was to weed out the non-productive cows, that is, those cows yielding insufficient milk to net a profitable income over and above feed cost.

The weeding out process left only four cows in the milk herd. But these remaining cows were fed according to their individual requirements. No sanitary or beneficial feeding measure was neglected. During stabling months, they were given plenty of clean bedding; stables were kept clean; the long hair on flanks and udders were kept clipped. The cows were brushed or wiped with a damp cloth before each milking. Utensils were sterilized. The stable was well ventilated and plenty of clean, pure water was given the cows.

A year from the time the member joined the Association, his records showed an increase in milk to more than 28,000

pounds from the four cows as compared to 27,000 pounds from six cows prior to this period. There was more than a corresponding increase in butterfat.

The Cow Testing Association consists of about twenty-six farmers who cooperate and employ a trained tester to test their cows for economical production of milk and butterfat. The tester spends one day a month on each farm and obtains a complete record of each cow's milk and butterfat production, feed consumed, feed cost, growth, and income, and income over feed.

The first Cow Testing Association in the United States was that organized at Newaygo county, Michigan in 1905. Since then, there has been a fairly constant growth until 1925 shows a tally of 732 Cow Testing Associations with excellent prospects of the number doubling the next three years.

TRY BIGGER FIELDS; THEY REDUCE COSTS

By producing corn on 20-acre fields, instead of 10-acre fields, Ohio farmers can reduce the cost of production 18 per cent.

Farmers in Greene and Medina Counties have found that out by studying the farm records they have kept in cooperation with rural economists at the Ohio State University. They found that on a 10-acre field a man spends 40 per cent more time to the acre than on a 20-acre field. J. F. Dowler, one of the specialists in rural economics at the State University, explains it this way:

"The largest item in the cost of pro-

ducing corn is labor. Plowing and cultivating require 67 per cent of the labor spent on a corn crop up to harvest time. By having fields of more than 20 acres instead of less than 10 acres, a farmer can cut off in one slice 34 per cent of his man and horse labor cost, or 18 per cent of the cost of production.

"In fields averaging 30 acres the plowman turned under 8.25 acres in the time required to plow 5 acres in a 6-acre field. Using three horses and the same size plow, the farmer gained half an acre a day by plowing in fields of 20 acres or more.

"Advantage of large fields shows more noticeably in cultivation, according to the Greene county records. One man with a one-row outfit can cultivate an average of 5.3 acres a day in fields of less than 10 acres; in fields of 20 acres or more, the same man and outfit can cultivate 9.1 acres a day. Larger machinery units, of course, can be used to advantage in the larger fields.

"The logical time to make larger fields," the economist points out, "is in the spring at plowing time, by combining small fields wherever possible."

CREAMERY SALES JUMP

The Minnesota Cooperative Creameries Association, which markets most of its output in Boston, Philadelphia and New York, sold more than twice as much butter in 1925 as it did in 1924, the annual report made here this week shows. Sales last year aggregated 79,000,000 pounds against 32,000,000 pounds in 1924.

Bonnymead Farms

We wish to call the attention of our friends and Holstein breeders to the thirteen (13) yearling heifers and two (2) yearling service bulls which we are consigning to the Dr. Jesse L. Lenker Dispersal Sale, advertised elsewhere in this magazine, to be held on March 29th at 12:00 o'clock, at his farm which adjoins the Bonnymead Farms on the North.

These animals were young calves at the time of our dispersal last Spring, too young to sell to an advantage and as we had an abundance of good pasture, alfalfa and clover hay we decided to develop them and are now offering them as the last of our herd of Purebred Registered Holstein-Friesian cattle. These heifers are strictly Bonnymead breeding from our foundation herd that was dispersed last March, they are well grown and well developed, bred to freshen this coming season.

They will be sold under the same terms and conditions as Dr. Lenker's herd.

If you are in need of some good young animals that will grow and develop into real producers, here is your opportunity.

Write for catalog.

Yours respectfully,

BONNYMEAD FARMS

HIRAM BILLET, Manager, R. R. 1, Harrisburg, Pa.



LAKESIDE RUEHS WEEDIE 572464

Official 7 day record

34.67 lb. butter, 533 lb. milk

Indiana State Record

Her dam produced 34.65 lb. butter in 7 days. A.R.O.

Lakeside Ruehs Weedie is the dam of
OLDENBURG ORMSBY ORATOR

a nine months old bull calf that we offer for sale.

He was sired by MARATHON BESS BURKE 5th, a son of "Old Marathon" and from a daughter of "37" with over 20 lb. butter in 7 days at 26 months old and 800 lb. butter in a year as a Junior two-year-old. He has real dairy conformation, in color is about three-fourths dark, is handsomely marked and well grown.

This Herd is Clean and the bull is ready for light service.

\$350 will buy him

Oldenburg Farm

CHARLES WEIDLER, Owner

South Bend, Indiana

LARGE STOCKS OF EGGS AND APPLES IN STORAGE—BUTTER, POULTRY AND MEAT LESS

Stocks of eggs in cold storage February 1, are reported by the Department of Agriculture at 574,000 cases compared with 81,000 cases on the same date a year ago, and 203,00 cases, the five-year average.

Holdings of creamery butter are reported at 39,389,000 pounds compared with 45,748,000 pounds last year; total stocks of frozen poultry at 108,406,000 pounds compared with 138,189,000 pounds a year ago, and total stocks of meat in storage at 694,340,000 pounds compared with 1,019,995,000 pounds on February 1, 1925.

The department reports an increase in cold storage holdings of apples, being 3,157,000 barrels compared with 2,498,000 barrels a year ago; 9,859,000 boxes compared with 7,264,000 boxes, and 1,674,000 bushel baskets compared with 940,000.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

PLEASANT VIEW DAIRY FARM

On May 8 (the day following the Brantwood Sale), Mr. C. A. Spahr will disperse his fully accredited Holstein herd on the home premises, Pleasant View Dairy Farm, Salunga, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Mr. E. M. Hastings, of Pulaski, N. Y., who is to conduct the sale, calls attention to the exceptional character of this herd by reason of the fact that according to United States Government standards it is known to be 100% free from disease and also by reason of the high record quality shown in the breeding of the members of the outfit which is headed by a son of Ormsby Sensation. The sale, constituting a complete dispersal, will comprise some sixty head. Details will appear in an advertisement of the sale to be published in the April 22 issue of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

MONTGOMERY

Forty-six members attended the annual meeting and banquet of the Montgomery County Holstein Breeders' Association, Michigan, during February, says County Agent W. C. Snarr. The principal speaker of the evening was Congressman Ketchum, of Michigan. The organization, which has been in existence two years, has a treasury account of \$658, resulting from several sales conducted under its auspices. Plans for future sales and other activities during the year were discussed at the meeting.

GOODNESS KNOWS

Don't get mean and cuss because you can't find your slippers in the morning. Slippers never are where you put 'em last night. And, besides, maybe you didn't put 'em there.

Evidently the weed eaten by an Illinois cow that poisoned her milk was entirely the wrong kind of milk weed.

CORN STOVER SILAGE

Silage made from cured corn stover, after all the ears have been removed, is obviously a feed relatively low in digestible nutrients, and thus is worth far less than normal well-cared corn silage, especially for high-producing animals like good dairy cows. Yet it is much preferable to dry shredded or cut corn stover, for it is more palatable and is consumed with comparatively little waste. In a trial by Morrison, Humphrey, and Hulce at the Wisconsin Station normal corn silage was compared with well-preserved corn stover silage in a trial with 2 lots each of 4 cows fed by the reversal method. The cows were fed either corn silage or corn stover silage, along with alfalfa hay and a well-balanced concentrate mixture, consisting of ground corn, wheat bran, linseed meal, and cottonseed meal. On each ration the cows were fed all the silage—either corn silage or corn stover silage—they could clean up, the amount of the other feeds being kept the same for the two lots. The cows took to the corn stover silage quite readily but consumed five pounds less a head daily, showing that it was somewhat less palatable than normal corn. The corn stover silage contained 73 per cent of water, which is about the same amount as average normal corn silage.

When fed corn stover silage, the cows gave an average yield of 24.5 lb. milk and 0.98 lb. butterfat daily. On normal corn silage they yielded 27.4 lb. milk and 1.05 lb. butterfat. Taking into consideration the reduced yield on corn stover silage, and the consequent larger amount of the other feeds in the ration required per 100 lb. of milk produced, it was worth 61 per cent as much per ton as the normal corn silage in this trial. Unless corn stover silage is of excellent quality, its value would be even lower than was secured in this trial.

As has been pointed out elsewhere, there is no advantage, compared with ensiling the entire corn plant, in removing the ears before ensiling corn fodder; then curing the ears and feeding the grain later with the stover silage.—Henry and Morrison.

It takes all sorts of people, and a lot of them, to keep France in cabinets.



Not only is this herd ACCREDITED but there has never been a case of Abortion in it.

Young Stock for Sale

Prices Reasonable

HARRY C REYNOLDS

Scranton

Pennsylvania

Never give the boy all the allowance you can afford. Keep back some to bail him out.

Mr. Holstein Breeder

Don't you think you should have an experienced man to fit your cattle and assist you in making your dispersal sale a success?

I have had years of experience with Holsteins and have spent considerable time working with show cattle, under America's greatest Holstein show man, Mr. Frank White.

My rates are reasonable, and I am in a position to take charge of fitting your herd at any time.

F. R. Howard

Springville

Penna.

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A Breeder of
Holsteins

to use this space, every issue, for a full year. The cost is *surprisingly low* and you will be telling your message, *twice-a-month* to the thousands of buyers who read

**The Holstein Breeder
and Dairyman**

Men who are building herds for
Production and Profit.

SUCCULENT FEEDS

A small amount of silage, free from mold and not too acid, may be fed to calves after they are 2 months old. From trials at the Connecticut (Storrs) Station, White and Kuelling conclude there is no advantage in offering it to them earlier, as the quantity they will eat is small and with many rations, especially of a laxative nature, it will increase the danger of scours. They state the vigorous calves will consume about the following amounts of silage per head daily; second to third month, 2 lb.; third to fourth month, 5 lb.; fourth to fifth month, 7 lb.; fifth to sixth month 10 lb. Should the calves not be gaining rapidly enough, the allowance of silage should be restricted, leaving more capacity for concentrates and hay.

Roots are also a satisfactory succulent feed, and pasture is excellent for calves old enough to make good use of it. To avoid scours, they should be accustomed to grass gradually, being turned to pasture for only an hour the first day. Another method is to accustom them to green feed by giving increasing allowances of silage before turning to pasture. It is well not to turn spring or summer calves to pasture until they are 2 to 4 months old, for there is less trouble from scours and the young things suffer less from the flies and heat.—Henry and Morrison.

HAY FOR CALVES

Calves begin to eat hay at about the same age as they do grain, consuming nearly the same quantity of each at first. As they grow and the paunch develops, the proportion of roughage to concentrates should be increased until when 6 months old they will be consuming about 3 times as much hay as grain. The majority of dairymen prefer clover or alfalfa hay, but the allowance of these should be restricted when the calves are young, to avoid scouring. Some prefer bluegrass, native, or mixed hay for the first two or three months because with these there is less danger from scours. The growing heifer should be encouraged to eat a goodly amount of hay in order to develop the roomy digestive tract desired in the dairy cow. Uneaten roughage should be removed from the rack or manger before the next feeding time, for calves dislike hay which has been "blown on."

Though it would not be economical to raise calves without roughage, the question as to whether they can be reared on milk alone, or milk and grain is of much scientific interest. Most attempts have ended in failure, and it has been assumed that perhaps some coarse feed is needed to fill the first three stomachs before they can develop properly. Sanborn maintained a calf for 6 weeks on grain and milk, when, through its craving for roughage, the sawdust used for bedding was eaten, causing death. Davenport at the Illinois Station and McCandlish at the Iowa Station were also unable to rear calves on milk alone or milk and grain. More recently this problem has been studied by Eckles at the Minnesota Station and Fitch, Hughes and Cave at the Kansas Station. In trials by Eckles, calves could not be raised on milk even when vitamins were added.

On the other hand, when calcium was added to the milk, complete recovery was secured. This suggests that what is needed in an exclusive milk ration is not the bulk of the roughage but the additional calcium supplied by the usual roughages. In the Kansas trials calves could not be raised on milk from cows fed rations low in the fat-soluble and the water-soluble vitamins. On the other hand, calves were raised quite successfully on milk from cows fed normal well-balanced rations, even when care was taken to keep the calves muzzled so they could take no other feed. Salt was fed the calves frequently.—Henry and Morrison.

CONGRESS SETS DATE OF ADJOURNMENT

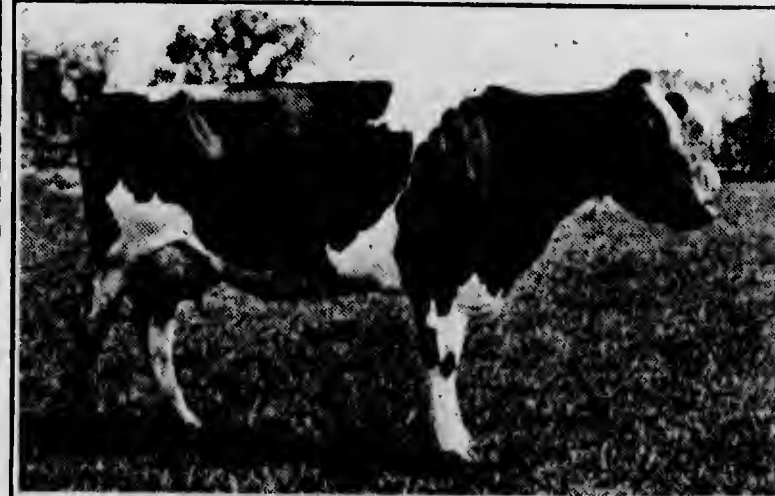
Congress has decided to adjourn May 1. The tax bill being out of the way, leaves the time open for the supply bills and the program of new legislation, including agricultural relief and railroad-legislation, Muscle Shoals and other matters. An attempt may be made to change some of the tariff schedules, but there is much opposition to reopening the tariff discussion at this time.

If You Want Fresh Cows, Springers, Heifers or Young Bulls

BRED IN THE PURPLE, you can secure them in Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania, from the following breeders and dairymen whose establishments are within easy driving distance of Tunkhannock, Thompson, or Montrose. *You are invited to inspect these herds and make your own selection.*

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A. R. Bush.....Montrose
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Quality Cattle OUR KIND



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Every animal in this herd has passed Three Clean Tuberculin Tests. They are not only choice individuals and big producers, but produce milk of high quality, as our herd test runs from 3.7 to 3.9%.

I want to sell a few.

H. A. STOTTLEMYER
Hagerstown, Maryland R. 5

PABST CREATOR CHAMPION
PIEBE 406996

He is a son of the famous CREATOR from a double granddaughter of KING PONTIAC CHAMPION.

We offer, at an attractive price, Fresh Cows, also a couple of Springers bred to our herdsire PABST CREATOR CHAMPION PIEBE; one a show cow sired by a 31-lb. show bull, the other a big, straight cow sired by King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje.

This herd is ACCREDITED.

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MONTROSE PENNA.



OUR KIND

This heifer was bred in our herd as was her dam and granddam.

Such heifers grow into producing cows that make good wherever they go.

L. N. MACK & SON and
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Herd under State and Federal Supervision. We have 120 head to select from.

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Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

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POULTRY

FANCY POULTRY—30 varieties. Catalogue free. HERMAN BLUMER, BERGER, MO.

JERSEY BLACK GIANT COCKERELS, farm grown, hatching eggs in season. THREE MAPLES, CLYDE, OHIO.

WHITE FACED BLACK SPANISH cockerels and pullets for sale. FLOYD RINEHART, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

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ENGLISH LEGHORN BABY CHICKS—State accredited. Arrival guaranteed; \$13.00 per hundred. MILLION SMILES LEGHORN FARM, Pierce City, Mo.

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OUR WYCKOFF and Dan Young S. C. White Leghorn chicks mature quickly and lay when egg prices are high. \$21 per 100. Discount if ordered now for April and May delivery. ADAM SEABURY, SAYVILLE, L. I.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN BABY CHICKS, from hens on our farm. Blood tested and trap-nested, also chicks four other breeds; order early, don't delay. Send for catalog. WALKER HALLA POULTRY FARM, Box H. B., Noblesville, Ind.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Parent stock from one of best poultry farms in N. H. Laid 30% all winter not forced, many birds laying 20 and 25 eggs per month, trap-nested. Healthy and vigorous. ELMVALE POULTRY FARM, R. D. 3, Derry Village, N. H.

POULTRY

PREMIUM BUFF ROCK COCKERELS. EDGEWOOD FARM, Ballston Lake, N. Y.

BLUE ANDALUSIAN, Buff Leghorn, Buff Rock eggs, \$1.50 per setting. Standard breeders bred for egg production. DISABLED VETERAN POULTRY FARM, Benham, Indiana.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS from my own breeding stock; nothing but two- and three-year-old hens used in matings, with young, vigorous cockerels; ready for delivery after February 10. Price, \$22 per 100. Order now; 20% deposit books order, and assures delivery date. J. F. WINEKE, Reisterstown, Md.

CHESTER COUNTY BABY CHICKS
Black and White Leghorns\$10 per 100
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larger Lots Cheaper. 1,000 chick orders a specialty.

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SHEPHERD PUPS—Guaranteed from heel working stock.
FAIR OAKS FARM, NORWOOD, MINN.

PUREBRED NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES. Beautiful Specimens. Specially priced. Write Mr. ALFRED GREGGSON, Foolsland, Ill.

CHOICE COLLIE PUPPIES—Handsome, intelligent. NORRIDGEWOOD FARM, NORTH STONINGTON, CONN.

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ENGLISH COLLIE PUPS—Every one guaranteed imported into U. S. A. Shipped C. O. D. Males and spayed females \$15.00. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, POPE MILLS, N. Y.

DOGS

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GERMAN POLICE PUPS, pedigreed. Females only; color, wolf gray; three months' old; beauties, \$15 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Also male Airdales at \$10. OLIVE HALL, Hampton, Conn.

POLICE AND RED CROSS PUPPIES, formerly known as the German Stock Dogs, priced very reasonable considering breeding. GEO. RAUCH, Catskill Mountain Stock Farm, Freehold, Greene County, N. Y.

DAHLIAS—WHITE ESKIMO dogs, pedigreed, \$15 to \$25. Dahlias, 25, \$2; 75, \$5; not labeled, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$5; labeled all different varieties. Perennial Phlox mixed, 15, \$1; 50, \$2. TUCKAHOE DAHLIA GARDENS, Denton, Maryland.

BEAUTIFUL PUREBRED NEWFOUNDLAND female, 9 mo. old, black with white collar. A real companion for children. Also little puppies. MRS. OLIVE CARMONY, MANILLA, IND.



LIVE STOCK

FOR SALE Registered Percheron Stallion, good one. C. J. BULGRIEN, Snover, Mich.

DUROC BOARS—Club winners. Great Orion Sensation blood. RALPH WILSON & DAUGHTERS, Bloomville, Ohio.

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FOR SALE—Canaries, guaranteed, \$8. All kinds cage birds. GEORGE T. FOSTER, 427 2d Street, Greenport, L. I., N. Y.

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CEMETERY MEMORIALS from Vermont marble and granite. Reduced prices. Artistic designs. Send for our new catalogue.

THE TEMPLE BROTHERS, RUTLAND, VERMONT.

LIME AND FERTILIZER SPREADER that will do good work. Made to attach to any farm cart or wagon, \$15. J. S. GREENLEAF, Anson, Maine.

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FANCY VERMONT MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP. Try it. E. S. KELLEY, Orleans, Vt.

Grow your own Dairy Feed. Sow the famous "Genesee Valley" mixture. Flax Seed, Canada Peas, Spring Wheat, Oats and Barley. Yields fifty to seventy bushels per acre. Makes a balanced ration with clover hay or bean pods. Send for sample, information and price delivered your station. *Livonia Seed & Produce Co.*, Livonia, N. Y.

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CHOICE 1925 LESPEDEZA SEED. Free samples. RED OAK FARM, Covington, Tenn.

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TOBACCO—Fine yellow mammoth chewing, 10 pounds, \$3; smoking, 10 pounds, \$2; 20 pounds, \$3.50. FARMERS CLUB, Mayfield, Ky.

GLADIOLI—Very choice improved mixture, large No. 1 bulbs, \$1.50 per 100; planting stock, \$6.00 per 1,000. P. D. WHITE, North Attleboro, Mass.

COSSACK & GRIMM'S ALFALFA SEED, hardest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, S. D.

FIFTEEN DAHLIAS, ALL DIFFERENT, \$1.25; 20 hardy chrysanthemums, \$1.25; 10 very large selected chrysanthemums, \$1.25. Mrs. J. C. SIMMONS, ROUTE 5, ROANOKE, VA.

ALFALFA SEED 95 per cent pure, \$7.00 a bushel; Scarified Sweet Clover, 95 per cent pure, \$5.00; Red Clover, \$13.00; Alsike, \$12.00. Sacks free. GEORGE BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

PEDIGREED BLUE HUBBARD SQUASH SEEDS. Our own growing; from squashes selected as to shape, color, size and texture; \$3.50 per pound; five pounds for fifteen dollars, postpaid. C. E. & H. W. HATHAWAY, Portsmouth, R. I.

FROST-PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS. All Head Early, Flat Dutch, Succession, Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, 50 to bunch, labeled separate; packed careful to arrive safely. Postpaid: 100, 30c.; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75; express, \$1.00, thousand; 10,000, \$7.50. E. A. GODWIN, Lenox, Ga.

EXPERT PRUNING at minimum rates. A Valuable Service to the General Farmer, or the Specialist. It pays to have your pruning done right. ROBERT E. HUNTLEY. Fruit and Shade Tree Service. No Pembroke, Massachusetts. References: Plymouth County Extension Service, Brockton, Mass. M. A. C. Extension Service. Pomology, Dept., Amherst.

Propaganda has been so discredited that we never again shall believe anything the enemy says.

Just for Fun

"His wife says he's hard-boiled."
"She ought to know—she keeps him in hot water all the time."

First Fish—What's Mrs. Sea Cow doing now?

Second Fish—Running a dairy!

Warden of Prison—What! It's against your religion to split rocks?

Prisoner—Yes. What the Lord has joined let no man put asunder.

Visitor: What nice furniture!
Little Ronald: Yes, I think the man we bought it from is sorry now he sold it—he's always calling—*Good Hardware.*

Ella—"Something is preying on Dick's mind."

Jack—"Don't worry; it will die of starvation."

"Were you excited on your wedding day?"

"Excited? Say, I gave my bride ten dollars and tried to kiss the preacher."

Vegetarian's Husband—"Do you know, my dear, I really think we ought to have a bit of meat once in a while? Three times last night I caught myself whinnying!"

Devil—What are you laughing at?
His Assistant—Oh, I just had that flapper locked up in a room with a thousand hats and no mirror.—*Pittsburgh Livestock Journal.*

HONEST, responsible girl or woman to sit on houses afternoons from 1 to 4:30 daily including Sunday. Salary \$10 per week, 3975 Wilshire Blvd. cor. Wilton Pl.—*Los Angeles Times.*

"Please, could you change this here stamp? 'Taint no manner of use to no one. Father's licked it, mother's licked it, aunt's licked it, we've all licked it, and it won't stay on nohow."

Her Mother—"John, I think Helen's voice should be cultivated, if it doesn't cost too much."

Her Father—"It can't cost too much if it will improve it any."

Judge—"Why did you run down this man in broad daylight on a perfectly straight stretch of road?"

Prisoner—"Your honor, my windshield was almost totally obscured by Safety First stickers."

He—"I had a joke to tell you this evening, but I see you are not in a condition to receive it."

She—"Why?"

He—"Because if your face flashes up the powder will go off."

A Grecian proverb says: "The nobleman fleeces the peasant, and the lawyer the nobleman." And another: "The suit is ended," said the lawyer; "neither party has anything left."

"I think, sir," said the recently graduated high school student, "that the young lady I have engaged is the right type."
"That's not the point," replied the hard-boiled executive, "can she typewrite?"

A Wisconsin subscriber says he saw a number of Holsteins standing before a billboard in a pasture and trying to lick the top off a printed dish of ice cream. Such is the power of advertising.

He (just introduced)—"What a very homely person that gentleman near the piano is, Mrs. Black!"

She—"Isn't he? That is Mr. Black."
He—"How true it is, Mrs. Black, that the homely men always get the prettiest wives!"

Parson—You love to go to Sunday school, don't you, Robert?

Bobby—Yes, sir.

Parson—What do you expect to learn to-day?

Bobby—The date of the picnic.

Lawyer—Where were you on the afternoon of the 16th?

Defendant—With a couple of my friends.

Lawyer—Thieves, probably.

Defendant—Yes, sir, lawyers, both of them.

"You seem to have had a serious accident."

"Yes," said the bandaged person. "I tried to climb a tree in my motor car."

"What did you do that for?"

"Just to oblige a lady who was driving another car. She wanted to use the road."

"Judge, yo' Honah," complained an irate negro woman to the court, "dis yeah no 'count husban' o' mine drinks."

"Yassuh, Judge, yo' Honah, Ah does drink some," admitted the husband. "But, Judge, dat woman don' treat me right. Why, Ah pawns de kitchen stove t' git a li'l money an' she don' miss it fo' two weeks."

Sunday School Superintendent (a country doctor)—"Now, children, who can tell me what we must do to get to heaven?"

Bright Boy—"We have to die first."

Superintendent—"Quite right, but what must we do before we die?"

Bright Boy—"Get sick and send for you."

Stock Reduced to Barn Capacity and Pocket Book Filled to Capacity

are the results of using
the advertising columns of

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

the paper whose pages are read
from cover to cover by men who
value a Holstein for her ability
to produce and reproduce.

You can reach this great buying
public at a very low cost.

Let us tell you how.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Box 110

Harrisburg, Penna.



Creamelle Korndyke Konigen

Our senior herdsire is a show bull of superior excellence. Study his conformation and note his many good points. He is of Segis, Korndyke and Creamelle blood and his dam, one of the best cows I ever owned, was a daughter of Walker Korndyke Copia.

The six nearest dams of CREAMELLE KORN-DYKE KONIGEN have a daily milk average of 84 lb.

The daughters of this bull are well-grown, handsome, straight animals with large, square udders and they are profitable producers in their every day work.

This herd is ACCREDITED. We are in one of the best Holstein sections of Susquehanna County and stock you obtain here will make good for the purchasers.

A. L. Bowell & Son
THOMPSON PENNA.

We Have For Sale



COWS OF THIS QUALITY

Also heifers—yearlings and calves.

Our service sire is the show bull KING PIEBE of YORK 7TH, a grandson of Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King from a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs.

This herd is ACCREDITED and stock you obtain here is bound to make good.

Hubert S. Miller
Myerstown, Lebanon Co., Penn'a

Witmer's Consignment



ORMSBY SENSATION 3d 339429

I am consigning three females to the Dr. Jesse L. Lenker's sale on Monday, March 29th, two of them daughters of ORMSBY SENSATION 3d, my present herdsire.

They are the kind you will like. Good straight backs, square rumps, deep chests, square udders, long bodies and deep barrels.

My herd is ACCREDITED. You take no chances, either in Quality or Health.

S. T. WITMER
Hummelstown, Dauphin County, Pa.

You Pass This Barn



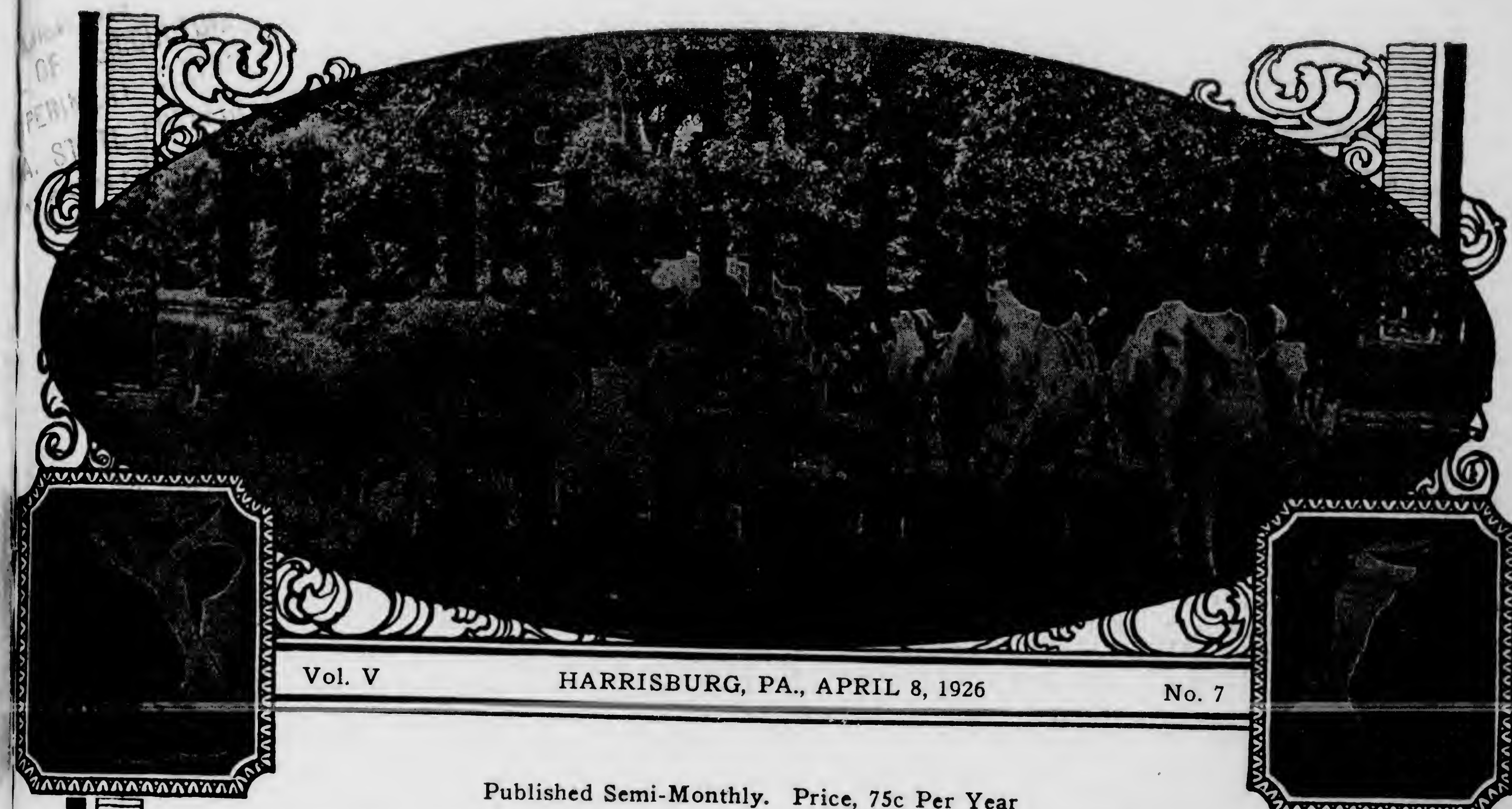
between Milton and Sunbury when you travel the historic Susquehanna Trail, the main road between Central New York and Washington, D. C. Stop and look over

Sunny Lawn Herd

the Oldest Purebred Holstein Herd in Northumberland County.

Sunny Lawn Herd is Accredited and is headed by the splendidly bred young sire, *Susquehanna Judge Segis Leoraline*, a real show bull whose three nearest dams were show cows. You will see a herd of milk producers any one of which is capable of making money for YOU.

Murray A. Miller
Sunny Lawn Stock Farm MILTON, PA., R. D. 3



Vol. V

HARRISBURG, PA., APRIL 8, 1926

No. 7

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



ORMSBY SENSATION 3d

whose many excellent daughters were in demand at the Dr. Jesse L. Lenker Sale



PINE RIDGE HERD



PEARL LOCKHART RELIANCE

882.10 lb. butter in 365 days in the Dairyman's Division as a senior four year-old, is the dam of our herdsire **KING RELIANCE LOCKHART VEEMAN**. Besides being a wonderful producer she is a show cow and was a first prize winner at the New York State Fair.

The five nearest dams of **KING RELIANCE LOCKHART VEEMAN** average 29.23 lb. butter in seven-day work. Let us sell you one of his sons or a few good cows and heifers bred to him.

This large herd, which has been established 16 years, is under State and Federal Supervision. The last test gave us a Clean Bill of Health.

DAN E. ANDERSON

R. D. No. 3

Norwich, N. Y.

EARLY RISE HERD

IS HEADED BY A SON OF



MINNIE MONK OF GRAYFIELDS

She is sister to

Red Cross Heroine of Grayfields

22,067.3 lb. milk, 1,118.87 lb. butter in 305 days; average test 4.06% butterfat.

Second highest butter record in U. S.!

Third in the world!

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

Just the place to get Young Stock.

MENZO A. BROOKER

R. D. 2,

South New Berlin, N. Y.



THIS IS OUR KIND

Big, Handsome, Typy Cows—Producers and Profit makers.

Our senior Herdsire is

KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

noted sire of producers and shows animals.

Our Junior Herdsire is

IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE
DIONAGEN

whose three direct descendant dams have each made over 30 lb. butter in 7 days. Inspection invited. Prices Low.

A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna Co.

Montrose, Pa.



Creamelle Korndyke Konigen

Our senior herdsire is a show bull of superior excellence. Study his conformation and note his many good points. He is of Segis, Korndyke and Creamelle blood and his dam, one of the best cows I ever owned, was a daughter of Walker Korndyke Copia.

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A. L. BOWELL & Son

THOMPSON

PENNA.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. V

HARRISBURG, PA., APRIL 8, 1926

No. 7

The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Incorporated

By MR. H. A. STOTTEMYER

IF you will allow a little space in your columns I would like to express my views on the subject of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America versus the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

Some years ago about election time I remember seeing a lot of posters tacked up against buildings, telephone poles, fences, and most everywhere which read "Something wrong at present; socialism the issue." I think before the new Registry Association was organized that posters ought to have been displayed, reading, "Something wrong at present, Holstein Industry in grave danger," if steps are not taken and that right soon to stop the high-handed Political, Millionaire, Speculative, Spendthrift, Dealing Element.

I have been reading with much interest all the propaganda that has been printed in all the Holstein Papers, namely, THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, The World, and The Register, also The Hoards Dairyman and the National Stockman and Farmer and others, both for and against the new Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., of Harrisburg, Pa., and the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, of Brattleboro, Vt.

To begin with I would say that I am a member of both Associations and for one Association to say that the records of the other are not reliable, that it cannot prevent fraud from entering into its records, seems to me like one church telling the people that unless they all belong to one church they will all be wrong and will not be counted in the final summing up.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America has said that the new Association cannot prevent fraud.

I want to say that my by-laws of the H. F. A. of A. state in Article IV. Section 12. Paragraph (A). Page 14, colors that bar registry. Black on one or more legs beginning at hoof and extending toward or above the knee with white interspersed. And I want to say that I saw one sold the other day with black beginning at the hoof and extending towards the knee with white interspersed on three legs out of four and I called the man's attention to same and asked him how he got by with it and he said it was alright and I told him that the by-laws said such an animal could not be registered. And he said it was alright that she was registered when he got her and I know of another that comes in the same class which is registered in the H. F. A. of A. Now it looks to me as though the old Association ought to look around and examine them-

selves, and as the Lord told Paul when he was going to have Stephen stoned to death "let him that is without sin cast the first stone." The fact is as I see it if they are going to register that kind of animals the new Association can register almost any kind and be as correct as the old Association. On the other hand if the cows are correctly registered in the old Association and they are transferred to the new Association why would they not be just as correctly registered as they were in the old Association for they are transferred



MR. AND MRS. STOTTEMYER.

off of the old certificate and why would not the offspring be just as correctly registered in the new Association as in the old.

If animals are just as correctly registered in one Association as in the other, what just reason would New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey or any other state in the union or the Federal Government have for not recognizing one Association as well as the other in paying indemnities for purebred cattle condemned and slaughtered?

Just a few reasons why there should be a new Registry Association as I see it. More than a year

ago I received a letter from the old Association with a little circular on which it said "A long felt want." Applications for registry and transfer and pasture service blanks furnished in pads of 50 at the following prices:

50 applications for Registry with stub 60c
 50 applications for Transfer with stub 50c
 50 Pasture service blanks with stub 35c

which we had always gotten free but now some other delegate was to get his way paid to the convention wherever they might decide to hold it I suppose. And of course we breeders on the hill have to pay the bill.

But just as soon as the new Association started I received another letter from the old Association which I still have and can produce if necessary that stated they had reasons to believe that I had young cattle which were not being registered and so I had and they sent a little card along for me to fill out and send back stating how many application blanks I would need to register my cattle not already registered and they would be glad to send them to me but did not say anything about sixty cents. Now if the new Association has done nothing else it has saved those expenses and if it has saved those expenses I believe it can save many others so why not give it a chance and let the case be a survival of the fittest.

I have sent in registration and transfer papers to the old Association where they employ 125 or more clerks and have had to wait from two to three or four months for a reply and in the new Association I can get my papers returned in from three days to a week's time and I know there is not that many clerks employed in the new Association. If a man has some young cattle to sell under a year old and somebody comes along and wants to buy them and says how soon can I get my papers in the old Association? We have to say I don't know; all we can do is send them in and then WAIT and likely they will come some day but only the Association knows when. But if you want them registered in the new Association we can say I'll have them in a week and know that we are not lying. Another thing I would like to say if there is no good to come out of the new Association why not quit knocking and let it die a natural death? I would like also to mention that some of the dairy and farm papers publish letters from some writers on the question from one side but when they receive replies from the other side they are never published. Let us stick to the old theory that what is meat for the goose is meat for the gander and let's not feed all the meat to the one sex.

Dairy Heifers Respond to Good Care

BY BURT ODERKIRK

THE dairy heifers of today are the milking herd of two years from now. We seldom realize how rapidly calves can develop with proper care and in a short time will be helping to pay off the farm mortgage. Abundant feeds with a proper balance of nutrients, plus good management, are essential for profitable dairying and this is especially true with regard to rearing a vigorous, growthy heifer.

Too often calves are treated like one breeder said,

"Many people who buy their first heifer calf as a foundation for the purebred herd will feed her too much the first six months and too little the rest of her life." There is an explanation for this. Anyone who likes livestock loves a calf. One cannot help taking pride in seeing them grow and often one is tempted to "just give another pound or two of milk to see if it will grow more rapidly." Thrifty calves usually have a ravenous appetite and gorge themselves, thus causing digestive disorders, or with continued over-feeding of skimmilk, the calf may develop a "pot-belly" and the rate of growth be decreased.

Good judgment in feeding the small calf is essential and can be obtained best through experience. Good clover or alfalfa and all the grain the calves will clean up is advised for calves up to one year. Occasionally alfalfa will cause young calves to scour. A mixture of cracked corn and whole oats will suffice for grain for the young calf. When three or four months old, a mixture of four parts ground corn, four parts ground oats, and one part oil meal is satisfactory.

How easy it is to neglect the young stock as yearlings. Calves dropped in the fall are usually given good attention during the winter and are kept growing while pastures are good during early summer. But, when pastures become scant, heifers are often not given sufficient food. They may be expected to rustle in the corn stalks until the snow flies. The inevitable result is undersized, poorly nourished heifers lacking in vigorousness, and if bred to freshen at the desirable age of two years, they would be undersized and handicapped as producers.

At present prices it costs about \$75 to raise a heifer to two years of age. If properly handled, she should then start paying for herself. If necessary to delay freshening time to obtain proper growth, the cost of the heifer is materially increased. Good growth is desirable even though the heifer does not freshen until two and one-half years of age.

It is not necessary to pamper the yearling heifer. She should be given some good hay, and, if possible, silage to supplement scant pastures. For winter feeding, good legume hay in abundance with 15 to 20 pounds of silage will keep most dairy heifers growing and thrifty. With these feeds a mixture of four or five parts ground corn, four parts ground oats, and one part of oilmeal will help. The amount of grain to feed will depend upon the ability of the feeder to judge the needs of the animals. The old adage, "the eye of the master fattens his cattle" applies to the yearling heifer. She should be kept in good condition, but not excessively fat.

From four to six weeks previous to calving some bran in the ration will help keep the digestive tract functioning properly. The feed should be cut down in amount a few days previous to calving.

Good cows are born, not made. But, the best of breeding will not make a good cow without feed and care. Money spent raising well bred heifers is almost invariably returned many times in increased profits when they start producing.—*Iowa Agriculturist*.

Milk may be white but it helps put roses in the children's cheeks.

The Lenker Sale

THE Dr. Jesse Lenker sale held March 29th was well attended and created much local enthusiasm. Willowdell Bernadette Ormsby topped the sale at \$300.00. This animal has 50 per cent the same breeding as Blacres Sesame Korndyke, the recently announced Michigan State Champion with a record of



Dr. Harry Church, Assistant State Veterinarian of Pennsylvania; Mr. Henry Fielden, Mayor of Telford; Dr. B. S. Fritz, Dr. Barnes and Dr. Freeman Marshall of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry.

41.58 lb. butter, 745.9 lb. milk in 7 days and 168.35 lb. butter, 2,962.3 lb. milk in 30 days. Considering her breeding and milking qualities it would seem that she should have brought more money.

Lady Crestolyn Pontiac Korndyke consigned by Mr. S. T. Witmer brought the next highest price of \$295.00.



A group of ladies attending the Lenker sale. Mrs. Lenker is in the center with her daughter Frances.

The majority of the animals offered in the Lenker sale were young heifers. They were uniform, type individuals and were in fine condition.

Bonnymeads Farm consignment consisted of thirteen heifers and two yearling bulls.

Your Opportunity

ON APRIL 15th, 1926, the herd of high producing Holsteins of C. M. Hartzel, New Castle, Penna., consisting of thirty-three head, will be dispersed at public sale.

Mr. Hartzel's herd of seventeen milch cows, has a yearly average of over 10,000 lb. milk and 340.0 lb. butterfat for two years, in the Volant Cow Testing Association. Every cow has a good C. T. A. record, and some have averaged over 10,000 lb. for three consecutive years.

The herd is headed by Bell Farm Champion, who is included in the sale, a richly bred son of Bell Farm Hattie, the ex-champion of the State, with 1,037 lb. butter at 2 years.

This sire was purchased from Bell Farms, and was used in their herd previous to coming to Lawrence County. His sire is Bell Farm King Sylvia a son of the great producer and show cow Susie Abbekerk Colantha. His granddam is the great cow May Echo Sylvia. Their dams averaged over 4% butterfat on yearly test.

Four sons of Bell Farm Champion are in this sale, with an exceptionally fine lot of his daughters. Also seven heifers bred to him are to be sold.

This herd has been accredited for five years and is free from abortion.

Mr. Hartzel has been a very constructive breeder, and the herd consists of good individuals with high production.

M. L. Clark of Grove City, Penna., will do the selling while Paul J. Stonebraker, Volant, Penna., will be the Sales Manager.

Why Farm Papers Are Trusted

PUBLISHERS in other fields often wonder why farm folks are so loyal to their farm papers. The explanation is not hard to find. It is because the farm paper plays fair. Farm papers are the only class of publications to guarantee their advertising. Many advertisers whose copy is welcomed by dailies and certain magazines cannot get into the farm papers. The infamous Daniel Hayes Land Company, which advertised so extensively in the daily newspapers a few years ago and which brought loss and suffering to so many people is a case in point. The newspapers which accepted that advertising were thinking only of dividends. The farm papers which rejected it were thinking of the happiness and welfare of their readers. The reading matter in the good farm paper must pass the same severe test. Scandal and sensation are absent. There is nothing in the columns of your farm paper that your children may not safely read.—*Prairie Farmer*, Chicago.

AT THE LENKER SALE



A. A. Randabaugh in charge of the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association and President of the Pennsylvania Cow Testers Association; Samuel Lear; Jacob Lear and Elmer C. Lutz, prominent Cumberland County Holstein breeders.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Plan and Plant

SURELY this year, if ever, "winter lingers in the lap of spring." One sometimes feels impelled to phrase it in even stronger language. Of course, the day on which this is being read may be a delightful spring day, and then again it may yet be snowing. Though somewhat delayed, we are nevertheless sure that spring will arrive in temperature as well as in calendar, and with it many of the activities of life peculiar to it. Much of the family sewing has been, or is rapidly being done. With some housewives, the spring housecleaning is already under way. And as soon as the weather is at all suitable, and the ground is in the proper condition, the thoughts of the entire family will turn to the garden. Now, to have an article on gardening on a page devoted to women's interests may seem odd and rather out of place. But many women are quite expert gardeners, and even when they do not perform all the heavy labor, they very often do the planning, select the seeds, do the buying and very much of the lighter work. This is quite a natural arrangement on the farm where the men are making every effort to get the spring work done, for on that depends the living of the family. The garden is something that can wait, and often would, were it not for the women and children on the farm. So, after all, it may not be so out of place as it seems to write of gardening for a woman's page.

Last year we wrote quite at length concerning the different kinds of vegetables, naming some of almost every kind which our own experience had proved valuable. So, now we shall give a few suggestions regarding the planning and actual work of the garden.

LOCATION

While an attractively kept vegetable garden is a thing much to be admired, still there often come times during the summer and fall when, because of weeds or vegetables that have passed their usefulness, it is far from being an ornament. So its proper place is hardly in the front yard, or even in view of the porches or the road. Yet, for convenience, it must be near the house. So a screen of some sort, between it and the flower garden or lawn, is quite advisable. This screen may be a trellis for grapes, some ornamental shrubbery, or some of the tall-growing perennials. Hollyhocks might be used were it not for the fact that by August, when they would be needed most for a screen, they, themselves, begin to look so disreputable that they should be cut down. We have tried planting the Japanese cucumber near them, which will smother their ungainly stalks with delicate foliage and blossoms. But the trouble with all of these is that their roots rob the soil of so much nourishment, which the vegetables ought to have. An ideal screen would be formed by having an asparagus bed between the flower and the vegetable gardens, and usefulness and beauty would

be combined. Every farm garden should have a bed of this delicious vegetable, then, after the cutting in the early part of the season the feathery foliage remains, a thing of beauty.

DIVISIONS

If one can have all the room one wants for a garden, and most farmers can, it should be like "all Gaul," divided into three parts, one part for permanent things like asparagus, rhubarb, mint, the multiplier onion and many others; a second part, which need not be very large, for the vegetables which may be sowed early such as lettuce, radish, onions, spinach, carrots, beets and peas. Some of these not only are not hurt by belated frosts but do better when sowed during the cool weather. The third part, of course, is for the main crop of things planted in large quantities for table use and for canning for winter.

FERTILIZERS

There is little need to say anything about fertilizers, since farmers have plenty of manure which is the best all-round ground nourishment there is; and with plenty of it on the premises, few farmers are going to spend the money for the commercial article. However should any other be desired, bone meal is about the best, being suitable for almost everything. And, when the other parts of the farm are being treated to a coat of lime, the garden spot should not be forgotten.

PREPARATION

The plowing, of course, has to be done by the men of the farm, and they will know just when the soil is in the right condition. As all farm women know, sometimes it is rather hard to get their attention for garden work, when so much other work is pressing, but if the garden can be worked in while some of the other fields are being plowed, it will not seem quite so much of a task. As for other crops, deep plowing pays in the garden, eight or ten inches deep being necessary for the strong development of plants when the dry season comes along. A great difference can be seen between plants grown in soil which has been deeply plowed and those grown after shallow plowing. Then comes the harrowing and marking. If it can be managed, it is wiser to harrow only the part which is going to be planted at once, since rains are inevitable, and the rough ground will drain off more rapidly than the finer, harrowed soil. If planting is done right after the harrowing, the ground is mellow, free from lumps and easy to work.

When it comes to marking the garden, once more, the farmer has an advantage over every one else. Having plenty of room the rows can be widely spaced so as to permit of cultivation with a horse. It is best to have the rows spaced about the same as in planting the field corn. After the cultivation with horse drawn machinery the fine work may easily be done by hand,

and in gardening on a large scale, this is a tremendous help. The rows should run north and south, if possible, to get the most benefit from the sun, although the lay of the land for drainage sometimes has to be considered. It is quite an advantage to plant all tall things near each other, so that low-growing plants can have their share of the sun.

SEEDS

It pays to buy good tested seeds, and these may be purchased from any of the reputable firms. Of course, none of these firms give any guarantee as to the productiveness of their wares. There are too many contingencies which enter into the growing of garden stuff. But it is very seldom that the seeds sent out by good houses are lacking in the qualities necessary to give satisfaction, under proper conditions.

One of the most common faults in sowing seed is sowing it too thickly. While it is true that not all seeds sown will mature, yet, if a reasonable percentage of them live and develop, they will be too crowded to grow properly, and a certain proportion of them will be lost. The seed trench should be wide and flat at the bottom, instead of being just a narrow groove. The bottom should be at least two or three inches wide and the seed scattered scantily, instead of being all in a huddle at the bottom. It is a good idea to sow two sorts of seed together, one of the quick growing like the radish, with one of the slower sort like the carrot or beet. As the radishes are pulled out for use, not only is there plenty of room left for the development of the other vegetable, but the disturbing of the earth in pulling the radish is also very good for the one remaining. When the plants come up, if they are still too thick, thin them out. To the amateur gardener, this is always a hard thing to do, but really results in a better crop. It is far better to have vegetables fewer in number but better in size and quality.

If seeds are soaked for twenty-four hours (and no longer) in tepid water they will germinate very much more quickly. This is a great help if, by any chance, the season is late and warm when the garden is

planted. There will be a few more garden things discussed in the next issue.

A Good Buy



SUNSHINE PIEBE PENDER

THE ABOVE picture shows Mr. H. M. Focht of Pine Forge, Penna., and Sunshine Piebe Pender which he purchased at the W. A. Withers' sale at Elizabethtown, Penna., on March 17th.

This young animal is a very promising individual. When Mr. Focht purchased him he did not have to rely entirely on what the auctioneer and pedigree expert had to say about his breeding. His mother, the grand old matron, Dijkstra Hengerveld Pender was in the Withers' herd and several of her daughters, half sisters to the young bull.

On the dam's side he represents a family of outstanding individuality and producing qualities.

His sire is King Piebe of York 20th 404765. We believe this young bull will make a record for himself and his owner in his new home.

By the addition of one letter we have the work pluck instead of luck, and it is this quality that has enabled you to forge ahead while others have fallen by the wayside.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

NATIONAL POLAND-CHINA JOURNAL, SHELBYVILLE, INDIANA



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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years \$1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

APRIL 8, 1926

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

What Are Your Views?

IN OUR last issue we invited our readers to participate in the discussion of the subject, "Who are Holstein Breeders?"

We have received some very interesting letters, some of which are appearing in this issue, and we invite further discussion upon this subject.

We have also received letters from breeders dealing with the subject of records, particularly official records vs. Cow Testing Association records, and we would be glad to hear from our readers on that subject.—EDITOR.

Breeders Start Action

AS THIS issue goes to press we are in receipt of a news item for publication from the Department of Agriculture of Pennsylvania, containing Hon. F. P. Willits' decision in the matter of allotting increased indemnity for Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle registered in the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

The Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., informs us that he received his official notice of Mr. Willits' rulings in the same mail.

In the final paragraph of the ruling the following statement is made:

"So long as no appeal to the Courts is taken from the decision herein rendered, the Department recognizes only the registration of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Should such an appeal be taken to the Courts, and it should be decided contrary to this opinion, we will, of course, accept the interpretation of the law as determined by the Court."

As there are some twenty-five or more certificates pending the payment of indemnity, we understand a

mandamus proceeding will immediately be brought to establish the legal rights of the members of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

We have repeatedly contended that the new Association was entirely within the law, and in our last issue we published the ruling of the Attorney General in the State of Indiana. We look for an early decision and a favorable decision from the Court.

Steady Growth

THE new Holstein-Friesian Registry Association has recorded a steady growth during the eight months' period since its organization. During this time its growth exceeds, by far, the progress made by any other Registry Association.

It has members residing in thirty-four different states. Breeders are now joining at the rate of twenty-five to thirty-five each month, and are sending in a nice volume of applications for registry and transfer each day.

The reasonable fees, and the prompt, efficient and courteous service excites much comment from breeders and members who patronize the new Association.

Stool Pigeons

THE enormous expenditure of money by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, since the political management gained control for so-called breed promotion work of a questionable character, has won for that organization STOOL PIGEONS who are interested and willing to support that sort of speculation.

Over \$443,000.00 has been expended by that Association to maintain its Advanced Registry Department which encourages the making of forced and phenomenal records.

Over \$897,000.00 has been expended, in part, as prizes offered for phenomenal records and in giving these records special publicity, and for promoting, advertising and managing consignment sales of a state and national character. This vast sum of money was expended from April 30, 1919, to January 1, 1925, saying nothing of the amount spent since that date.

In 1920 at the Annual Meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association of Pennsylvania, John A. Bell, Jr., made a concerted effort to have the Pennsylvania breeders endorse the Aitken WHIRLWIND PAID-STATE SECRETARY MONEY-GRABBING SCHEME, and thus permit Aitken to come into Pennsylvania and build up a political dealing organization at the breeders' expense. Mr. John M. McKee, then County Agent for Washington County, acted as floor leader for the Bell outfit. It was reported at the meeting and generally believed that Mr. McKee was being groomed for the \$5,000.00 job of Paid State Secretary for Pennsylvania, if he and Mr. Bell could get the breeders' endorsement, which they failed to do.

Mr. McKee has since been appointed Deputy Secretary of Agriculture by the Hon. F. P. Willits. The same Mr. Willits, during his tender in office as Secretary of Agriculture, according to the Inter-State Milk Producers' Review, is serving as an officer of that

Association. Its official publication is carrying paid advertisements for the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, thus sharing in the increased fees collected by the political management of the Association from the breeders and owners of purebred cattle.

When the breeders and owners of purebred cattle organized a new Association to be operated under a business management along conservative lines consistent with economical dairying to provide themselves with a means of maintaining the purity of the blood of the animals which they breed and issue registration and transfer certificates to members at cost, it is quite natural that Mr. Willits and Mr. McKee would not favor such an organization for the reasons above quoted.

Pinchot Appointees Serving the Speculators

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN is a dairy paper with a national circulation and therefore should not become involved in politics particularly of a local character. However, we would beg the indulgence of our readers to the extent that we would warn the many thousand breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle living in Pennsylvania to proceed cautiously and advise their neighbors to do likewise when marking their ballot in the coming primary election for United States Senator.

What the breeders and dairymen of Pennsylvania demand is the same protection that is given to the banking interests. Within a year we have seen the Banking Department of the State of Pennsylvania investigate the misappropriation of State funds. As a result of this investigation three Bell banks were closed. Mr. John A. Bell, Sr., was indicted by the Grand Jury, convicted and sentenced to serve six and a half years. All this was done in the interest of justice and to protect the banking interests of the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Bell in his petition in Bankruptcy cited an item of \$1,000,000.00 loss during the past five years in the operation of his farm at Coraopolis. This farm during this same period has been lauded as an example for breeders and dairymen to follow. Apparently the Bell farm, as it was being conducted, was one of the most speculative and hazardous adventures indulged in by Mr. Bell.

Gambling and speculation in the purebred cattle business is just as detrimental to legitimate breeding interests as gambling and speculation in the banking business is detrimental to legitimate banking business and should be afforded the same protection under the law.

The breeders and owners of Holstein-Friesian cattle, in order to place their industry on a sound business basis and avoid being a party to gambling and speculation, organized a new Registry Association on a sound legitimate business basis and now the Agricultural Department under the Pinchot Administration comes along and tries to force the breeders of Holstein cattle to continue to register their animals in an Association that has been so extravagantly managed that fees for transfer have been increased six times what they formerly were and which was operated at a total

loss for the years 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924 of over \$197,000.00.

Why are not the interests of the Holstein Breeders and dairymen generally entitled to the same protection against speculation and gambling that other interests in the State receive?

Guiding the Destinies of the Black and White Brigade

UNDER the above heading on the front cover of the *New England Homestead* under date of March 27, 1926, appears the pictures of Mr. Earl Cooper, F. L. Houghton, Frank O. Lowden, Tom Elder, Mrs. Medill McCormick, a Holstein-Friesian cow and bull.

It is apparent from reading articles that appear in the *New England Homestead* that the Black and White Brigade in the above instance is not intended to represent a group of outlaws and high-binders but rather the Black and White cow. The destiny of the Holstein-Friesian cow is being guided by the Real Breeders and dairymen who follow dairying and breeding as a legitimate business and a means of obtaining a livelihood. Some of the above mentioned individuals, however, are closely identified with the outfit that has been guiding the affairs of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America for the past several years during which time the members have been deprived of their right to vote direct. The fees have been increased and the Association operated at a loss of over \$197,000.00.

Whenever you read in glowing terms, of the wonderful work that is being accomplished by the Political management of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, just turn back a few pages in the magazine in which you are reading and see if you do not find an Association advertisement and then draw your own conclusion.

Beef Bulls and Dairy Cows

WE NOTE that certain Agricultural publications are publishing editorials criticising the new Holstein-Friesian Registry Association Inc.

We do not believe the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle are going to be deceived by paid propagandists whether they be editors or Whispering campaign Artists.

The National Stockman & Farmer, published at Pittsburgh, Penna., of which Mr. Ed. Baird is editor, seems to be one of the chief offenders.

We well recall the first time we ever met Mr. Baird. Mr. Baird was Chairman of a meeting in the old Board of Trade Building in Harrisburg, during the Farm Products Show, some ten years ago.

We particularly remember Mr. Baird because it was the first time we had ever heard him relate his old chestnut about the man who wanted to commit suicide by blowing his brains out but had such a sore head that he hated to shoot into it.

Sore head? Yes, and not Maybe!

A great library contains the diary of the human race.—Dawson.

Who Are Holstein Breeders?

In the March 22d issue of the *HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN* we published the following editorial and invited correspondence from our readers. We are now reprinting the editorial with some of the letters which we have received.—EDITOR.

WHO are the Holstein breeders—the small group of wealthy men and speculators who are breeding Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle as a hobby, pastime or speculation and, whose names are constantly kept before the public by paid propagandists, or are the REAL HOLSTEIN BREEDERS the multitude of plain people who conduct their breeding and dairy business on an economical legitimate basis?

Are the REAL BREEDERS the men who are engaged in the dairy business and the breeding business as their sole means of support and livelihood; who own 90% of the Holstein cattle; who breed the best and from the returns of their herds provide food and clothing for their families and educate their children? Should this class of dairymen carry the title of the REAL BREEDERS of Holstein cattle or shall the badge of honor be pinned upon the counterfeit, who is merely making a plaything or gambling and speculating with what to the dairyman is a legitimate business?

We will be very frank in expressing our views upon the above subject and say that we believe the REAL BREEDER is the "LITTLE BREEDER ON THE HILLSIDE."

We invite correspondence, for publication, from the readers of the *HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN* upon this subject. Let us have your views.

DEAR EDITOR:

Referring to the editorial in March 22d issue of your magazine, note you are asking for comments on the question of: "Who are the Holstein breeders?"

The writer is frank to say that he believes the real breeder is he who personally looks after his herd, breeds along pure lines, and gives the herd his personal attention.

Many so-called breeders who are in the business for speculation, seldom see their stock, and could not, in many cases identify individual animals without calling upon attendants, or referring to registration papers. Such people have no right to be called breeders, they are only speculators.

Again the writer would emphasize the fact, that a real breeder is he who looks after his stock, for the purpose of gaining a livelihood not for a gamble.

Very truly yours,
R. P. THATCHER.

Mr. George M. Lyons is very frank in his statements as to who the Real Breeders are and writes as follows:
EDITOR, *HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN*:

The Real Breeders are the thousands of industrious, hard-working, common people, who are now helping to place the Holstein business on a solid foundation by eliminating the useless extravagance and speculative element injected into the business by millionaires and promoters.

Mr. Will H. Miller, Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Pennsylvania, writes:

MY DEAR EDITOR:

With reference to your editorial under date of March 22d, "Who are Holstein Breeders?" It appears to me the question can best be answered by asking a few questions, Who is a farmer? is it the man that follows the plow, the harrow, the drill, the harvester until he has produced the grain? or is the man in Wall Street, New York, that gambles in the product the farmer?

Who constitute the citizenship of our commonwealth? Is it

the political leader bent on selfish or egotistical aims, or is it the rank and file of the millions whose voice is only heard through the ballot box?

The question to my mind is, too lucid for much discussion. The Holstein breeder is the man who wears overalls and owns Holstein cattle. The man who knows the dam of the calf without calling some one to tell him. The man with the spirit of '76 in his veins who does his own thinking and who when he sees the recording association going to smash by reason of spending more money year after year than it receives, wisely decides to "get off" before it peters out in the sand.

Mr. Charles K. Ainslie, of New York, writes:

DEAR EDITOR:

In your issue of March 22d, I read an article entitled (Who are Holstein Breeders?) If I am to be one of the judges I would say that the men doing just to the Holstein business, also to the ones they deal with, to the stock that they keep, and make an honest living by so doing, are the real breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle, or any other breed.

The old saying is "The love of money is the root of all evil."

Murray A. Miller, of Milton, Penna., one of the leading breeders in Northumberland County, who has been a farmer and dairyman all his life, and who began his career as a farm hand and now owns one of the best farms in Pennsylvania, well stocked and well equipped, states:

"It is the little breeder on the hillside that is the Real Backbone of the Holstein-Friesian Industry, and not the Millionaires."

Mr. F. W. Kehl, of New York, writes:

In submitting my views on the matter of your editorial in the March 22d issue of your esteemed magazine I wish to say, all are Breeders in the literal sense of the word. When it comes to the point of fixing the term to denote distinction for a special merit or extraordinary achievement, the question is a purely economic one and must be decided according to economic laws.

The fact that a flourishing industry was reduced to the present stage of stagnation under the rule of the wealthy hobbyist does not entitle them to any term whatever denoting merit or distinction. Appellations quite the reverse would be in order. These are considerations purely economic and cannot be faulted.

I am advised by the county veterinarian that I could not replace two reacting heifers in the county, yet some six years ago our county had over forty breeders. Are the common breeders to blame or is the Holstein cow to blame for this deplorable condition?—certainly neither one is, but who is? The very propagandists who are now scrambling for preference in the appellation "Real Breeders."

Let the speculators and gamblers in Purebred Holstein cattle and those seeking Political office step aside and let the Real Breeders come to the front who, in my judgment, are the men who make farming their business, breed cattle and conduct their dairy economically and at a profit.

Mr. H. O. Anderson, Maryland, writes:

DEAR EDITOR:

The real Holstein breeders are the men who are responsible for perpetuating and improving the Holstein-Friesian breed from a dairy and economical standpoint.

If we follow the history of the Holstein-Friesian breed back to Holland we find that the breed was established and improved by the dairymen of that country who maintained their herds to produce milk, butter and cheese and supply part or all of their beef and veal.

In early days and for hundreds of years up to the present

century, the Holstein-Friesian cow has been maintained purely from the standpoint of economical milk, butter and beef production and always the best cattle were to be found in the herds of the best dairymen and naturally it was that class of breeders that constituted the backbone of the industry and it is as true to-day as it was of old, the Real Breeders of Holstein cattle are the men who follow dairying as their major business.

I consider the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry a legitimate worth while business proposition and it should be conducted economically and in a business-like manner. If a few idle rich indulge in the breeding of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle for a hobby and pastime they should not be permitted to gain control of the industry to the extent that they operate the Registry Association to promote the purebred dairy cattle industry from the standpoint of a hobby rather than from the standpoint of legitimate business.

Mr. W. E. Sawyer, one of the pioneer Holstein breeders of Pennsylvania, having been a member of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America for over thirty years, writes:

DEAR EDITOR:

In your editorial appearing in the March 22d issue of your magazine, you asked the question "Are the real Holstein breeders the men who are engaged in the dairy business and the breeding business as their sole means of support and livelihood; who own 90 per cent of the cattle; who breed the best and from the returns of their herds provide food and clothing for their families and educate their children? YES."

"Should this class of dairymen carry the title of the Real Dairymen of Holstein cattle or shall the badge of honor be pinned upon the counterfeit, who is merely making a plaything or gambling and speculating with what, to the dairyman, is a legitimate business?"

I believe, as you say that the Real Breeder is the "Little Breeder on the Hillside."

We have too many lawyers, capitalists, politicians, etc., that take up dairying and breeding, on a small scale, in order to get

to the head of our farm organizations and we do not want them, they are too expensive, unreliable and no more practicable than the following story:

"A young man just starting in business moved in a new country and began to clear up a farm; he taught the district school, the first winter. One Saturday while at odd jobs, one of his pupils visited him. The teacher had hewn a hog's trough and was trying to hold the head of a maul between his feet in order to bore a hole in the center of the maul for the handle. He had poor success as the maul was only about fourteen inches long and in spite of all he *could do* the maul changed ends whenever he turned the auger. The pupil, a boy considered not very bright, looked the situation over and said, 'Teacher! put the maul in the trough and it can't change ends.' The job was done and the teacher turned to the boy and said, 'Well! you can learn something from a fool can't you?' The boy replied, 'Yep, that's what we go to school for.'"

Mr. A. L. Bowell, a well-known and successful breeder in Susquehanna County, Penna., writes:

I read in the March 22d issue of *THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN* an editorial asking for a discussion of "Who are Holstein Breeders?"

In commenting upon the subject of "Who are the real breeders of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle," there can be no doubt from my own experience that the honor should be placed upon the men who are engaged in the dairy breeding business.

The Holstein game is operated under the same rules of competition as is any other business. It is human instinct for a man to buy as much as he can for as little money as possible, and a man in the market for Holsteins looks for type, quality and production.

The little breeder on the hillside must breed for type, quality and productiveness to realize the greatest returns for the sale of his surplus stock. At all times he must maintain his dairy and breeding operations on a profitable producing basis as it is his chief source of income.

There is only one sure way to make a success of breeding dairy cattle and that is by constantly improving the individuality and economical milk producing qualities of the herd. This is accomplished through several channels; viz., Cow Testing Associations, Coöperative Bull Associations, State and Federal T. B. Eradication programs, etc., each lending a helping hand to make for a real high class herd of Holsteins.

Last but not least, the real breeders are those men who work strictly on an eight-hour schedule, eight hours in the forenoon and eight hours in the afternoon, plus a little overtime to develop and improve their herds.

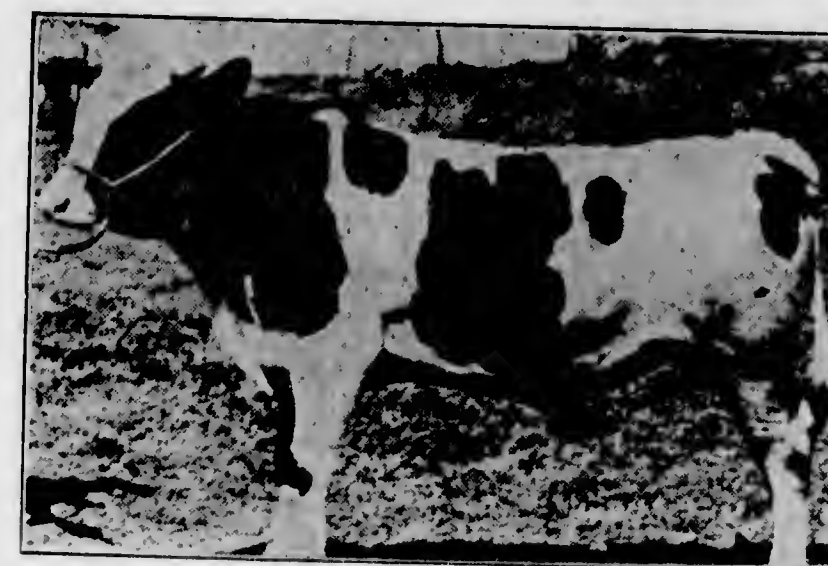
At Philadelphia

THE Sesqui-Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia celebrates the 150th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. One feature of it will be a great show of live stock, held September 12th-19th, with \$50,000 in prize money. B. H. Heide, Secretary of the International Live Stock Exposition, will manage the show, and competent superintendents have been named in charge of the several kinds of live stock. Eastern people will have a chance to see a national live stock show this year and more of them will be led to invest in purebred live stock, which will be a good thing for all concerned.

Modernists say "there ain't no hell." Fundamentalists say "the hell there ain't."—*The Rev. James Shera Montgomery, Chaplain of the House of Representatives.*

Of course, the children are wonderfully sophisticated nowadays, but give them time and they will learn in due season that they don't know it all.

My Herdsire



GRAY VIEW KING SYLVIA

is from Sylvia Prilly Pontiac and was sired by a son of Carnation King Sylvia and the 34.55 lb. cow Heilo Ormsby De Kol, 805 lb. butter and nearly 20,000 lb. milk in 295 days.

He is a splendid individual, straight, deep, long and handsome; a robust, hearty, healthy bull and his offspring take after him.

Let me sell you one of his sons or a few good females bred to him.

O. I. MARTIN

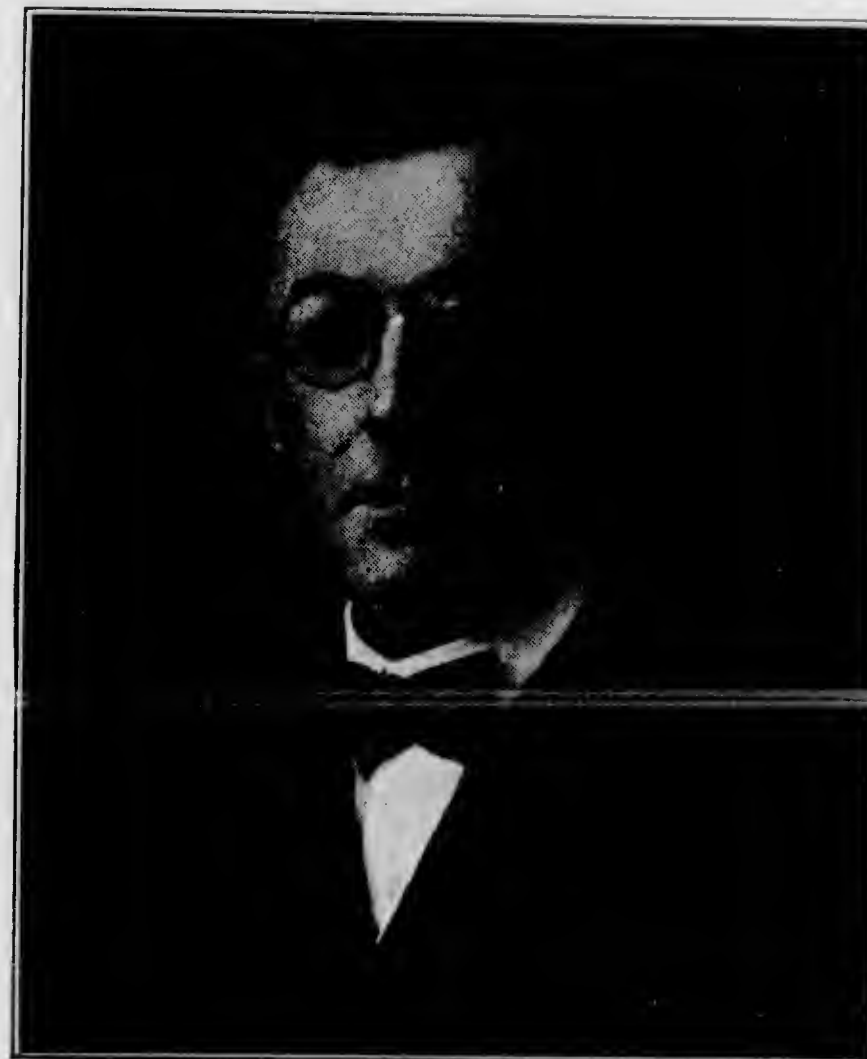
Cambridge Springs,

Penna.

This herd consists of Real Producers and is under State and Federal Supervision.

DR. T. E. MUNCE, STATE VETERINARIAN OF PENNSYLVANIA, MAKES NEW RULING

Since the Bureau of Animal Industry has established a quarantine over tuberculin-tested areas, which quarantine and the modified area plan prohibit cattle (unless tuberculin tested) from entering quarantined areas, also because of the fact that owners before moving their herds into quarantined areas desire to comply with the quarantine by having their herds tuberculin tested, the Bureau of Animal Industry will authorize the testing of such herds under the following conditions:



Each owner shall be required to place his entire herd under official supervision by filing with the Bureau an area application blank, Form A. I. 19, and to employ an accredited veterinarian at his own (owner's) expense to apply the tuberculin test to his entire herd before said herd is moved into the quarantined area. Furthermore, if any reactors are disclosed to the tuberculin test, the owner shall see to it that the barn occupied by the reacting cattle is thoroughly cleaned, even though he is moving to another premise. Such animals as are condemned will be appraised and paid for by the Federal and State Governments out of the area indemnity fund.

In other words, herds belonging to owners who are obliged to move into quarantined areas by reason of having purchased farms or going to tenant farms within the quarantined areas, may be tuberculin tested and reactors will be paid for under the modified area plan rather than the individual accredited herd plan, the only difference being that the owners will be obliged to defray the expense of the initial tuberculin test.

The above conditions apply to *only* those owners who desire to move their *entire* herds into quarantined areas.

The modified area plan will not permit our issuing permits for the removal of untested cattle into a quarantined area to be tested upon arrival at destination. Of course, herds which are under supervision and have already been tuberculin tested and have passed may enter a quarantined area without further test.

Each owner before moving into a quarantined area, who desires to have his herd tested under the above conditions, should fill out fully a blank and return to this office, indicating whom he wishes to make the test. We shall then be in position to assign the testing.

COW'S DRY REST PERIOD PAYS

By D. L. FOUNT

Extension Dairyman, University of Idaho

Certain factors in dairy cattle management either increase or limit production at least 50 per cent in the average herd in Idaho.

The dry rest period for the dairy cow is absolutely essential if high and economical production is obtained. Six to eight weeks dry rest period should be given each cow and a larger time if the cow is thin in flesh.

This vacation gives the cow an opportunity to store up a reserve of energy from which to draw upon during the fol-

lowing producing period. She should be fed so as to become fat before freshening.

The energy and beef fat which she stores in her system during the dry period will be used to manufacture butterfat after she freshens, and this is probably the cheapest butterfat that the cow produces during the year, as less feed is required for the cow to store up energy and beef fat while dry and later return it in form of butterfat, than is required to manufacture fat from feed after she freshens.

Experiments show that when a cow is fat when fresh and then given only a maintenance ration she will lose sometimes 100 pounds in weight during the first 30 days, but produce almost 100 pounds of dry solids in the form of milk, which indicates that these solids were drawn from the body tissues and were stored during the dry rest period.

Testing also shows that a cow, strong in dairy temperament, will withdraw fat from her body and put it in the milk pail, as a fat cow recently fresh will often yield milk containing one or two per cent more fat than normal, losing markedly in weight meanwhile. On the other hand, when a cow freshens in thin condition the per cent of fat in her milk is often below normal.

Experiments also show that for the first few weeks of lactation cows of strong dairy temperament usually yield milk in much larger quantities than the nutrients they consume. In some instances twice as much. This increased production continues until the surplus energy and fat have been withdrawn from the body tissues into the milk pail. Experience shows that this extra butterfat is produced cheaply, as it costs less to fatten an animal while dry than for her to manufacture butterfat from feed while milking.

Members of Cow Testing Associations who have herds averaging more than 300 pounds of fat in a year invariably follow the practice of keeping accurate breeding dates and giving their cows from six to eight weeks dry rest period and feed them so as to have them in excellent condition at freshening. Some successful dairymen believe that a pound of grain fed to a dry cow will give better returns than two or three pounds after she freshens.



ORMSBY SENSATION 3D

heads Springbrook Herd which is under State and Federal Supervision.

His sire, Ormsby Sensation, heads the noted Beaver Dam Herd. You know about him, the work of his dam and his daughters.

Ormsby Sensation 3d's dam, as a two-year-old, averaged 69.5 lb. milk daily in her official test. She produced 20.22 lb. butter in 7 days, 628.53 lb. in a year.

Ormsby Sensation 3d combines choice individuality with royal breeding. His daughters are exceptionally promising. Come and see them and their sire in my herd. You will want to take one of his sons back with you.

S. T. WITMER

Union Deposit,

Dauphin Co., Pa.

This Herd is ACCREDITED

THE PRACTICAL DAIRYMAN

REQUIREMENTS FOR MAINTENANCE, GROWTH AND PREGNANCY

A dairy cow in full flow of milk needs nearly half the nutrients in the feed she consumes merely for maintaining her body. In addition to these needs for maintenance if she is immature she will require additional nutrients for the growth of her body tissues. During the time she is pregnant, she will need nutrients for the building of the fetus. She can use in actual milk production only the amount of nutrients which is left after these needs have been met.

In computing rations for a dairy cow by most of the modern feeding standards, first the maintenance requirements are computed on the basis of her weight, and then to these amounts of nutrients are added the requirements for the production of the milk she is yielding. In the Wolf-Lehmann, Haecker, Savage, Wolf-Humphrey, and Morrison standards the daily maintenance requirements per 1,000 lb. live weight are given as 0.70 lb. digestible crude protein and 7.925 lb. total digestible nutrients. In the Armsby and Eckles standards the maintenance requirements of the 1,000-lb. cow are stated as 0.50 lb. digestible protein (not crude protein) and 6.00 therms of net energy. As these requirements are stated in different terms, they can be compared only indirectly. It will be found that when legume hay, or a combination of legume hay and such feeds as corn stover or straw, are taken for a maintenance ration, about the same amount of feed will be needed to meet the requirements for the net energy standards as for the standards based on total digestible nutrients. On the other hand, if feeds higher in net energy such as either good corn silage or else concentrates, are used as part of the maintenance ration, less feed will be needed to meet the net energy requirements expressed in therms than to satisfy the standards based on total digestible nutrients.

The most extensive investigations which have been conducted to determine the maintenance requirements of dairy cows are those of Hills and his colleagues at the Vermont Station. In these trials, which have been carried on from 1907 to 1920, a total of 20 cows have been fed while dry and barren for periods of 391 to 2,701 days. Ten of these cows were fed less than the maintenance requirements as given in the standards based on digestible nutrients, some being fed 40 per cent less. The cows, however, suffered in no wise, but, instead, gained in weight. These data seem to indicate that these standards prescribe more feed than is actually required for the mere body maintenance of a dry dairy cow when mature and not pregnant.

Data secured from 14 cows in these trials indicate that the building of the fetus when a cow is pregnant makes relatively little additional draft for non-nitrogenous nutrients, but may require on the average 0.05 to 0.10 lb. daily of digestible protein, spread over the entire gestation period, in addition to the amount needed for mere maintenance. This need for additional protein is naturally greatest during the last third of gestation, when the development of the fetus is most rapid.

The requirements for the development of the fetus have also been studied by Eckles at the Missouri Station. He fed 2 cows during their entire gestation periods on rations which had previously been only sufficient to maintain their weight when not pregnant and not producing milk. The cows developed normal calves, and their average weight was greater after calving than before the trial started. Similar results were secured in another trial. Eckles believes these results are due to the relatively small amount of dry matter in the fetus, and also probably to the cows requiring less feed for mere body maintenance when pregnant, owing to their being quieter.

Hills believes from his investigation that a ration which furnishes sufficient nutrients to meet the requirements for maintenance and for the production of the amount of milk yielded, will suffice for the first two-thirds of the gestation period. For the last third of the period it should be sufficient to add to the nutrients required for maintenance and for production the

small amount of milk yielded, twice the nutrients contained in the new-born calf.

General experience has shown, that it pays to allow a cow to go dry 6 to 8 weeks before calving and to feed her during this time so that she will be in fairly good flesh when she calves. When this practice is followed and legume hay and some protein-rich concentrate are included in the ration, the requirements for the building of the fetus will be amply met.—*Henry and Morrison.*

SELLING SURPLUS DAIRY STOCK

"Breeder of purebreds has the great responsibility of maintaining and improving the breed. The ability and honesty of the dairyman determines in a large measure his success as a breeder.

"If one is to become successful in breeding purebred dairy cattle it is necessary to become acquainted with the blood lines within the breed. Occasional visits to other good herds, attendance at leading shows, good public sales, and a careful study of pedigrees, and individuality with reference to production records, show ring winnings, and selling price, are excellent means of becoming familiar with values.

"The reputation of the breeder is of first importance and should be guarded with utmost care. Perhaps 75 per cent or more of purebred bulls are purchased by correspondence and the transaction is based on the reliability of the breeder.

"Skillful, persistent advertising in the class of agricultural papers that circulate among the people to whom the breeder can reasonably expect to sell his stock, exhibiting at fairs, and official testing, all offer means of getting before the public. But whatever the method of attracting buyers, the breeder must have good animals to show when the buyer comes."—*Pacific Dairy Review.*

PROPRIETARY CALF MEALS

There are on the market several calf meals, which are more or less complex mixtures of such feeds as linseed meal or flaxseed meal, ground cereals, and wheat by-products, with or without dried milk, casein, and mild drugs. These meals are fairly satisfactory substitutes for skim milk, but apparently give no better returns than home-mixed meals that are much less expensive. Even the best calf meals, either home-mixed or proprietary, are most satisfactory when used as only a partial substitute for milk until the calves are at least 2 months old.—*Henry and Morrison.*

The fellow who insists upon marrying a peach should not object to the cost of preserving her.



PRODUCERS AND CHOICE INDIVIDUALS

Remember that this is an Accredited Herd; that the cattle of this entire county, when recently tuberculin tested, passed 99.2% Clean, and that this herd has always been headed by high class bulls.

Can spare a few good ones raised here.

L. S. BROWN

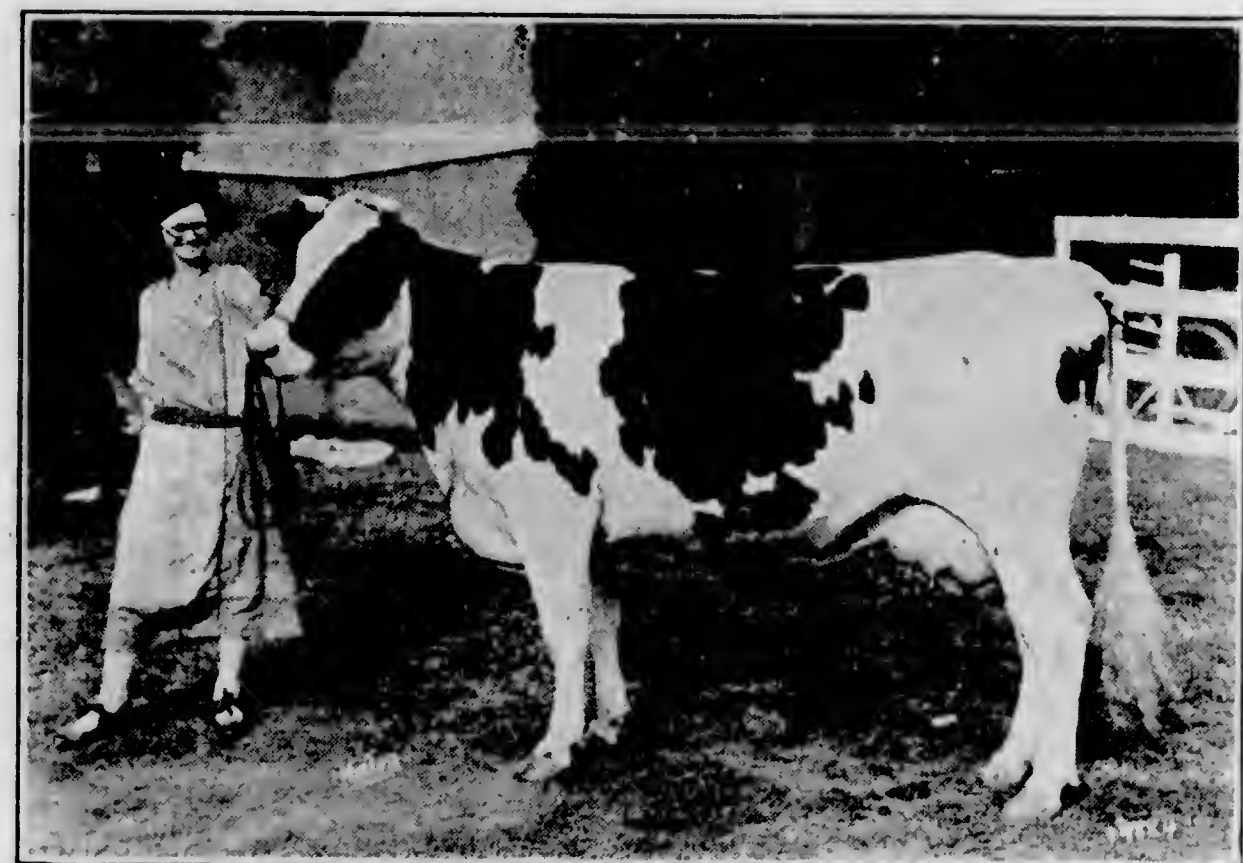
Saegerstown, R. D. 1,

Crawford Co., Pa

CLUB WORK PAYS WELL

We hear much of junior club work's influence in teaching our boys and girls how to care for livestock, raise better crops and improve their methods of work on the farm, both in the house and in the barn. But it is not often that we find a boy or girl who has made so much of it all as has Myrtle Himrum. Her club experience not only leaves her richer mentally, but she has found the experience profitable as well. Her herd has been growing during the years she has been engaged in club work. She now has eleven head of Holsteins which she values at about \$3,000. There are two grades in the bunch but she says she does not object to good grades and in telling her experience she states: The first cow I had was a grade, and she was also the best one I ever had.

She averaged 700 lb. butter for five years. I got her before I entered club work, but all the rest I have gotten since. That cow is the dam of the two grades I now have, and they are proving that their mother was capable of passing on her productive ability to her offspring. They have butter records of 619 lb. and 582 lb., which is a showing not to be sniffed at by the purebreds. These two grades are full sisters, and both are showing increased production as they develop.



MISS HIMRUM AND HER PRIZE-WINNING HEIFER, WOODVILLE BESS
Taken at the time she won at the Minnesota State Fair.

"One of my two-year-old purebred Holstein heifers has a record of 619 lb. butter, and shows plenty of promise of increasing the amount as she grows older. Woodville Bess is on test and I think she will reach something over the 600-lb. mark by the end of her year.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT

"Bess has been a good money maker for me. She has brought in more than \$400 in prizes, and has made a net profit of \$140 on cream. She gave birth to a heifer calf at her first freshening. I showed this calf at the Winter Shows this year. I entered her in the open class and she won first prize. Her sire was Dean of Ormsby 2d, out of a 1,000-lb. cow and by the highest record son of the famous Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th.

"But that isn't all Bess has done. If it hadn't been for her, and the club work in which I was entered with her, I would not have had any of the fine trips that rewarded my work. In 1923, I won the reserve championship in Becker County, and with it the Minneapolis Journal free trip to the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago. That was a wonderful trip. I learned a great deal on that trip, and found much at the show to inspire me to do better work.

"In 1924, I went to the Minnesota State Fair, and to the Winter Show at Crookston. Bess, last year, won third prize. In 1923, she had placed second. That was a step backward it seemed. But I was not discouraged. In 1925, she stepped up into first place at the State Fair, and was named reserve club champion. She was first in the junior show and also first in the open class. She was awarded first prize in the Junior Holstein-Friesian contest at the State Fair.

CUP FOR KEEPS

"I was delighted when she won the distinction of being the best dairy calf shown at the 1926 Winter Shows, for this

brought me besides the honor, the permanent possession of the cup offered by the Red River Valley Dairymen's Association. This was the third consecutive year that Bess had won this cup for me. Now we can have it to keep.

"Yes, I should certainly say Bess has been worth all I invested in her. She was bred by George Flinn of Medford, Minnesota, seventy-five miles south of Minneapolis. J. C. Marlow, well-known Holstein breeder of Mankato, selected her from the Flinn herd for me. It is evident that he had a good eye for judging a calf, for Bess was then only five months old. She has justified the faith that he had in her. I paid \$125 for her. That was considered a pretty good price, but it didn't take her long to pay it back with interest at several hundred per cent.

BREEDING TELLS

"Bess is a purebred, but from an untested cow. Her granddam on her dam's side had a record of 19.9 lb. butter. Her granddam on her sire's side was a 30-lb. cow, a daughter of famous old Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes. Her sire was Sir Korndyke Homestead, now dead, owned by Mr. Flinn. His sire was Sir Hengerveld DeKol 36th, who was first prize winner at the National Dairy Show as a two-year-old.

"It pays to have well-bred cows, especially if their forbears have good production records and can transmit their ability to their descendants. Bess has been fortunate in that respect, at her first freshening she was put on official test. Her seven-day record was 19.04 lb. butter and 395.8 lb. milk. As a junior two-year-old she made 532 lb. butter and 10,922 lb. milk in nine and one-half months. She was three years old on November 24, 1925."

Woodville Bess is a handsome young cow, her sleek, well-kept hide seems to invite patting, and her friendly, intelligent head turned inquiringly as each stranger took notice of her. She is what the judges call "typy," and possesses the characteristics of the good dairy cow. This year's showing was her last appearance in the junior ring. But it is to be hoped that we will see this cow at future fairs in the open classes for many who are interested in her would like to watch her further development.

At the 1926 Show at Crookston, Miss Himrum showed in addition to Woodville Bess, four calves in the open class. They placed 1st, two in fourth places, and one in seventh, amid keen competition. They won second honors as get-of-sire, and fifth place among the calf herds.

Miss Himrum's home is on a 160-acre farm three and one-half miles out of Lake Park. Her father, H. J. Himrum, is a Holstein breeder, having become more interested in the industry since his daughter took up club work. He recently purchased a new herdsire, King De Kol Madrigal Segis, from the Lilac Hedge Herd of J. D. Bacon of Grand Forks. This bull was junior champion of the state fair at Fargo last season, first at Minot, and second at the State Fair at Grand Forks.

PRIDE, GRADE HOLSTEIN, IS HIGH PRODUCER

J. E. Hansel's 7-year-old cow, "Pride," seems to be well named, or at least Mr. Hansel, of Colesburg, Mich., would be pardoned for feeling considerable "pride" in the record she is maintaining.

"Pride" is a grade Holstein and was always a good milk producer. Hansel at one time offered her for sale for beef at a price of \$50, but could find no buyer at that figure.

After Hansel joined the Cow Testing Association he followed the suggestions of the tester, George Crawford, and the advice of the Dairy Extension Department, and fed balanced rations for heavy milk production.

During 1925 Hansel realized a profit from her of \$138. The total feed costs were \$158 and the butterfat sold at the creamery here brought \$287.

In January 1925, she made her largest fat production so far recorded, when it amounted to 102.9. This year for January, it was 83.3 lbs.

That wise old Roman, Marcus Aurelius, said "What is bad for the hive is bad for the bee." Those who try to utilize the resources of a corporation or farmer's association for their own advantage should remember this old saying which is as true to-day as it was the day it was uttered.

GOOD WORK

The report of the Cumberland County Pennsylvania Cow Testing Association for the month ending March 22d, conducted under the supervision of A. A. Raudabaugh shows that 75 cows produced over 40 lb. butterfat; 33 produced over 50 lb. butterfat; 112 cows produced over 1,000 lb. milk and 62 produced over 1,200 lb. milk during the month.

There were twenty-six herds tested in the Association; 257 cows were in milk; 36 were dry during the month; three profitable cows were sold and five unprofitable cows were sent to the butcher.

Of the ten highest cows, a grade Holstein owned by John Raudabaugh heads the list with 2,285 lb. milk containing 80 lb. butterfat. Five of the ten leading cows in the Association are from the herd of Ivo V. Otto. One each from the herds of A. N. Lehman; Jesse L. Kurtz; J. H. Lear and H. K. McCollough.

The average milk produced for the ten highest animals was 1,953 lb. The average per cent of butterfat was 3.55 and the average butterfat was 69.3 lb.

Mr. A. A. Raudabaugh is President of the Pennsylvania Cow Testers Association and as supervisor of the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association has done and is doing a great deal of good along the lines of dairy improvement in his County.

TRUE VALUE OF DAIRY SIRE SHOWN BY PRODUCTION OF HIS DAUGHTERS

Perhaps the best way to determine the true value of the dairy bull, says the United States Department of Agriculture, is through the production records of his daughters. If a dairy bull has many daughters, and all of these excel medium to low-producing dams, the sire has a certain value; if all the daughters excel medium to high-producing dams, the true value of the bull is comparatively high; but if all the daughters excel high-producing dams, the true value of that bull is very high.

For the first time in the history of this country figures are now becoming available, through the "cow-testing" associations, by which the true value of thousands of dairy bulls of each dairy breed may be determined through the production records of their unselected daughters.

Department Circular 368, just issued by the Bureau of Dairying, United States Department of Agriculture, shows how the true value of a dairy bull may be measured by comparing the yearly production records of his daughters with the records of their dams.

In a study that compared the yearly production records of 2,132 daughters with the records of their dams, it was found that the daughters excelled the dams by 377 lb. milk and 19 lb. butterfat. These gains are not considered phenomenal, but with the high average production of the dams (8,635 lb. milk and 342 lb. butterfat) they are very satisfactory. The gains would have been excellent had it not been for a few inferior sires whose daughters kept the average production of all the daughters down. This is the kind of sire that should be eliminated from the dairy herds of the country.

In general, the study showed that most purebred sires will increase the production of the daughters above that of low-producing dams. However, as the production of the dams increases, better and still better sires must be used or the daughters will not excel the production records of the dams. A small increase of the daughters over high-producing dams may be a greater credit to the sire than a much larger increase over low-producing dams.

A study of 58 purebred bulls in cow-testing associations, each having five or more tested daughters, showed that in some cases all the daughters excelled the dams; in other cases some of the daughters excelled and others did not; and in still other cases every daughter produced less than her dam. This shows the necessity of using great care in the selection of a dairy sire.

The fact that the daughters of any sire excel their dams in production of butterfat is a very important factor, but it is not the only factor to be considered. It makes a big difference whether the production of the dam is high or low. Some sires increased the records of the daughters over fairly high-

producing dams more than 40 per cent; other sires lowered the production of the daughters almost as much below that of similar dams. That does not mean, however, that all sires whose daughters failed to produce as much as their dams should be sent to the butcher; but it does mean that, if kept at all, they should be used to improve lower-producing dairy herds.

A copy of the circular may be obtained as long as the supply lasts by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

HUNTER BROTHERS HERD LEADS TESTING UNIT

Hunter Brothers of Northfield, Minn., again led the Rice County Cow Test Association when their herd of purebred Holstein cows averaged 40.6 lbs. fat and 1,229 lbs. milk for February. The average of the Association was 24.2 lbs. butterfat and 629 lbs. milk. The average test was 3.8 per cent.

Four hundred twenty-nine cows in 26 herds were on test. Forty-one cows produced over 40 lbs. each of butterfat. Following Hunter Brothers the next four high herds were owned as follows: Peterson Brothers, Northfield; Wm. Kueker, Faribault; Andrew Hille, Webster, and J. T. Holmes, Bridge-water. The Holmes herd started this month.

Herbert Schley, tester, reports that Hunter Brothers herd averaged 46.8 lbs. butterfat in the March test.

The high cow in February also owned by Hunter Brothers made 73.6 lbs. butterfat and 2,074 lbs. milk.

A DAIRY HERD THAT PAYS WELL

On Emory Peters' Valley View Farm in Buffalo county is probably one of the finest herds of purebred registered Holstein cattle in Central Nebraska. Mr. Peters purchased, a few years ago, the entire herd of a retiring dairyman further East and from that start of purebred animals headed by Johanna Lad Pontiac Colantha 310053 he has now on his farm an outstanding herd of cattle.

The Peters herd even in that section of the state is highly profitable from a production standpoint as the actual cash income from the herd exclusive of the sale of animals was nearly \$6,000 in 1925.

Mr. Peters has made a very thorough study of feeds, feed values and balanced rations for milking cows, growing heifers, and young calves. He takes an especial interest in the feed of cows about to freshen. He has good pasture land, plenty of shade and running water, alfalfa ground, corn lands and silo. His barn has a sound roof and a solid floor, with tight walls and he keeps it clean and well ventilated. Last fall he spent a few hundred dollars on a "sun parlor" as he calls it for his cows. Here during the cold winter days his cows can lie in half a foot of clean, bright straw, and can eat alfalfa and drink fresh running water all day long.

The favorite fall and winter ration for the Peters milking cows is ground ear corn mixed with equal parts by weight of bran and ground oats. This mixture is fed individually at the rate of one pound of grain to each four pounds of milk produced. In addition, in the winter, they get 35 pounds of silage daily per cow and all the alfalfa they will eat. Early in the summer when the cows are on good full pasture this grain ration is reduced a half or more for six weeks, and is increased later according to the quality of the pasture.

Mr. Peters has also used several acres of sweet clover pasture the past two years and he is thoroughly sold on sweet clover as a pasture. He says it is a good milk producer and a given acreage will pasture more cows than any other kind he has ever tried.—*The Nebraska Farmer*.

HE PASSED

At an examination a boy, asked to state why a tiger is striped, wrote: "It is striped because it makes it better for circus proprietors. If a tiger escapes from a circus it is easier to find him than if he had no stripes. He will not go far without some one noticing that he is not a horse or a dog, on account of his stripes, and calling up and asking the circus people if they have lost a tiger."

OURSELVES AND CATTLE

Affectionately and familiarly we call a cow "bossy," for she is the female of the great genus *Bos*, which includes about as many races of cattle as there are varieties of human beings in the world. The bossies have earned our affection, for they have literally been the wet nurses of all the human races for more than 5,000 years. All told, there are about 500,000,000 human families in existence and about the same number of cattle. Not every family can have a cow, for there are not quite enough bossies to go 'round; but if the cows were evenly apportioned every newborn baby could have its bossy.

Like people cattle have developed differences in different countries. In countries where the camel acquired its hump the cattle also have humps. The yak which grazes along the snow line on the roof of the world in Tibet is called a "grunting ox," for grunting is its peculiarity. In the wilds of Siberia lives the gaur—the untamed ancestor of India's domesticated breeds. Nothing with hoofs and horns is more magnificent than the gaur. The bulls stand seven feet tall at the shoulders and at sight of them Bengal tigers turn tail. When the sporting rajahs of Eastern India get tired of tiger hunting they go gaur hunting. Our buffaloes were akin to the gaurs; across the Alaskan landbridge they came into this country, marking the trails with their bones.

Back of the gaurs and of all cattle were the wild aurochs which the cavemen pictured in red ochre on the walls of the caves. In Mediterranean countries the children of the aurochs grew long horns; in Northern Europe, short horns. The Celts had their short horns and modern peoples took those scrubby shorthorns and developed the Guernseys, Jerseys, Holstein-Friesians, Ayrshires, Devons, Durhams, Herefords and the Swiss, Dutch and Danish breeds.

Spanish cattle had long horns. And in 1521 (ninety-nine years before the Pilgrims landed) Spaniards took a small herd of longhorns to Mexico and the Mexicans later on took the descendants of that herd into Texas. From Texas longhorns spread over the Mississippi Valley.

The first shorthorns arrived in New England in 1624. But it was not until 1783—the year American independence was won—that cattle raising in this country became a business. A Virginian, named Miller, conceived the idea of turning corn and grass into beef, butter and milk. He imported a herd of Europe's improved shorthorns and their descendants helped make American history; they pulled the covered wagons, plowed the fields and supplied the meat, butter, milk and leather that went into the winning of the West.

As the hard-working shorthorns pushed across the Mississippi Valley the longhorns gradually retreated into Texas. They had nothing but horns, hoofs and hides to give to man. They were poor milkers and tough steak, whereas their shorthorned competitors were in all ways better equipped for human service. Time again, however, ambitious cattlemen drove longhorns into regions where shorthorns grazed. In all such cases a strange disease called Texas fever destroyed the better breed. Why should one die and not the other? A bacteriologist finally found the germ of the disease in a tick which lived on the backs under the hide of the longhorns. To this tick germ Texas cattle had become immune, whereas to the tenderfoot cattle from the East it was worse than wolves. Science produced a serum that destroyed the germ and then the shorthorns overran the very grazing grounds of the longhorns, the result being that not one herd of old-fashioned longhorns exists, save as a thrilling memory—a part of the spirit of a mighty epic.

Besides milk, butter and beef we depend upon cattle for shoes, cream, cheese, roasts, glue, soap, and we use their bones for buttons and toothbrush handles. We work them, milk them, skin and eat them, and what really remains fertilizes our fields. Truly, "Old Boss" is man's best animal friend, better even than the once more useful dog. The people, whoever they were, that first domesticated wild aurochs did more for civilization than, for example, the inventors of submarines.

All kinds of cattle, as well as antelope, deer, elk, camels and llamas chew cuds. Unlike chewers of gum they have an inherited reason like that which causes a dog to turn round and round before lying down. The ancestors of all the cud chewers were grazing animals, but they dared not graze at leisure in the open meadows for fear of meat-eating canines and felines.

What they did was to hurriedly venture into the open, gather and stow away a paunch full of unchewed grass, then go back into hiding and "chew the cud." Those that did not acquire the habit became extinct long ago.—By Ransome Sutton.

BETTER COWS FROM BETTER SIRES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Department Circular 368

A dairy cow is seldom the dam of more than half a dozen heifer calves, but a dairy bull may be the sire of hundreds of daughters. The value of a dairy cow depends not only upon her pedigree but also upon her own production records. The offspring play a part, though only a part, in determining the value of a dairy cow; but they tell the whole story regarding the true value of a dairy bull.

The price placed on a dairy bull is sometimes based largely on his pedigree and too often he is purchased solely because he is a purebred. Pedigree alone can never determine his true value. This can be decided in one way only, and that is through the production records of his daughters. If a dairy bull has many daughters and all of these excel medium to low producing dams, the sire has a certain value; if all the daughters excel high-producing dams, the true value of that bull is very much greater.

For the first time in the history of this country figures are now becoming available by which the true value of thousands of purebred dairy bulls of each dairy breed may be determined through the production records of their unselected daughters. This information is obtained through the work of the cow-testing associations, which furnishes the records not of a few selected daughters, but of all the dams, and practically all the daughters, thus telling the whole story.

From the various cow-testing associations in many States, 2,182 yearly production records of dams and their daughters have been received by the Bureau of Dairying. As each of these includes two records, one of the dam and the other of the daughter, the total number of yearly individual cow records is 4,364. These records are of comparatively recent date, nearly all of them having been made within the association years ending in 1922 to 1925.

Circular 368 gives a summary of the investigation in full and a copy of it can be obtained free of charge by addressing this Department at Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN FOREST WEEK, APRIL 18-24

President Coolidge has designated April 18-24, inclusive, as the 1926 American Forest Week, according to a recent official proclamation. The President, in his annual forestry proclamation, while giving full weight to the evils resulting from impoverished forests and idle land, laid stress upon the increased attention being given to scientific forestry in industrial practice and land usage.

"Too long have we, as a nation, consumed our forest wealth, without adequate provision for its wise utilization and renewal," says President Coolidge. "But a gratifying change is taking place in the attitude of our industries, our land-owners, and the American people toward our forests."

An international aspect to this year's American Forest Week is furnished by the President's reference to the action of the Canadian government which likewise issued a proclamation designating Canada's annual forest week for April 18-24, thus unifying the efforts of the two countries.

FISH LIVE IN ICE FOR MONTHS

The great rivers in Siberia such as the Lena and Ob, freeze solid during the winter months and the fish thus imprisoned do not die, but hibernate. In the spring when the ice melts the fish revive, according to the bureau of fisheries. Were the fish not endowed with these hibernating qualities Siberia would become denuded of fish, it is said, but as a matter of fact the streams in that country are abundantly supplied with fish.

A—Why does a stork stand on one foot?

B—Well, why does he?

"If he lifted the other foot he'd fall down."

JUST HOW FAR HAS FARMING ADVANCED?

The American farmer produces more per man than any other farmer in the world, but he is producing less per acre. As a matter of fact, except in some few outstanding localities, he is producing less per acre every year. Because he produces more per man, should we say that farming has made great progress, or should we credit this increased per-capita yield to the inventor and manufacturer of labor-saving machinery? The American farmer has advanced in respect to his willingness to adopt and use labor-saving machinery. He has advanced in many other respects, because some acknowledge that the use of purebred seed and purebred animals is desirable and profitable even though only a comparatively small number practice what they concede to be the right thing.

With the exception of law, all professions have made remarkable strides during the past twenty years. Great progress has been made in the skilled trades, and business has organized and is conducted vigorously, but with a minimum of wasted effort. Can we say as much about farming? With the exception of the use of labor-saving machinery, we are farming about the same old way. True, we are covering a greater area, but we have not yet learned that success depends upon thoughtful study and planning as well as upon hours put in the field. Many have not yet discovered that a twelve-months' job is desirable, and so plant one crop in order that they have time off.

Farming to-day is conducted in a haphazard manner, speaking in general terms. Land mining is general, not an exception. Production increases with an increased area under cultivation. We produce largely of what we cannot consume ourselves, sell it and buy something some one else produces, paying the freight and middlemen's profits. One farmer competes with another in the markets, and the more we produce the less we get because we are under the necessity of selling in order that we may buy what we should have produced, but did not. We have more specialists working on farm problems than for any other branch of industry. There are more problems. But we do not profit always by what is discovered for us. In other words, we know how to farm, but just won't do it.—Exchange.

SMALL GIRL SLIGHTLY "UNDER THE WEATHER"

The Mexican Indian dislikes nothing so much as unnecessary labor. He is disposed to take life as he finds it, and seldom does anything to better his position in the world. An American hunting in the Sierra, of Pueblo, stopped at the door of an Indian hut to inquire his way of a woman and a little girl who stood within. The following conversation ensued:

"Good morning, senora."

"A very good morning, at your orders, señor."

"This is the road to Zacapoaxtla, is it not?"

"You are quite right, señor."

"And is it very far?"

"On the contrary, it is a little way."

"A thousand thanks for your kindness, senora."

"There is nothing for which to offer them, señor."

"Is the little girl sick, senora?"

"She is a little sick, señor."

"What is the matter with her, senora?"

"She has the smallpox, señor."

WISE SPENDING

A foreign visitor to this country recently expressed his surprise at the ease with which Americans earned money, but that he was even more surprised to see how little they knew about spending it wisely.

The real reason why this generation knows so little about spending money wisely is because it has had no need to learn. For some time, money has been so easy to acquire and the future has looked so rosy that there has been no necessity (so they think) for people to "take thought for the morrow." This is especially true of the generation which has come into earning power within the last ten years. It has not yet passed through a period of hard times. Even the last "panic" is outside the practical knowledge of the present generation of young people. But their parents and grandparents could a tale unfold if they thought it of any use.—Pennsylvania Farmer.

AN EXPERIMENT

Ten cars carrying 500 live wild elk were shipped from the Dixon National Bison Range, Moiese, Montana, to the Nemasket Range, Middleboro, Mass., February 19th, arriving at their destination on February 23d. Percy R. Jones, President of the Elk Breeding and Grazing Association accompanied the shipment. He will raise the elk as a commercial proposition with the view to market them. These elk were added to the one hundred or more already at Middleboro. It is stated that as high as \$1.50 per pound may be obtained for elk meat in New York City and Canada and that it can be produced in many sections of this country at less per pound than beef, mutton or pork. A matured bull elk will weigh from 700 to 1,000 pounds, and the female will weigh from 600 to 800 pounds. As with cattle, by castrating the males at an early age, a far better quality of meat can be produced, and also a larger amount per animal. The female of the species has been spayed successfully, attaining much the same results as a spayed heifer in the beef industry. At the present time it is estimated that there are 70,000 head of elk in the United States, the greater number of them being in the Yellowstone Park district.

HOW WELL SHALL WE FEED MILKING COWS?

That it pays to give dairy cows all the feed they can eat was definitely proved in a test at the Ohio Station. The average milk produced per cow for the whole herd of 23 was increased 65 per cent and the butterfat 69 per cent by increasing the ordinary amount of feed by one-half. This test showed that the amount of feed required to produce a gallon of milk or a pound of butter was less with the heavier feed than with the lighter feed. The average number of pounds of butterfat for each of these 23 cows with the ordinary feed was 335 per year. By giving one-half more feed this was increased to 568 pounds. These were good cows, as shown by the fact that with one-half more feed they produced 568 pounds of fat a year. It is easy to underfeed a good cow, but it must not be forgotten that it is also easy to overfeed a poor cow.

C.M.HARTZEL COMPLETE DISPERSAL

THURSDAY, APR. 15, 1926 at 10 o'clock

33 Accredited, Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle



BELL FARM CHAMPION

This herd has a yearly average of over 10,000 lb. milk and 340 lb. butterfat for the past two years in the Volant C. T. A.

Seventeen cows are in milk or will be fresh at time of sale.

Bell Farm Champion, the present herdsire, will be sold. He is a richly bred son of Bell Farm Hattie, the ex-champion of the State with 1,037 lb. butter at two years. His granddam is the great cow, May Echo Sylvia. Four sons of Bell Farm Champion; an exceptionally fine lot of his daughters and seven heifers bred to him are to be sold.

This herd has been accredited for five years and is also free from abortion.

The farm is located four miles east of New Castle, Penna. Three-quarters of a mile from Rose stop on the Butler and Harmony car line. Bus line from New Castle to New Brighton runs past the farm.

TERMS: A credit of 9 months by giving a bankable note with approved security.

Lunch will be served at noon.

Auctioneer—M. L. Clark, Grove City, Pa.

Sales Manager—Paul J. Stonebraker, Volant, Penna.

Write for catalogue

C. M. HARTZEL

New Castle, Penna.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

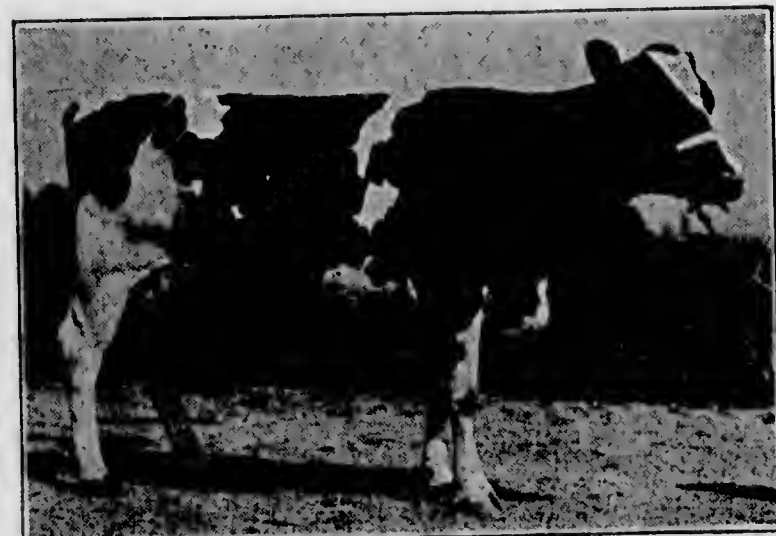
My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,

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The Old Home Farm



HOME OF CLEAN COWS

Just the place where you can get Purebred Heifer Calves of Quality and Breeding.

Eugene B. Bennett

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Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer

700 Second National Building
Akron, Ohio.

HERE IS A CHEAP BULL

Son of KING OF THE ORMSBYS from a 30-lb. granddaughter of KING OF THE PONTIACS. Four years' old, nearly white and straight, for less than I paid for his service fee.

T. H. METTLER

East Millstone, Somerset County, New Jersey

Come to Chenango County for Good Holsteins!

Chenango is one of the four leading counties of New York State for number of Registered Holstein-Friesians. Every owner is a practical Breeder and Dairyman, and each herd here listed is under State and Federal Supervision and is periodically Tuberculin Tested. These herds are within a short distance of Sherburne and Norwich. Good Roads and splendid railroad facilities.

Dan E. Anderson . . . Norwich
Menze A. Brooker . . .

South New Berlin

Mrs. Maud Dwight . . .

South Otselic

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

April 8-9, 1926—West Salem, Wis., Clark's Holstein Classic. James R. Garver, Madison, Wis., Mgr.
April 10, 1926—Dispersal of Mineral Spring Stock Farm Herd, Savage, Minn. Melin-Peterson Co., Mgrs.
April 12, 1926—Anoka, Minn., Ashton K. Smith Dispersal, Melin-Peterson, Mgrs.
April 15, 1926—Ithaca, N. Y., Burr's Dairy Farms Dispersal.
April 15, 1926—New Castle, Penna., C. M. Hartzel Sale.
April 22, 1926—Durand, Mich., Fred Sexton Dispersal, Guy E. Dodge, Clio, Mgr.
April 25, 1926—Monroe, Wis., Green Country Holstein Breeders' Spring Sale, Ed. Bayrhafer, Sec'y.
April 28, 1926—Cottonwood, Minn., Albert Hovdesven Dispersal and Yellow Medicine County Sale, Melin-Peterson Co., Mgrs., Minneapolis, Minn.
April 29, 1926—Reedsburg, Wis., Sauk County Holstein Breeders' Spring Sale, Orrie Kirkpatrick, Sec'y.
April 29, 1926—Trenton, N. J., New Jersey State Sale, Peter P. Van Nuys, Sec'y, Belle Mead, N. J.
April 29, 1926—South Omaha, Nebraska H. F. Ass'n., Dwight Williams, Mgr.
April 30, 1926—Lake Mills, Wis., Lake Mills Consignment, F. H. Everson, Mgr.
May 4, 1926—Wooster, Ohio, Ohio State Guaranty Sale and Show, Ohio H. F. Ass'n., 10509 Euclid Ave., Cleveland.
May 4, 1926—Fond du Lac, Wis., Fond du Lac County Holstein Breeders' Sale, S. H. Bird, Mgr., South Byron, Wis.
May 5, 1926—Watertown, Wis., Watertown Holstein Sales Company.
May 5-6-7, 1926—Abington, Pa., Fifth Brentwood National Show and sale, W. G. Davidson, Mgr.
May 8, 1926—Salunga, Pa., Pleasant View Accredited Herd Dispersal, E. M. Hastings, Sale Director, Pulaski, N. Y.
May 8, 1926—Hopewell Junction, N. Y., Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Reduction Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr., Mexico, N. Y.
May 11-12, 1926—Earlville, N. Y., Consignment Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr., Mexico, N. Y.
May 14, 1926—Springfield, Mass., Consignment Sale, Eastern States Exposition Grounds, R. Austin Backus, Sale Mgr., Mexico, N. Y.
May 15, 1926—Troy, Pa., Sale Pavilion, Troy-Canton Holstein Breeding & Sales Association Sale, R. H. Fleming Sales Mgr., Towanda, Pa.
June 3, 1926—Des Moines, Iowa, The Seventh National Cooperative Sale.
June 4, 1926—Dispersal of W. O. Washburn's Juneway Herd, White Bear, Minn., Management Melvin-Petersen Co.
August 2, 1926—Minneapolis, Minn., Minnesota State Fair Grounds, First Annual Show Type Sale, Melvin-Petersen Co., Mgrs., Minneapolis, Minn.
September 15, 1926—Detour, Md., C. Anderson & Son, S. R. Miller, Mgr., Chambersburg, Pa.
October 27-28, 1926—Orange, Va., Virginia Holstein-Friesian Club Sale.
November 2-3, 1926—Fond du Lac, Wis., Fond du Lac County Holstein Breeders' Sale, S. H. Bird, Mgr., South Byron, Wis.
November 10-11, 1926—Cornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Club Sale, C. H. Van Skiver, Secretary, Jasper, N. Y.

LAST CALL FOR

C. M. Hartzel's Sale, New Castle, Penna.

W. H. SHORE & SON DISPERSAL

The dispersal of the Holstein herd of W. H. Shore & Son, Glanworth, Ontario, consisting of 34 head, was held on March 16.

The highest price was \$300.00 for Pontiac Prince Mercedes, born February 11, 1923. His sire is a brother of a 32-lb. 4-year-old and is by a 27-lb. son of the well known sire, May Echo Champion.

Following is a list of animals which sold for \$100 or over, with name of purchaser and price:

Pontiac Prince Mercedes, Hardy Shore	\$300.00
Queen Natalie Echo, Hardy Shore	200.00
Echi Sylvia Butter Girl, J. Bobier	135.00
Echi Queen Segis, J. Bobier	105.00
Ina Sylvia Segis, J. Bobier	100.00
Echo Sylvia Faforit, J. A. McMillan	270.00
Faforit Echo Natalie, J. A. McMillan	145.00
Lorraine 4 Segis Fayne, E. S. Boujna	105.00
Canary Faforit Echi, M. A. McKenzie	105.00
Botsie Queen De Kol, J. Brady	120.00
Ida Segis Lass, J. Bobier	100.00
Echo Butter Girl Pontiac, C. Cline	165.00
Canary Veeman Segis, N. McPherson	100.00
Lady Ida Fayne, M. A. McKenzie	165.00
Francis Ormsby Sylvia, J. A. McMillan	130.00
Francis Ormsby Segis, H. Holtby	110.00
Posch Canary Segis, J. Bobier	105.00
Echo Sylvia Ormsby, J. A. McMillan	140.00

BRANDT TWENTY-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL SALE

The Brandt District Breeders Twenty-First Semi-Annual Consignment Sale was held Wednesday, March 10th at Brantford, Ontario.

The top price of the sale was \$225.00 for the female, Emmaline Hengerveld, consigned by Fred V. Woodley, of Wilsonville, Ont., and purchased by Frank Attridge, Flamboro Centre.

Her sire is by a 33-lb. son of a 26-lb. son of Colantha Johanna Lad.

Following is a list of animals which sold for \$125.00 or over, with name of purchaser and price:

Baroness Segis Champion, R. G. Johnston, Ancaster	\$230.00
Allied Bess Johanna, E. J. Devitt, Petersburg	155.00
Maida Star, Geo. H. King, Oakville	185.00
Norfolk Tensen Lulu, J. R. Spry, Guilph	150.00
Emmaline Hengerveld, Frank Attridge, Flamboro Centre	225.00
Gano Korndyke, Geo. H. King, Oakville	140.00

Albert Sadie, G. W. Brown, Jerseyville	\$150.00
Lulu Baroness of Cedar, C. R. Goge, Ancaster	150.00
Floss Schuiling Toitilla, Geo. H. King, Oakville	135.00
Allied Lulu Baroness, R. W. Darke, Hamilton Health Ass'n.	175.00
Timie Hartog Johanna, W. H. Lansway, Cooktown	135.00
Norfolk Daisy Keyes, J. R. Spry, Guilph	135.00
Braside Netherland Prince, W. H. Lansway, Cooktown	140.00
Birdie Queen Alcartra, G. A. Burns, Paris	143.00
Queen Varinda Hengerveld, A. C. Sander, Breslau	138.00
Riverside Aaggie Toitilla, Marshall Duncan, Brantford	155.00
Pontiac Lass Ingalls, Beam Bros., Thorold	125.00
Echo Korndyke Boon, E. J. Debit, Petersburg	145.00
Braside Segis Nellie, E. Hunsperger, Preston	135.00
Iris Mercena Valdessa, R. G. Johnston, Ancaster	160.00
Brooklyn Pontiac Dewdrop, J. E. Brethour and Nephews, Burford	190.00
Ruby Echo Faforit, Beam Bros., Thorold	125.00
Pauline Brookbank Queen, Geo. H. King, Oakville	130.00
Woodlyne Champion Pontiac, G. M. Brown, Jerseyville	140.00
Sylvia Plus Pontiac, W. Lansway, Cooktown	125.00
Bell Mercena Calamity, Taylor Bros., Lynden	140.00
Sir Johanna Hartog Francy, A. M. Bryns, Limehouse	125.00
Sir Johanna Veeman, J. P. King, Oakville	130.00

OXFORD COUNTY BREEDERS' SALE

The Oxford County Breeders held a consignment sale at Woodstock, Ont., on March 17th.

Sixty-one animals including aged cows and calves, were consigned by thirty-two breeders and sold for \$8,625.00 or an average of over \$141.00.

The high price of the sale was \$290.00 for the male, Prince Dewdrop Mercena. His sire is by a son of a 28-lb. daughter of Prince Abbecker Mercena, and a 34-lb. cow.

His dam is by a 17,000-lb. son of Sarcastic Mercedes Lad, a transmitting son of the noted sire, Johanna Rue 4th's Lad.

Following is a list of animals which sold for \$150.00 or over, with name of purchaser and price:

C. V. Colantha Fayne, H. Lynn, Brockville	\$225.00
Blanch Jongste Colantha, Earl Brett, Rosemont	165.00
Belma Dina Mercena, H. Lynn, Brockville	200.00
Malvina Ormsby, E. Burpee Palmer, Norwich	150.00
Pontiac Princess Johanna, Mrs. M. C. Hulet, Norwich	180.00
Pietertje Daisy Echo, Archie Cameron, Woodbridge	170.00
May Pride Alcartra, H. Longworth, Woodstock	200.00
Shadeland Fayne Colantha, Brockville	230.00
Springbank Pontiac Bell, G. C. McDonald, Gatt	180.00
Glen Otter Echo Lady, H. Lynn, Brockville	150.00
Faforit Echo Pietertje, H. Longworth, Woodstock	185.00
Aaggie Wayne Hartog, John Fox, Eglinton	150.00
Baron Mercena Sylvia, Carmichael Bros., Ilderton	175.00
Helena Abbecker Mercena, M. McDowell, Oxford Centre	155.00
Prince Dewdrop Mercena, Archie Cameron, Woodbridge	290.00
Prince Banostine Calamity, H. Longworth, Woodstock	180.00
Mercena Sylvia Korndyke, W. W. Nancekivell, Ingersoll	155.00
Rose Cuhana Princess, Benetean Bros., Amherstburg	150.00
Mollie Valdessa Colantha, H. Lynn, Brockville	250.00
Freida Schuiling Dutchland, F. W. Garner, Beachville	155.00
Pietje Abbecker Aaggie, H. Lynn, Brockville	160.00
Flora Alcartra Mechthilde, A. T. Walker, Burgessville	205.00

DURHAM COUNTY, ONT., FIFTH CONSIGNMENT

The Fifth Consignment sale of the Durham County Holstein-Friesian Club, Bowmansville, Ont., was held Wednesday, March 24th.

The highest price was \$190.00 for Lulu Princess Korndyke, purchased by Fred Hubbs, Bloomfield.

Following is a list of animals which sold for \$125.00 or over, with name of purchaser and price:

Vale Alice Mercena, Provincial Government	\$170.00
Mercena Content Vale, Wis. Verry, Bowmansville	125.00
Lulu Princess Korndyke, Fred Hubbs, Bloomfield	190.00
Elderslie Mantel Segis, Provincial Government	160.00
Elderslie Prilly Hartog, W. S. Major, Whitevale	145.00
Valdessa Plus, B. Usher, Wicklow	125.00
Belle Keyes De Kol, H. Pawson, Bowmanville	160.00
Idylwild Jo Echo, Provincial Government	180.00
Springdale Beauty, F. E. French, Oshawa	125.00
Male, Born February, 1926, S. Banaclough, Wisleyville	125.00
Greta Rag Apple Mercena, Provincial Government	170.00
Pontiac Alcartra Nina, B. Hoskin, Cobourg	155.00
Rose Pontiac Korndyke, Provincial Government	130.00
Steinstra Segis Axie, G. Talcott, Bowmanville	155.00
Cora Johanna Pontiac, R. Johnston, Locust Hill	175.00
Lestrangle Johanna De Kol, Provincial Government	170.00
Spooford Dale, C. Cox, Bowmanville	130.00
Rose Dale Segis, W. H. Nichols, Bowmanville	150.00
Clintonia Segis, S. T. Stinton, Hampton	150.00

FORTY-FOUR HOLSTEINS AVERAGE \$161 AT CLEVERLEY SALE

The J. H. Cleverley dispersion sale of Holsteins at the home farm near Maxwell proved to be one of the best auctions of the breed in Iowa that has been conducted for some time. Forty-four head, consisting of thirty cows and bred heifers, six males and eight open females, averaged \$161.40. Twelve of the cows sold from \$200 to \$295. The latter figure was the top of the sale.

The thirty cows and heifers averaged \$191.50. The herdsire, a 6-year-old, Iowa De Coia Boy, brought \$175.

Senator A. M. McCall, purchasing for the state board of control of Iowa institutions, was the heaviest buyer, taking seven head, including the 5-year-old cow, Pietertje Burke Ormsby Korndyke, who topped the sale.

(Continued on page 212.)

PUREBREDS NOT A "GET RICH QUICK" GAME

Our firm conviction is that the purebred cattle industry is about to enter a period of substantial progress and growth. That the next quarter of a century will bring the greatest improvement in the Holstein-Friesian breed that the industry has ever seen is based on the following: In the first place, breeders are realizing the absolute necessity of sound cattle and are eliminating tuberculosis and abortion; secondly, selection is being practiced more generally, and there is a steady improvement in type; thirdly, testing for milk and fat records will be put on a much more practical, every-day basis, and fourth, more attention will be given to proved sires.

There must be a concerted effort on the part of breeders to prove to dairymen in general that improvement in our dairy cattle can be brought about most quickly and economically by the use of purebreds.

With price levels as at present, it would seem that it was an opportune time to buy purebreds. However, it will not be a "get rich quick" business, but will require keen judgment and sound management and faith to select rigidly.

TUBERCULIN TESTING

Much has been said recently about tuberculin testing of dairy cows. The farmers around Chicago have been fighting a Chicago ordinance that requires after April 1st that all cows must be tested, and the result is that Chicago now is getting two carloads a day of whole milk from Wisconsin towns within a few miles of the Twin Cities.

Recently an order came from New York for a carload a week of sweet cream taken from milk produced by tested cows. It was hard for Minnesota to fill this order as only a few counties have so far been tested. Our State Live Stock Commission has been greatly handicapped in this work because of insufficient funds. At the present time they can do no testing outside of the regular purebred herds because all funds are exhausted. Where testing is done, the owners must agree that they will not ask for compensation for condemned animals, and this is quite a hardship.

Tuberculin testing is growing in favor from one coast to the other, and in spite of some opposition, it appears that communities that do not test will be at a disadvantage over those where cows are tested.

A negro who had an injured head entered a doctor's office.

"Hello Sam! Got cut again, I see."

"Yes, sah. I done got carved up wid a razor."

"Why don't you keep out of bad company?" said the physician, after he had dressed the wound.

"Deed I'd like to; but I ain't got 'nuff money to git a divorce."

And just a few years ago the potato was a worthless thing to be stuck on the spout of a kerosene can.

If You Want Fresh Cows, Springers, Heifers or Young Bulls

BRED IN THE PURPLE, you can secure them in Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania, from the following breeders and dairymen whose establishments are within easy driving distance of Tunkhannock, Thompson, or Montrose. You are invited to inspect these herds and make your own selection.

A. L. Bowell & Son...Thompson
A. R. Bush.....Montrose
L. N. Mack & Son....Montrose
Floyd E. Mack.....Montrose
Cecil L. A. Resseguie..Kingsley
A. E. Robinson.....Montrose
Robert Springer....Factoryville

MAPLEWAY HERD ESTABLISHED 1880



PRODUCTION AND INDIVIDUALITY

Our cows not only win in the show ring but also return a profit for their feed.

Herd headed by Count Lenox Posch a show bull of royal breeding.

ACCREDITED—Of course.

MILLER BROTHERS
Clark's Summit, Penn'a.

A TIP

Tailor—Married or single?
Customer—Married.
Tailor (to cutter)—One pocket concealed in lining of vest.
Customer—Eh? What's that?
"To hide your change, you know, at night. I'm married myself."—Tit-Bits.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

(Continued from page 211.)

PERTH COUNTY, ONTARIO, ANNUAL CONSIGNMENT SALE

The fifteenth consignment sale of the Perth Holstein Breeders, Ltd., was held March 18 at Stratford, Ont. Thirty-five animals were consigned by eighteen breeders and sold for \$4,570, an average of over \$130. Sixteen females from untested dams sold for \$146.00.

The young bulls sold very well, ten averaging \$180.00.

The high price of the sale was \$250, paid for Sunnyside Dutchland Maysie, her sire is from a 16-lb. two-year-old daughter of the noted 35-lb. sire, King Segis Alcartra Calamity, and is by Dutchland Pontiac Colantha, he from a 30-lb. daughter of Colantha Johanna Lad, and by the 27,000-lb. sire, Dutchland Creamelle Korndyke Lad.

Following is a list of animals which sold for \$150 or over, with name of purchaser and price:

Canary of Glenview, Oscar Schmidt, Elmira,	\$170.00
Rosarden Segis Maud, Oscar Schmidt, Elmira,	170.00
Kitty Pontiac Posch, J. H. Sherk, Kitchener,	210.00
Hartog Calamity Korndyke, J. R. Spry, Guelph,	170.00
Daisy Jensen Konigen, W. G. Way, Stratford,	175.00
Sunnyside Dutchland Maysie, Donald Jack, Newton,	250.00
Prince Dewdrop Sylvius, J. C. Kaufman, Bright,	160.00
Peggy Netherland Butter Girl, Amos Jantz, Wellesley,	170.00
Queenie Posch Hartog, W. J. Church, Arthno,	155.00
Male, Born May 28, 1925, John Fritton, Orkel,	200.00

WILLIAM G. BROWN DISPERSAL

Mr. William G. Brown of London, Ontario, writes regarding his sale, held March 19th, as follows:

"I am sending you a catalog with the prices marked, with the exception of some newly born calves not listed that sold for \$25 to \$30 each.

"I was highly pleased with the sale, in every way. Most of the cattle I raised myself, having started in with purebred a few years ago, gradually changing from a grade herd.

"My highest priced cow, Rose Allen Woodcrest brought \$315.00. I would not have sold her for twice that amount if I was staying in the business.

"I raised Starlight Colantha and tested her dam Careme Houwtje Colantha for one month. She made nearly 2,800 lb., her best day being 104.8 lb.

"There were buyers at the sale from all parts of Ontario. One buyer, T. Loper of Yarmouth Centre, bought six of my best cows including four sisters all from Roycroft Wayne Echo, who sold for \$8,000, as an eight-year-old.

"Again thanking you for your kindness and interest, also wishing to state that I am at all times a well wisher of the Holstein family and have every reason to be proud of what the Holsteins have done for me, I remain,

"Yours truly,

"WM. G. BROWN."

THE WITHERSPOON SALE

At the Dew-Lea Stock Farm sale held March 24 by D. E. Witherspoon, Chambersburg, Penna., sixteen cows averaged \$173.00 and ten young calves averaged \$79.50. The highest price was \$247.50 for Nansena Vale 2d, a daughter of Nansena Vale. Mr. Witherspoon bought Nansena Vale two years ago for \$200.00. She sold in the sale for \$170.00; one of her daughters sold for \$247.50; one for \$125.00; a bull calf for \$23.00 and her milk, testing 4.1%, during the last two years has been sold for \$750.00; a total of \$1,315.50 from an investment of \$200.00 two years ago.

Following is a list of animals which sold for \$150.00 or over, with name of purchaser and price:

Lost Spring Netherland De Kol, J. M. Palmer, R. 9	\$197.50
Dew-Lea Lady Korndyke, Ivin H. Barnhart, R. 9	182.50
Locust Penopa De Kol, John A. Reese, Lee's Cross Roads	187.50
Carlotta Beauty Pietertje, S. H. Kuhns, R. F.	160.00
Pauline Fair Oaks Clothilde, Arthur Meister	225.00
Nansena Vale, C. P. Snively, Marion	170.00
Lost Spring Calamity Korndyke, Lloyd Miller, R. 8	150.00
Nansena Vale 2d, David Moug, Smithberg, Md.	247.50
Dew-Lea Lady Korndyke 2d, Joseph McVitty, Shippensburg, Pa.	210.00
Mercedes Calamity Jetta, M. M. Kauffman, R. 1	165.00
Dew-Lea Netherland Aaggie, H. A. Cook, R. 8	215.00
Dew-Lea Pauline Ormsby, John A. Reese, Lee's Cross Roads	152.50

TINSMAN ESTATE DISPERSAL SALE

The Holstein herd owned by the estate of G. D. Tinsman, Williamsport, Penna., was sold at public auction on March 19th.

Thirty-two head sold for \$5,300, an average of over \$165.00. Seventeen females over two years of age averaged \$222.00.

The top price of the sale was \$330.00 for Beryl Lyons 2d, a six-year-old. She has a record of 30.42 lb. butter, 624.4 lb. milk at five years of age. She was sired by a grandson of King Korndyke Sadie Vale and out of a good granddaughter of King Lyons, Mr. Philip C. Antes, Williamsport, Penna., was the purchaser.

One of her daughters, Meadow Farm Mary, sired by Spring Farm King 26th, a son of King of the Pontiacs, was purchased by William G. Bieber, Milton, Penna., for \$295.00.

REDUCTION SALE

Mr. A. F. Reimensnyder, owner of Everglade Farm, Milton, Penna., held a reduction sale on March 13. Twenty-four head were sold, including nine purebreds and fifteen grades. The high price was \$186.00. Five cows averaged \$169.00 and five male calves from one to three months old averaged \$102.00.

Mr. Reimensnyder first started with Guernseys but he says when it comes to money makers, give him Holsteins every time.

Mr. Reimensnyder is also interested in purebred Chester White pigs and had the first five-ton litter in Northumberland County.

Mr. Reimensnyder is Vice-President of the Northumberland County Holstein Association, and has held that position since its organization.

THE CARLSON SALE

On March 18, 1926, the Holstein herd of Andy Carlson, Newcastle, Pa., was dispersed, consisting of 30 head, 10 aged cows, 6 young cows, 1 herd bull and the remainder calves, for the total sum of \$2,466.00 an average of slightly over \$80.00 per head. This was a very good average, considering the aged cows and calves. The 16 cows averaged \$120.00. The top price was \$180.00 for a great granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs. Only two cows had records, and these had C. T. A. records of over 10,000 lbs. of milk. Dairy cattle show a much improved condition over the last four years here in Lawrence Co., Pa. Paul J. Stonebraker, of Volant, Pa., handled the Pedigree work.

TUBERCULOUS CATTLE AS HUMAN FOOD

Perhaps the most puzzling thing about this tuberculosis campaign, to most people, is the fact that so many cattle, evidently affected with the disease, pass free to be used as food. Their meat is used apparently without danger to the public. It is not generally known what proportion of beef cattle annually slaughtered at the inspected slaughter-houses are afflicted with the disease. The following facts are given by Dr. R. P. Steddom, chief of the Meat Inspection Division of the Department of Agriculture:

Referring to your letter of March 3 with respect to the number of cattle slaughtered under the Federal Meat Inspection Service which are found to be affected with tuberculosis, records compiled in this office show that from a total of 44,043,100 cattle slaughtered under inspection during the five-year period ended June 30, 1925, there were retained 1,242,395 carcasses which showed

tuberculosis in some degree in the carcass or internal organs. On final expert veterinary examination of these retained carcasses 240,465 were tuberculous to extent that required condemnation and destruction for food purposes of the entire carcass, while 962,470 carcasses were passed for food without restriction and 39,460 carcasses were passed for cooking under inspection. Of the two latter classes, however, it was first necessary to condemn several hundred thousands of internal organs and 336,643 significant parts of the carcasses.

Thus it appears that about 3 per cent of all these millions of cattle thus inspected were found to have even traces of tuberculosis. Of those afflicted only 2 per cent were condemned as unfit for food. That is only about one in 185 of the cattle killed at the slaughter-houses! These facts go far to upset the dreadful stories so often told about dangers in eating beef. It is not likely that the per cent of cows actually dangerous through the distribution of their milk is any larger.

A HOME REMEDY

There are certain fundamentals in agriculture which need adjustment, and there always will be. We can have no hope in the present age of reaching Utopia in agriculture, or in any other activity of life. In fact, life itself is constantly a matter of adjustment. So, while politicians are disagreeing on what pill will cure the ills of the farmer, the farmer can work effectively toward curing them himself. Perhaps he may bring the cure before the politicians agreed.

It has occurred to us that the farmer who is producing three-hundred-bushel crops of potatoes, hundred-bushel crops of corn, getting milk from 500-pound cows, eggs from hens at a cost of fifteen cents a dozen, or other high-producing, low-cost results, is not worrying as much about farm relief measures as is the scrub cow-hen-and-crop farmer.

This is not because farmers are farmers, but because they are humans. It is human to blame other things for one's own failings. The facts are, that there are still great opportunities to bring about farm relief by the use of better seed, more fertilizer, better culture and better stock. These will often bring the individual immediate results while the legislators are trying to iron out agricultural wrinkles.—The Michigan Farmer.

VARIETIES OF APPLES

V. R. Gardner, director of horticulture, Michigan State College, states that a field survey of 100 commercial apple orchards in his state revealed that the average orchard contained twenty-five different varieties of this crop, to sell to the trade, while one orchard contained sixty-five varieties. This, Director Gardner points out, is neither good nor profitable management and he doubts if half or two-thirds of the varieties are "paying their keep." He advised greater standardization and limitation of varieties.

100 ENVELOPES

and 200 5½x8½ Note
or Lettersheets,

printed with your name and
address and postpaid to you,
\$1.00. Send \$1.00 for one
year's subscription to our farm
and home journal and 25c extra
to pay postage and get a trial
box of stationery free. Send
cash with order to

Fletcher's Farming
Hondo, Texas



MABEL BEETS MODEL

She has spent her whole life in this herd Cows and heifers of this quality, from A.R.O. dams, are bred to KING PIETJE AAGGIE PONTIAC. He was by King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje and his four direct descendant dams average 611.3 lb. milk, 30.62 lb. butter in seven-day work.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision

ROBERT I. SPRINGER

Susquehanna Co. R. D. 1. Factoryville, Pa.

Maple Grove Stock Farm OFFERS FOR SALE

A young bull of superior breeding in Maple Grove Uneedea De Kol Glista. He is a son of Maple Grove Ybma Glista (you know him) and Maple Grove Pontiac Victoria who has a very good record made as a heifer.

We also have for sale a beautiful daughter of Clever Model Glista and Maple Grove Pontiac Clintonia Lady, an A. R. O. junior two-year-old. The bull calf was born September 6, 1925, and the heifer was born May 25, 1925. They are a wonderful pair, and \$150 takes them.

Maple Grove Stock Farm
Centerville, Crawford Co., Pa.
F. JONES, Manager

STERILITY OF FREE-MARTINS

We have been receiving so many letters on the subject of sterility of free-martins or heifers twinned with a bull, that we are quoting here a paragraph on the subject by Professor F. B. Mumford of the University of Missouri.

"The birth of twins among cattle is frequent. When a cow gives birth to twins, one a female and the other a male, the female is called a free-martin and is generally sterile. So far as known, this condition does not exist among any other species of animal. Among sheep, for example, where twins are very common, the female twin born with a male may be even more fertile than the single born lamb. No case of sterility among human twins has ever been recorded where the sterile condition was believed to be due to the fact that one twin was a male and the other a female. Among cattle where both twins are of the same sex both are fully fertile. This is, therefore, a remarkable biological fact which it is difficult to explain. Morse reports that Dr. Lauer found 113 cases of twins, one a male and the other a female, in the records of the East Prussian Holland Herd Book. Of this number all the females were sterile except six."

We have received several letters from people who have owned free-martin heifers which reproduced successfully. These people should understand that their experience is the exception, rather than the rule, as is indicated in Professor Mumford's discussion.—*Exchange*.

LANDIS HERD LEADS IN COW TESTING

The William H. Landis herd, Norris-town, Penna., of seventeen purebred Holstein cows was the leading herd in the county Cow Testing Association for February, according to F. E. Martin, tester.

The highest producing cow in the Association of 350 cows tested was No. 9, purebred Holstein, owned by Mr. Landis,

which produced 2,755 lb. milk and 90.9 lb. butterfat. This remarkable producing cow produced on an average of almost 100 pounds of milk a day. She was milked four times a day during the month.

The second highest milk producing cow was also a purebred Holstein owned by Mr. Landis, that produced 1,979 lb. milk and 67.3 lb. butterfat.

The average for the Landis herd during the month was highest in the Association with 1,325 lb. milk and 43.3 lb. butterfat. The second highest herd average was the Ursinus College herd of twelve purebred Holsteins that produced 1,116 lb. milk and 40.5 lb. butterfat.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HERD AVERAGES \$143

Thirty-one registered Holsteins in the herd of John Wehinger & Son, Janesville, Wis., sold at auction for an average of \$143 and twenty-three high grade cows averaged \$122, with the top purebred, purchased for a state institution, bringing \$300 and the top grade selling for \$235 to L. A. Markham, Rock county. The herd dispersed represented one of the highest producing collection of cattle in southern Wisconsin.

Ninety head of registered Guernseys will be sold in Waukesha on March 24th and 200 head of registered and grade Guernseys offered at West Salem on March 25th.

FARMER OWNS RARE HOLSTEINS

One of the rarest objects of curiosity in Sheboygan county, Wis., is a full-blooded Holstein calf whose front legs resemble those of a colt. It is the property of Robert Tagge, a farmer residing east of Plymouth. The calf is normal in all other respects. This phenomenon will undoubtedly be worth a great deal to its owner, as such curiosities are in continuous demand by side shows, museums, etc.—*Sheboygan Press*.

MICHIGAN'S CORN KING

Down in the southeastern part of Hillsdale County, near the village of Waldron, lives Ernest Gilbert, Michigan's 1925 champion corn grower. His officially measured five-acre plot averaged 112.42 bushels of shelled corn to the acre in the corn contest conducted by Michigan State College men. Below are given some of the practices followed by this successful farmer.

His farm consists of 280 acres, the operation of which requires that he hire two extra men. The land is fertile and well drained. At the time this inventory was taken there were seven dairy cows, ninety-five sheep, 110 hogs, and four horses, carried on the farm. The crop rotation followed is corn, oats, wheat, and clover or alfalfa.

In Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, resided the "Corn King" of the state, Isaac Long, now deceased. As the champion corn grower, on a visit to the farm fields were shown that averaged as high as 125 bushels per acre of Long's improved beaming variety, shelled.

ESSENTIAL POINTS IN BUILDING DAIRY BARN

1. Secure location with proper drainage.
2. The cost of the dairy barn should be in proportion to the size of the farm, its income, and in keeping with the possible returns on capital invested, enough money being invested to make a dairy barn substantial and provide conveniences for feeding, milking and cleaning.
3. Dairy barn construction should be such as to provide all the sunlight possible.
4. Provide ample ventilation.
5. Provide comfortable quarters in constructing the interior.
6. Interior of barn should be such that cleaning may be done easily.
7. Interior arrangement should be designed so as to require as little labor as possible.—*Clemson Extension Dairyman*.

ELECTRICITY AND THE FARM HOUSE

Owen D. Young, president of the General Electric Co., says: "The greatest service which electricity can render to the farmer is social rather than economic. It can make his home a better place to live. The telephone has brought neighborhoods together and diminished the social isolation of the farm. The radio has brought within our doors the cultural opportunities of the larger cities. If plans now under way succeed, we shall be able to listen even in the most remote farm home not only to the lectures and music of our own cities, but we may enjoy the best of London, Paris and Berlin. As the telephone has destroyed the social isolation of the farm, so the radio has broken the barriers of its cultural isolation. The farmer's home may have today all that anybody's home may have. The electric bulb is a great improvement socially on the smoky lamp and lantern. The vacuum cleaner is better than the broom. The electric flat-iron is better than the overheated kitchen stove. The electric refrigerator is more convenient than traipsing up and down the cellar stairs. The electric washing machine which works while we are at breakfast is better than the steaming washtub, the back-breaking washboard, and the tired woman on a blue Monday morning. I welcome the day when electricity comes into the home to relieve women still further of their burdens."

COW TESTING REPORT GIVEN FOR FEBRUARY

Lee McCauslin, tester for the Titusville, Pa., Cow Testing Association, has just completed his report for the month of February and a summary will be read with interest by the dairymen hereabouts. There were twenty-five herds under test and 275 cows producing milk. There were nine cows averaging over fifty pounds butterfat for the month and thirty-four cows with over thirty-four

pounds butterfat. Twenty-four of the cows averaged over 1,200 pounds of milk and forty-two of them produced over 1,000 pounds of milk apiece. The record for the ten high cows under test was as follows:

Registered Holstein, owned by Merle Ongley, produced 2,060 lb. milk, testing 3.2 per cent and containing 65.9 lb. butterfat.

Registered Holstein, owned by Merle Ongley, produced 1,736 lb. milk, testing 3.2 per cent and containing 55.5 lb. butterfat.

Registered Holstein, owned by O. D. Smith, produced 1,378 lb. milk, testing 3.4 per cent and containing 55 lb. butterfat.

Registered Holstein, owned by Will Hasbrouck, produced 1,974 lb. milk, testing 2.7 per cent and containing 53.3 lb. butterfat.

Registered Holstein, owned by Will Hasbrouck, produced 1,775 lb. milk, testing 3 per cent and containing 53.2 lb. butterfat.

Registered Jersey, owned by E. W. Hummer, produced 1,019 lb. milk, testing 5.2 per cent and containing 53 lb. butterfat.

Registered Jersey, owned by E. W. Hummer, produced 1,036 lb. milk, testing 5.1 per cent and containing 52.8 lb. butterfat.

Registered Holstein, owned by Maple Grove Stock farm, produced 1,716 lb. milk, testing 3 per cent and containing 51.4 lb. butterfat.

Registered Holstein, owned by Elbert Obert, produced 1,470 lb. milk, testing 3.7 per cent and containing 50 lb. butterfat.

Registered Holstein, owned by Maple Grove Stock Farm, produced 1,275 lb. milk, testing 2.8 per cent and containing 49.7 lb. butterfat.

FLOORS IN STALLS

All floors in stalls should slope back toward gutter or drain, not less than one-fourth to one-third inch to each foot.

DEMAND FOR BADGER CATTLE THIS YEAR IS UNUSUALLY LARGE

Wisconsin livestock breeders, bargaining with buyers from all over the United States, and foreign countries, in January exchanged 3,597 head of dairy cattle for a pot of gold estimated at \$350,000.

The commercial cattle business in Wisconsin, which generally experiences a lull during the winter because of snow-blocked highways leading to farms, is setting a new record for winter sales, it was learned to-day from A. O. Collentine, expert in animal husbandry at the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin.

An unusually large demand for Wisconsin cattle has been evident this past winter, and the good condition of the roads has permitted the buyers to visit the farms and close the deal. The demand for Wisconsin cattle is widespread, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific and the gulf to Canada, as borne out by the sales the past month.

One of the largest sales recorded was to the lumber firm of Carrivart and Renaro, of Mexico City, Mexico. The firm purchased 125 head of grade Holsteins on farms in Outagamie, Winnebago and Fond du Lac counties, for between \$15,000 and \$16,000.

The Mexican firm already has 250 head of Wisconsin cattle grazing on their land, and the additional purchase, shipment of which was made last Thursday, will give them one of the largest all Wisconsin herds in the southern country.

South America provides an outlet for some of the Wisconsin surplus cattle, three head being shipped during January.

One of the leading Eastern buyers James Hutchinson, of Elkview, Penna., was in Wisconsin this week to purchase a carload of Holsteins and Guernseys.

An eighty-five-year-old man has just learned to drive a motor car. We had no idea pedestrians lived so long.



SPRING FARM PONTIAC MAID 2D

Butter 7 days 35.66; Milk 800.0
Butter 30 days 140.89; Milk 3,339.2
Butter 207 days 918.16; Milk 20,532.6

is the dam and CREATOR is the sire of my splendidly bred junior herd bull KING ORMSBY PONTIAC CREATOR.

His dam and sire's dam have 7 day records that average 796 lb. milk, 36.94 lb. butter. Let me send you pedigrees of some nice young bulls from big producing dams.

DAVID FALCONER
Scottsville, Mich.

This herd has always been T. B. free.

All the Cattle in Crawford County, Pa.

Have been tuberculin tested TWICE under the Accredited Area Plan. In the second test 99.2% passed CLEAN.

When buying Holsteins, purebred or grade, why not come to Crawford County. The producing capacity and individuality of our cattle equal their health record.

Any of the men listed below would be pleased to supply your needs or put you in touch with responsible breeders who can.

L. S. Brown, Saegertown

Ralph C. Jackson,

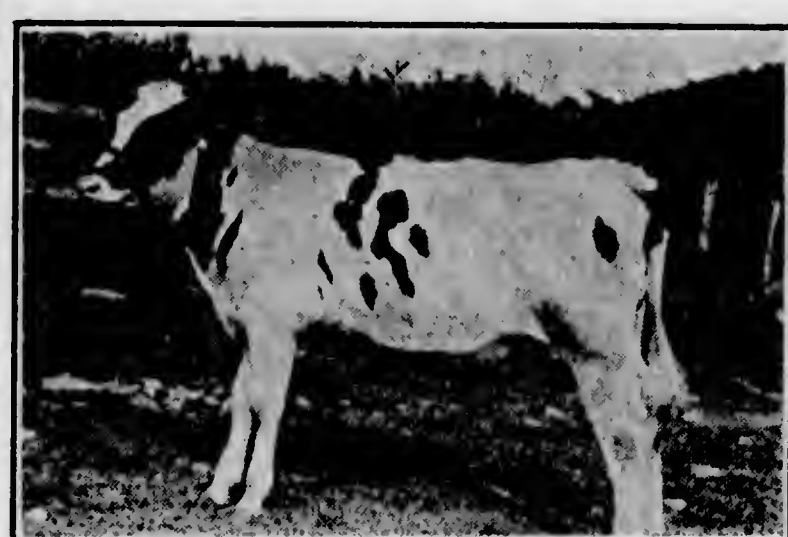
..... Conneaut Lake

Maple Grove Stock Farm, F.

Jones, Mgr., Centerville

O. I. Martin,

..... Cambridge Springs



OUR KIND

This heifer was bred in our herd as was her dam and granddam.

Such helpers grow into producing cows that make good wherever they go.

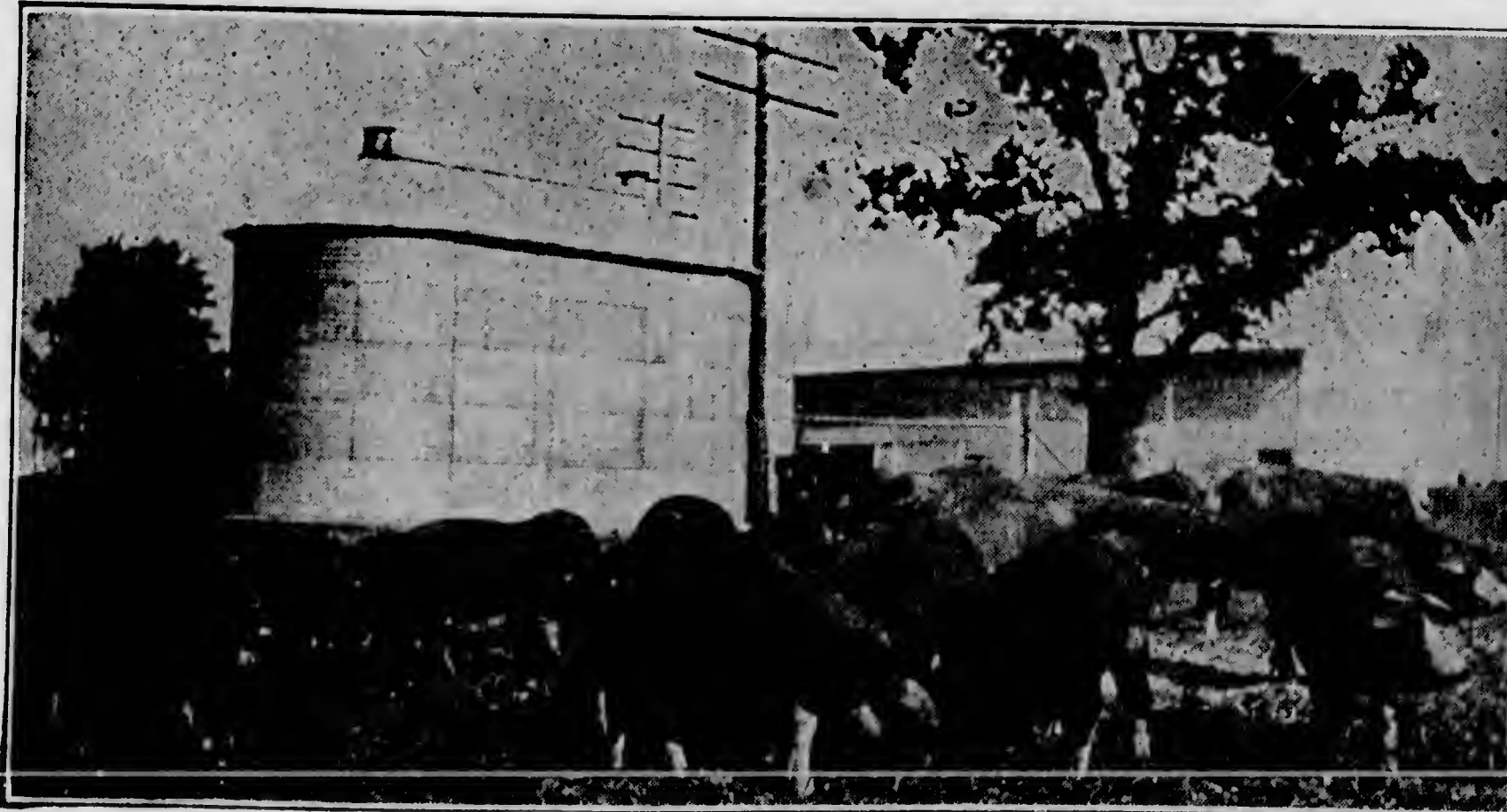
L. N. MACK & SON and

FLOYD E. MACK

Montrose, Pennsylvania

Herd under State and Federal Supervision. We have 120 head to select from.

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



Full Information Free--Write Today for Sample Copy.

This Journal keeps you posted on the care and feeding of the hog. Much valuable information, worth many times your investment.

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Advertising rates on economy basis. Don't miss a single copy of this interesting Journal.

Subscription 1 year, 50c; 3 years, \$1.

THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : : Bluffton, Ohio

WHERE IS THE BLIND BABY?

Laws that care for the blind in the state of Pennsylvania now include the child from the day of blindness, even though that be at birth. This makes Pennsylvania one of the leading states in the care of its young blind. The law is House Bill No. 648, introduced by Mr. Walter, providing payment for blind babies of "not more than \$1.50 per day."

A special budget is provided for these children and they are appointed, not committed, but appointed by the State Board of Education as pupils, for care, maintenance and education in Kindergartens, Hospitals and Homes combined, provided for them. If the mother will realize that the baby needs immediate care, she will take advantage of these appointments and send the baby that it may have the hospital care especially, before the little body becomes twisted and deformed.

The present budget provides for several more babies or young and backward children. Where are the children who should have these appointments? Report all such blind to Mrs. John Alden, Founder of the Blind Babies Homes and Kindergartens and originator of the Blind Baby Law in Pennsylvania—address Blind Babies Home, Summit, New Jersey, the Institution where the State of Pennsylvania has been sending its blind babies for over ten years.

The State pays \$1.50 a day for each child so appointed, and it graduates when old enough to the Overbrook or Pittsburgh Schools, or State Classes for the Blind, where it gets the higher education. Delay in sending the baby early, often means its deterioration into a helpless and backward blind child.

OUTA LUCK

"Let me write you a big accident insurance policy," urged the persistent salesman. "You may need—"

"Shut up!" yelled the pestered business man. "I've got so much insurance now that it makes me jealous every time I read about a funeral."



Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herd-sire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

A. R. BUSH

Montrose

Penna.

HANDLE WORK STOCK CARE-FULLY

Many horses and mules are injured and their usefulness for the whole season lessened during the first warm days of spring. They are often not in the best of condition for hard work, their muscles being "soft" from a long period of idleness, the ground is soft, the work heavy and the weather warm, all of which make it hard on the work stock.

Under such conditions, shoulders are made sore, muscles strained, digestion deranged, and the usefulness of the stock greatly lessened.

It is poor economy to overwork a horse or mule early in the spring. He should be gradually accustomed to the hard work, and care should also be taken not to overfeed. After a mule has been accustomed to his work and the full feeding required, by a process of gradually increasing both the work and the feed for, say ten days, it is pretty hard to overfeed or overwork him, but until he becomes used to his increased work and feed, injury often occurs. Also shoulders are not likely to get sore, if the collars fit and are broad, hard and clean, and therefore great care should be taken to have good collars that fit properly at the start. If when warm weather comes the mules have not shed their winter coats, it will pay to clip any horse or mule that is worked hard.

It pays to keep the skin of a hard-working animal clean by grooming.—*Progressive Farmer.*

A rich but very eccentric man died. The clergyman, who was young and new to the parish, thought it a fitting opportunity to call and comfort the widow.

"You must not grieve," he told her. "The body that lies here is not your husband. It is merely a husk, an empty shell—the nut has gone to heaven."—*Exchange.*

The thing next hazardous to blowing out the gas is stepping on it.

GIVE THE CROP A GOOD START

"A crop well-planted is half made," is a saying which contains a great deal of truth. In making preparations for this year's crops there are two big facts that should be remembered: first, the quality of seed will have a great deal to do with the quality and yield; second, the soil must be the home of the plant and must give the plant its food.

These two factors, seed and soil, will determine whether you get a stand. Therefore, be sure your seed are sound, that they are of a suitable variety and pure, and that plenty of seed are planted. It is better to use too many seed than not enough.

But an abundance of good seed will not insure a stand on soil that is in poor condition for planting. Thorough preparation, good seed, and proper fertilization will put the young crop in good condition to pay for the cultivation that must be given to it.—*D. J. Burslem in The Extension Co-operator, University of Arkansas.*

REVISED EDITION OF FEEDING HANDBOOK

The "Handbook for Better Feeding of Livestock," which has experienced a very wide demand since its issuance by the United States Department of Agriculture two years ago, has been reprinted in a revised edition. The new edition contains numerous photographic illustrations of feeding practices and presents some new text embodying late information. The handbook is intended especially for farmers who desire a handy sized book with reference tables to be followed in feeding the various classes of farm animals. Persons having special problems are invited to apply for feeding-question sheets. These sheets are convenient blanks for describing problems in a manner which insures the most definite answers by Federal and State specialists who analyze the problems and answer the questions.



PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD

Reported sold for \$110,000. California's grand champion show bull and sire of show stock. Behind him is the highest yearly backing known, his seven nearest dams average in yearly work 1,181.81 lb. butter.

He is the sire of our herd bull BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO who is siring splendid animals.

Our herd is ACCREDITED and we can supply your need of good cattle.

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfeld,

Bradford Co., Pa.

Mr. Holstein Breeder

Don't you think you should have an experienced man to fit your cattle and assist you in making your dispersal sale a success?

I have had years of experience with Holsteins and have spent considerable time working with show cattle, under America's greatest Holstein show man, Mr. Frank White.

My rates are reasonable, and I am in a position to take charge of fitting your herd at any time.

F. R. Howard

Springville

Penna.

AGE TO BREED

The age at which heifers should drop their first calves depends on the breed and the size and development of the individual. Jerseys and Guernseys which have been well-fed should usually be bred to calve at 24 to 28 months of age, while the slower maturing Holsteins, Ayrshires, or Brown Swiss should not calve until 28 to 36 months old. Some breeders believe that if the heifer calves at an early age, the tendency to milk production will be intensified, but data secured by Eckles indicates that the highest milk production is usually secured from cows which are well matured before lactation begins. He found that gestation had practically no effect upon the rate of growth of heifers. However, the growth of an animal is checked materially both in skeleton and live weight, as soon as lactation begins, owing to the large amount of nutrients needed for the milk. Therefore, when heifers are fed scanty rations and also bred to calve early, they will be stunted. As a rule, cows that have dropped their first calves at an early age are finer in bone than those which do not calve until more mature.—*Henry and Morrison.*

A RELIC OF HORSE AND BUGGY DAYS

According to the *Country Gentleman*, small counties are a relic of horse-and-buggy days, and fewer counties in agricultural districts would mean a reduction in taxes. It sounds logical. With good roads, bus lines, automobiles, electric lines, and other means of transportation, a fifty-mile or even a 100-mile trip to the county seat would not be as great a hardship to-day as a ten-mile trip a few years ago. Why build so many court-houses and pay for their upkeep? What is the use of having three or four sheriffs when one could do the work? To-day there is a multiplicity of county officers being supported by the taxpayers. With one county where we now have three or four, one set of officers with a little additional clerk hire could do the work of three or four sets, as it now stands. But, if such a change were seriously proposed in Texas, what a row there would be over the location of the new county seats! Under our present conception of Government, a proposal to reduce the number of counties would have about as much chance of being favorably received as Coolidge has of being elected president of the League of Nations.

MADDENED BULL INJURES FARMER

Roy Christensen, farmer, of Richfield, Utah, was injured Thursday by a maddened bull. The animal knocked the farmer to the ground, rolled him around, gave him a thorough shaking up and inflicted a number of severe bruises.

Diplomat: One who, if he has forgotten your name, opens the conversation with, "Well, how's the old complaint?"

JUDGING FRIESIAN CATTLE IN ENGLAND

A letter read from the British Friesian Cattle Society protesting against the method adopted for judging British Friesian cattle, and repeating their request that three judges be appointed, two of such judges acting in each class, the other resting or acting as umpire, if required, i. e., one judge to be omitted by rotation from adjudication upon each class. The breed society offered to pay the expenses of the third judge.

As the council had already decided that one judge only should be appointed for males and one for females, the committee regretted that they were unable to recommend any alteration in the system.

A PROLIFIC PRODUCER

To the Editor: I have a Chester White sow two years old this March. Last March she had ten pigs, her first litter. She raised nine. In September she had twenty-one, her second litter. We took six away and she raised eleven. On February 18, 1926, she farrowed a litter of sixteen. She has now fourteen dandy pigs and it is my fault that the two others died. This sow gave birth to forty-seven pigs before she was two years old and has raised thirty-four of them.

A stock breeder in the State of Washington made the above report in a recent issue of a farm journal which shows a remarkable prolific sow of the Chester White breed.

LIGHTNING KILLS THIRTEEN COWS

Lightning killed 13 Holstein cows on the Michael Krings farm near Auburn-dale, Wis., Thursday night during the season's first electrical storm. Each animal had a burn on its back, and the bolt probably hit a windmill and then followed the piping into the barn. This piping runs along the interior of the wall where the cows were lying, all in a row, and from this piping, the current may have spread to the stanchions and then to the cows. No other livestock in the barn was harmed. Krings was a former sheriff of Wood County.

FOUR GRADE COWS HAVE TWIN CALVES

With four of his good grade Holstein cows each giving birth to twin calves recently, Allen Casey, a Belmont, Wis., farmer, is becoming known as the champion calf raiser in that community. This is another record that the Blaine folks say cannot be duplicated elsewhere in the county.

"Do you see Marie often?" asked Mrs. Pert.

"Oh, yes, quite frequently," her friend replied.

"Is she happily married?"

"Is she? I should say so. Why, that girl is so happily married that she has to go to the theatre for a good cry."

The Auctioneer

Mead's
the Man!



If in doubt who to employ
for your coming sale ask those
for whom I have sold.

Possibly the service I have
sold to others will interest you.

Sound common sense; prac-
tical and modern methods will
get the high dollar for your
cattle.

Unique Service is Our Motto.

Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora, N. Y.

DON'TS FOR THE GARDEN

1. Don't overlook the actual value of the garden.
2. Don't expect a profitable garden from skimmilk soil—soil from which the richness has been skimmed.
3. Don't neglect to plow in the fall.
4. Don't overlook making a heavy application of manure in the fall.
5. Don't fail to incorporate the manure thoroughly with the soil.
6. Don't fail to prepare the best seed-bed.
7. Don't plant any but fresh and reliable seed.
8. Don't fail to follow the garden plan as nearly as possible for your conditions.
9. Don't neglect to practice shallow, clean cultivation.
10. Don't neglect to keep the soil cultivated between the date of harvesting early crops and the date of planting fall crops.

GROW PUREBRED POULTRY

Just as the scrub cow has given way to purebreds, so is the mongrel hen giving way to the purebred hen on the average farm. On thousands of farms which were until a few years ago supporting the dunghill varieties of poultry, one can find purebred hens industriously engaged in laying eggs, and helping to increase the money for the farm wife. Undoubtedly, hundreds of farmers who are still raising scrub poultry will consider purebred poultry this spring.

There are a number of distinct advantages in raising purebred poultry. It costs no more to raise them than it does to raise mongrels. Every hen requires a certain amount of food for the maintenance of her body. By feeding a little extra feed to the purebred hen, and by proper care, the purebred hen can lay more eggs because she has the ability to produce them from years of breeding. Neither does it require any more space or any more time to properly care for a flock of purebreds than it does to care for a flock of mongrels.

INVESTING IN BORDEN STOCK

Mr. George R. Fitts, director of the Dairymen's League, advised farmers with money to invest to buy Borden's stock. The advice was given in a speech delivered at a dairy meeting in Cortland, and reported in the Cortland *Standard* of February 22d. It was not stated whether or not Mr. Fitts and his associates took his own advice. As an investment the venture might be profitable, but it would be interesting to know how many patrons of the pool would knowingly like to have their milk sold to the Borden's by officers who were at the same time stockholders in the Borden Company. On ethical grounds it would seem to be the one stock that neither members nor officers of the league should buy.

Hit-and-run autoists are cheap at \$1,000, they are really worth more.

BOYDEN DAIRYMAN PROSPERS

Leonard Rensink, Boyden, Iowa, is one of Sioux county's farmers who fully believes that dairying pays big dividends. Mr. Rensink has for some time received the largest cream check issued monthly by the creamery. During January he received \$300 from twenty-five cows. During February he received a check for \$314.

All of the cows are machined milked. Seventeen are first calf heifers, and several are producing from fifty to sixty pounds of milk daily. Mr. Rensink's herd is purebred Holstein.

SOME KERNELS

Corn exceeds any other crop in the United States in total value each year.

Corn alone furnishes 50 per cent of all the harvested feed consumed by our livestock.

Nervous Salesman: Er-pardon me, sir, I have an attachment for your typewriter. Manager: All right, but don't come here bothering her during business hours.

"And how," asked the court of the divorce petitioner, "did your husband treat you?" "That, your honor, is the trouble—he didn't."

The true greatness of nations is in those qualities which constitute the greatness of individual.—*Sumner*.

THE OLD DAIRY COW

F. B. SCHMID

The farmer's best friend is his old dairy cow;
If he owes a debt, she will pay it somehow;
She grazes the roadside to eke out her life,
And works without wages, the same as his wife.

Though Jersey or Holstein or Shorthorn her breed,
Hard work is her habit and thrift is her creed;
And if, when she comes home at night to the barn,
You praise her or blame her, she don't give a darn.

She always has something to add to your pelf;
She brings in the coupons, just clip them yourself;
Get out the old milk stool, sit down with a bump;
Grab hold of her handles and umpety-pump.

And if, in her efforts to brush off a fly,
She happens to switch her tail spang in your eye,
She murmurs, "Beg pardon," politely and then
Goes on with her chewing and does it again.

She helps with the living and keeps us all fat;
The hired man, baby, the pig and the cat;
Then takes the surplus to town, and by heck
The creamery gives him a wonderful cheque.

And when she is ready to die of old age
The butcher writes "finis" at the end of her page;
Then back to our table she comes, I'll be bound,
In prime ribs and steaks that cost thirty a pound.

All hail to the heifer, the steer and the calf,
The curly-faced bull, with his bangs full of chaff;
But when at your evening devotion you bow
Give thanks for that treasure, the old dairy cow.

TIME FOR BASE PLANTINGS

"No one thing could be done that would so quickly and permanently improve the looks of the country, as the planting of shrubbery around the foundations of the house on the front."

There is still time to do this work and it is well to recall the list of shrubs she suggests—low-growing evergreens, spiraeas, forsythias, weigelas, ornamental grasses, boxwoods, buddleias and hardy hydrangeas. It will be well to mix in some roses, too, unless there are plenty of roses elsewhere in the yard.

WHY A GOOD BULL IS WORTH MORE

The results gained at the State Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa, as a result of fifteen years of breeding for production bring home the truth of the statement that the good bull is half of the herd. The average production of the scrubs at the start was forty-four cans of milk per year. The purebred sire used on these scrubs resulted in daughters which gave 83% more milk and 85% more butterfat. The granddaughters in turn gave 180% more milk than their grand dams and 128% more fat. The milk measured in comparative pails would be:

Scrubs	3½ pails
Daughters	5½ pails
Granddaughters	8½ pails

The paramount question then is; what kind of a bull shall I select to increase the milk flow over that of the dams. Too many bulls are bought because they are purebreds and the results are a gamble.

The average production of the nearest dams is often used as a selling point and is often misleading. Let us take as an example a man who has a herd averaging 6,000 pounds of milk per year and he wishes to increase the production of the prospective daughters. He finds a bull whose owner advertises that the bull's six nearest dams average 12,000 pounds of milk per year. If he is a good individual and his six nearest dams do average around 12,000 pounds each, well and good. But, as is often the case, one of these dams may have a record of 2,500 pounds, thus bringing the average of the others down nearer 6,000. In this case the bull would have one chance in six of materially bettering the herd or in other words the bull would be a one to five bet.

In selecting a bull he should not only be a good individual but the records of his dams should be fairly uniform and better still, improving with each generation. The good bull costs little more than a poor one and the results are worth many times the difference.—*R. J. Clark*.

REST ON ANOTHER'S

"I'm so tired I can't stand on my feet!"
"Let's take a car then—you can stand on somebody else's feet."

GLAD OF IT

She (complainingly)—You are not like my first husband.

He—No, thank goodness! I'm alive.

Boiling Springs Herd

averaged 12,523 lb. Milk, 423.3 lb. Fat last year in the Cumberland C. T. A. for an average of 21.67 milkers of all ages. Half of the cows producing 500 lb. or more of Fat were members of this herd.

During the past FIVE YEARS this herd averaged 12,640 lb. Milk, 419.2 lb. Fat for an average of 18.52 cows enrolled in C. T. A. work.

Boiling Springs Herd is ACCREDITED.

Call on us when you require purebred Holsteins.

IVO V. OTTO

Carlisle, R. D. Penna.
Cumberland Co.,

WANTED A Breeder of Holsteins

to use this space, every issue, for a full year. The cost is *surprisingly low* and you will be telling your message, *twice-a-month* to the thousands of buyers who read

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Men who are building herds for Production and Profit.

You Pass This Barn



between Milton and Sunbury when you travel the historic Susquehanna Trail, the main road between Central New York and Washington, D. C. Stop and look over

Sunny Lawn Herd

the Oldest Purebred Holstein Herd in Northumberland County.

Sunny Lawn Herd is Accredited and is headed by the splendidly bred young sire, *Susquehanna Judge Segis Leoraline*, a real show bull whose three nearest dams were show cows. You will see a herd of milk producers any one of which is capable of making money for YOU.

Murray A. Miller

Sunny Lawn Stock Farm MILTON, PA., R. D. 3



Type and Quality

From this picture you get an idea of the character of the younger members of our herd, many of which are granddaughters of the noted CLARA CLOTHILDE LYONS, 639.8 lb. milk in a week, who averaged 79.8 lb. milk a day for three months and produced 20,771.2 lb. milk, 723.40 lb. butter in ten months AS A TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFER.

Let us sell You a few. Herd Accredited.

FRED B. KEENEY

Wyoming Co.

Laceyville, Pa.



Not only is this herd ACCREDITED but there has never been a case of Abortion in it.

Young Stock for Sale

Prices Reasonable

HARRY C REYNOLDS

Scranton

Pennsylvania

LIST OF DELEGATES

A list of nominees to be voted on as delegates to attend the Annual Meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America as reported by the Secretary.

District of Alabama (1)

Name Town
Dr. J. A. Carpenter New Hope

District of Arizona (1)

James L. Coman Phoenix

District of California (5)

Frank M. Helm Fresno
F. L. Morris Woodland
Patrick M. Longan Tulare
E. S. Hass Downey
Mrs. F. Stenzel San Lorenzo

District of Colorado (3)

Paul V. Partridge Mt. Morrison
Dr. Geo. H. Carr Brighton
Ben F. Simpson Denver

District of Connecticut (2)

Angus P. Thorne Bridgeport
Waldo S. Kellogg Derby

District of Delaware (1)

J. Russell Danks Winterthur

District of Florida (1)

Dr. J. G. DulPuis Lemon City

District of Idaho (5)

R. T. Davis Weiser
H. J. Wartchow Idaho Falls
Joe Walker Declo
Aloys Schuier New Plymouth
Thos. Killen Boise

District of Illinois (13)

D. O. Pilcher Brownstown
John H. Diehl Effingham
L. H. Barnum Peoria
H. W. Allyn Byron
W. H. Fitch Urbana
W. W. Yapp Aurora
Harry M. Wood Delavan
Louis A. Buchner Princeville
H. E. McDonough Hampshire
H. C. Vial Downers Grove
John A. Carroll Chicago
Eugene Nagel Highland
H. K. Vose Gurnee

District of Indiana (10)

C. W. Newman Culver
P. L. White Oxford
Thos. Keene Hobart
Chas. Ohlfest Valparaiso
Elmer Frazier Muncie
W. R. Merriam Cambridge City
D. V. Whiteleather Columbia City
Will A. Meeker Muncie
Michael Seberger Schererville
Tom Grant Lowell

District of Iowa (8)

Paul P. Stewart Maynard
Col. G. W. French Davenport
H. W. Gleim Webster City
Bertram D. Scott Fairfield
R. A. Arnold Norwalk
W. B. Barney Des Moines
J. P. Eves Des Moines
Roy N. Finster Eldora

District of Kansas (13)

Al. Howard Mulvane
Fred P. Bradford Linn
T. M. Ewing Independence
G. B. Appleman Mulvane
A. M. Davis Hutchinson
W. H. Mott Herington
Ira Romig Topeka
B. R. Gosney Mulvane
Mark Abildgaard Mulvane
F. E. Peck Wellington
H. N. Holdeman Meade
H. E. Hostetler Harper
C. A. Branch Marion

District of Kentucky (2)

M. D. Royce Winchester
Hubert Conner Burlington

District of Maine (3)

Leslie E. McIntire East Waterford
Harold J. Shaw Sanford
George C. Coe Lovell

District of Maryland (2)

Wm. P. Morsell Frederick
John M. Dennis Riderwood

District of Massachusetts (7)

F. P. Knowles Auburn
H. H. Metcalf Holyoke
H. S. Cheney Southbridge
W. E. Stilwell Brockton
Earl D. Upton Brockton
W. A. Robinson Gilbertville
Thomas Elder Mt. Hermon

District of Michigan (21)

H. W. Norton, Jr. Lansing
D. D. Aitken Flint
J. G. Hays Howell
S. H. Munsell Howell
J. B. Strange Grand Ledge
Arthur Perrine Rives Junction

Name Town

John C. Butth Grand Rapids
Jay Bowly Ovid
G. W. Foster Fostoria
Wm. Austin Saline
Wm. Schoof Washington
E. L. Salisbury Shepherd
Dudley E. Waters Grand Rapids
M. D. Butth Grand Rapids
J. H. Brewer Grand Rapids
I. B. Tooley Howell
E. M. Bayne Romeo
W. R. Harper Middleville
C. P. Reed Howell
J. E. McWilliams Mt. Clemens
Fred Knopf, Jr. Blissfield

District of Minnesota (21)

M. L. Enright East Grand Forks
I. B. Irwin Minneapolis
Clarence L. Spaulding Warren
Max C. Krausemann Fergus Falls
Ernest Krabbenhoff Sabin
Ernest Schroeder Glyndon
Leslie Sullivan East Grand Forks
Leslie Seath Albert Lea
V. S. Culver Austin
Hugo Schroeder Owatonna
Christopher Graham Rochester
A. J. Lashbrook Northfield
Asel Hansen Savage
W. S. Moscrip Lake Elmo
C. E. Oystrud Northfield
A. R. Knutson Pelican Rapids
J. C. Marlow Mankato
E. A. Barthelmy St. Cloud
F. E. Murphy Minneapolis
N. P. Grass Owatonna
E. M. Pitcher Easton

District of Missouri (3)

F. W. A. Vesper Jefferson Barracks
Glenn G. Davis Columbia
Casper A. Gantz King City

District of Montana (1)

Dr. Joseph Piedaloe Bozeman

District of Nebraska (3)

Charles A. Williams College View
E. W. Frost Lincoln
W. A. Peterson Harvard

District of Nevada (1)

A. J. Reed Lovelock

District of New Hampshire (4)

E. A. Baker Rockingham
Clarence H. Thomas West Rindge
Fred A. Lovering Manchester
Robert C. Brewster Wolfeboro

District of New Jersey (6)

M. H. Keeney Cedar Grove
Samuel W. Ridgway Salem
Eli D. Van Meter Bridgeton
Peter Van Nuys Bellemead
G. D. Brill Jamesburg
M. H. Sheridan, Jr. Lebanon

District of New Mexico (1)

Joseph C. McCarty Las Cruces

District of New York (39)

D. W. McLaury Portlandville
La Motte Breese Elmira
H. V. Bump Cambridge
Howard Knapp Mechanicsville
E. J. Chaffee Wassaic
C. F. Bieler Liverpool
L. H. Jamison Fillmore
H. V. Noyes Oneida
George N. Smith Watertown
R. M. Thompson Heuvelton
S. C. Pendergast Phoenix
Fred A. Blewer Oswego
Harry Yates Buffalo
H. H. Wing Ithaca
C. W. Halliday North Chatham
Walter I. Thompson Holland Patent
Howard D. Seely Goshen
H. F. Farrington Lowville
A. A. Button Jasper
John M. Howard Sherburne
W. D. Robens Poland
L. E. Doty Genesee
H. L. Stafford Peru
E. H. Waite Alexander
A. T. Blount Lacona
Murray Barnes Avoca
F. H. Stevens Lacona
Clarence J. Coye Earlville
Frank N. Decker Syracuse
S. T. Wood Liverpool
Ward W. Stevens Liverpool
E. M. Hastings Pulaski
H. C. Wood Morrisville
Clarence A. Talbot Edmeston
J. C. Morris Hamilton
John Weckesser La Fargeville
Harold N. Kutschbach Sherburne
Irving U. Scott Hamilton
Charles W. Lamb Poolville

District of North Carolina (1)

Mrs. Jesse F. Stephens Greensboro

District of North Dakota (4)

Frank Gache New Salem
Fred Kroeger Youngtown
Charles A. Klusman Youngtown
Wm. Williamson Grafton

Name Town

Jas. A. Reynolds Cleveland
I. D. Hadley Cleveland
H. C. Barker Chardon
W. L. Biddle Wauseon
Fred G. Speer Newark
Paul H. McNish Burton
George Warner Wellington
L. E. Doll Sugar Creek
Clair I. Miller Medina
Robert L. Stern Cleveland
C. P. Grisier Wauseon
A. A. McDonald Wakeman
Jos. A. Lawler Bellevue
E. M. Osborne, Jr. Willoughby
W. J. Allard Medina
Karl S. Nims East Orwell
Leroy Herring Oak Harbor
L. W. Pierce Warren
O. L. Thomas Marshallville
E. M. Lamb Bowling Green
Harvey Good Columbiana
L. F. Jennings Olmsted Falls
A. J. Portman Birmingham
A. C. Cawse Wakeman
F. D. Koons Medina
L. J. Clemmons Youngstown
Lamar Young Mineral Ridge
J. A. Zehring Germantown
Floyd Carter Springfield
Walter S. Tomlinson Bryan
W. H. Standish Lyons
Charles D. Paxton Zanesville
Jay C. Burr Wakeman
William P. Miller Lebanon
Charles R. Line Middletown
Jonas Derringer Camp Chase
H. O. Frederick Ashtula
W. W. Bullard Andover
E. E. Spring Wauseon
A. V. Case Lockwood
E. L. Pierce Wellington
Keith Hoover West Toledo
F. S. Bartlett Chardon
H. H. Beringer Prospect
Will Dietrich Garrettsville
B. J. Shanower Burton
Jas. Lampman Chardon
Dr. Benj. Studer Orrville
C. S. Reece Wooster
Chester E. Lee Peninsula
W. P. Smart Ostrander
A. H. Newhouse Ostrander
Rolland A. McClure Franklin
George McElheny Tiffin
Fred L. Buchman Tiffin
B. F. Boice Wellington
S. Carth Nankin
E. P. Ford Nankin
O. C. Arndt Sullivan
W. H. Stevenson Wellington
I. W. Denham Lagrange
M. J. Dunn Wakeman
P. J. Fay Wakeman
G. W. Miller Nankin
H. Vaughn Sullivan
C. L. Blackman Columbus
Milton M. Behner Marion

District of Ohio (67)

Edward P. Boyd Stillwater
J. C. Pontius Oklahoma City
O. B. Foulson Bartlesville
C. E. Griffith Big Cabin
Frank Durbin, Sr. Salem
Albert Evers Forest Grove
John A. Bell, Jr. Coraopolis
Albert B. Craig Sewickley
James M. Paxton Houston
Dr. L. M. Thompson Montrose
H. E. Robertson York
H. R. Paulhamus Heuvelton
W. A. Woods Huntsdale
I. V. Otto Carlisle
John Shirk Lancaster
Frank A. Keen West Chester
A. S. Deysher Reading
J. G. Kerrick Towanda
Charles A. Row Yardley
William J. Fairchild Berwick
I. W. Hunter Grove City
Charles B. Dayton South Montrose
Charles L. Luellen Edinboro
Raymond B. Arnold Milan
W. G. McDougall Grove City
E. F. Firth Spartansburg

District of Oklahoma (4)

Frank Durbin, Sr. Salem
Albert Evers Forest Grove

District of Oregon (2)

John A. Bell, Jr. Coraopolis
Albert B. Craig Sewickley

District of Pennsylvania (20)

John A. Bell, Jr. Coraopolis
Albert B. Craig Sewickley
James M. Paxton Houston
Dr. L. M. Thompson Montrose
H. E. Robertson York
H. R. Paulhamus Heuvelton
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I. W. Hunter Grove City
Charles B. Dayton South Montrose
Charles L. Luellen Edinboro
Raymond B. Arnold Milan
W. G. McDougall Grove City
E. F. Firth Spartansburg

District of Rhode Island (1)

Franklin N. Strickland Providence

District of South Dakota (2)

M. T. Michaelsen Viborg
A. F. Test Mitchell

District of Tennessee (1)

Paul M. Reaves Maryville

District of Texas (2)

R. L. Pou Dallas
B. F. Kiles Pittsburg

District of Utah (1)

Charles Z. Harris Richmond

District of Vermont (10)

Geo. W. Moxley Barton
Fred B. Howe Burlington
(Continued on page 222.)

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

POULTRY

FANCY POULTRY—30 varieties. Catalogue free. HERMAN BLUMER, BERGER, MO.

JERSEY BLACK GIANT COCKERELS, farm grown, hatching eggs in season. THREE MAPLES, CLYDE, OHIO.

WHITE FACED BLACK SPANISH cockerels and pullets for sale. FLOYD RINEHART, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

PURE BRED WHITE CHINESE GOOSE EGGS, thirty-five cents each. CLARK CLINE, R. 2, Phillipsburg, New Jersey.

PEAFOWL, Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, Wild Geese, Ducks. Free circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

PUREBRED GIANT BRONZE turkeys—Eggs, 50c; poult, \$1. Satisfaction guaranteed. ALVIN ENLOW, CORYDON, INDIANA.

BLACKHEAD IN TURKEYS—Turkey raisers send for my free booklet on Blackhead. Address. J. M. KELSCH, LOCKPORT, N. Y.

S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS—Range raised and from high producing stock, \$3.00. WESTWOOD POULTRY FARM, Westwood, N. J.



PARTRIDGE ROCKS—BLUE RIBBON WINNERS. Hatching eggs. For March, April and May. \$1.50 per 15. FRED RITTER, Concord, Mich.

ENGLISH LEGHORN BABY CHICKS—State accredited. Arrival guaranteed; \$13.00 per hundred. MILLION SMILES LEGHORN FARM, PIERCE CITY, MO.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Gold Bank strain, from extra heavy stock, toms, 20-22 lbs., \$15; one tom, lighter, \$10. Mrs. A. M. ANSTEAD, Adams, N. Y.

CERTIFIED CHICKS—Leghorns, 12c; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Minorcas, 13c. Thirty breeds, 100 eggs, \$5.00; breeders, \$1.25. CONTINENTAL HATCHERY, YORK, PA.

OUR WYCKOFF and Dan Young S. C. White Leghorn chicks mature quickly and lay when egg prices are high. \$21 per 100. Discount if ordered now for April and May delivery. ADAM SEABURY, SAYVILLE, I. I.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN BABY CHICKS, from hens on our farm. Blood tested and trapped, also chicks four other breeds; order early, don't delay. Send for catalog. WALLA POULTRY FARM, Box H. B., Noblesville, Ind.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Parent stock from one of best poultry farms in N. H. Laid 30% all winter not forced, many birds laying 20 and 25 eggs per month, trapped. Healthy and vigorous. ELMVALE POULTRY FARM, R. D. 3, Derry Village, N. H.

POULTRY

PREMIUM BUFF ROCK COCKERELS. EDGEWOOD FARM, Ballston Lake, N. Y.

BLUE ANDALUSIAN, Buff Leghorn, Buff Rock eggs, \$1.50 per setting. Standard breeders bred for egg production. DISABLED VETERAN POULTRY FARM, Benham, Indiana.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS from my own breeding stock; nothing but two- and three-year-old hens used in matings, with young, vigorous cockerels; ready for delivery after February 10. Price, \$22 per 100. Order now; 20% deposit books order, and assures delivery date. J. F. WINEKE, Reisterstown, Md.

CHESTER COUNTY BABY CHICKS

Black and White Leghorns\$10 per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds\$12 per 100
White and Silver Wyandottes\$13 per 100
Turkey Giants\$22 per 100
larger Lots Cheaper. 1,000 chick orders a specialty.

Box H GEORGE S. CULLEN, ELKVIEW, PA.

DOGS

SHEPHERD PUPS—Guaranteed from heel working stock. FAIR OAKS FARM, NORWOOD, MINN.

PUREBRED NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES. Beautiful Specimens. Specially priced. Write Mr. ALFRED GREGERSON, Foolsland, Ill.

CHOICE COLLIE PUPPIES—Handsome, intelligent. NORRIDGEWOOD FARM, NORTH STONINGTON, CONN.

PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIE PUPS. Shomout strain, males \$15.00. GEORGE GORANS, BENSON, MINN.



PEDIGREED AIRDALE PUPPIES—eight weeks old, sound, healthy stock, priced right. SUPERIOR KENNELS, PINCONNING, MICH.

FOR SALE—Collie pups, 4 months' old, from heel driving parents, \$15.00. JOHN C. RADY, Oakfield, Wis.

BEAGLES—8 months females, pedigreed, The kind that please. On approval anywhere. Bench and field winners at Stud Photo's. WM. DEANE, Somerset, Mass.

DOGS

GERMAN POLICE PUPS, pedigreed. Females only; color, wolf gray; three months' old; beauties, \$15 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Also male Airdales at \$10. OLIVE HALL, Hampton, Conn.

POLICE AND RED CROSS PUPPIES, formerly known as the German Stock Dogs, priced very reasonable considering breeding. GEO. RAUCH, Catskill Mountain Stock Farm, Freehold, Greene County, N. Y.

DAHLIAS—WHITE ESKIMO dogs, pedigreed, \$15 to \$25. Dahlias, 25, \$2; 75, \$5; not labeled. 15, \$1.50; 50, \$5; labeled all different varieties. Perennial Phlox mixed, 15, \$1; 50, \$2. TUCKAHOE DAHLIA GARDENS, Denton, Maryland.



LIVE STOCK

FOR SALE Registered Percheron Stallion, good one. C. J. BULGRIEN, Snover, Mich.

GOATS—Grade Toggenburgs, \$20 to \$40. WILLARD MERRILEES, Leavenworth, Ind.

DUROC BOARS—Club winners. Great Orion Sensation blood. RALPH WILSON & DAUGHTERS, Bloomville, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

FANCY VERMONT MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP. Try it. E. S. KELLEY, Orleans, Vt.

HONEY—Amber, guaranteed pure, best in the land, 5 lb. pail, postpaid 3d zone, \$1.10. B. J. DENTON, DANVILLE, N. Y.

DELICIOUS WHITE HONEY for sale. 60 lb. can boxed, 13 cents per lb. F. O. B. Lodi. WM. HABERMAN, Lodi, Wis.

PLEASANT ROOT inexpensively overcomes any Tobacco Habit, or High Blood Pressure. Send address, mention your trouble. DR. E. E. STOKES, Mohawk, Florida.

LIME AND FERTILIZER SPREADER that will do good work. Made to attach to any farm cart or wagon, \$15. J. S. GREENLEAF, Anson, Maine.

Grow your own Dairy Feed. Sow the famous "Genesee Valley" mixture. Flax Seed, Canada Peas, Spring Wheat, Oats and Barley. Yields fifty to seventy bushels per acre. Makes a balanced ration with clover hay or bean pods. Send for sample, information and price delivered your station. Livonia Seed & Produce Co., Livonia, N. Y.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

CHOICE 1925 LESPEDEZA SEED. Free samples. RED OAK FARM, Covington, Tenn.

POTATOES—Enormous Cobbler, Spaulding, Sixweeks, others. CHARLES FORD, Fishers, N. Y.

ALFALFA and all kinds of hay. Ask for delivered prices. HARRY D. GATES COMPANY, Jackson, Michigan.

ALPHA BARLEY, VICTORY OATS. Write for samples and prices. C. J. BALDRIDGE, Homestead Farm, Kendaia, Seneca Co., N. Y.

TOBACCO—Fine yellow mammoth chewing, 10 pounds, \$3; smoking, 10 pounds, \$2; 20 pounds, \$3.50. FARMERS CLUB, Mayfield, Ky.

GLADIOLI—Very choice improved mixture, large No. 1 bulbs, \$1.50 per 100; planting stock, \$6.00 per 1,000. P. D. WHITE, North Attleboro, Mass.

FOR SALE—Cumberland and Cuthbert Raspberry Plants. Disease free; twice inspected; \$2.00 hundred, postpaid. J. K. OBERHOLTZER, Mifflintown, Pa.

COSSACK & GRIMM'S ALFALFA SEED, hardest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, S. D.

FIFTEEN DAHLIAS, ALL DIFFERENT, \$1.25; 20 hardy chrysanthemums, \$1.25; 10 very large selected chrysanthemums, \$1.25. Mrs. J. C. SIMMONS, ROUTE 5, ROANOKE, VA.

ALFALFA SEED, 95 per cent pure, \$7.50 a bushel; Scarified White Clover, 95 per cent pure, \$5.00 per bushel; Red Clover, \$13.00; Alsike, \$12.00. Track here: Sacks free. GEORGE BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

ALFALFA, CLOVER HAY, DAIRY FEEDS, for sale. Write or wire for prices. Weights and grades guaranteed. J. A. BENSON CO., 332 So. La Salle, Chicago.

FROST-PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS. All Head Early, Flat Dutch, Succession, Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, 50 to bunch, labeled separate; packed careful to arrive safely. Postpaid: 100, 30c.; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75; express, \$1.00, thousand; 10,000, \$7.50. E. A. GODWIN, Lenox, Ga.

EXPERT PRUNING at minimum rates. A Valuable Service to the General Farmer, or the Specialist. It pays to have your pruning done right. ROBERT E. HUNTLEY, Fruit and Shade Tree Service, No Pembroke, Massachusetts. References: Plymouth County Extension Service, Brockton, Mass. M. A. C. Extension Service, Pomology, Dept., Amherst.

DAHLIAS—Special offer to make new customers and friends. Will send 15 strong Dahlia roots, labeled, no two alike, for \$1.25 postpaid, if ordered direct from this ad. Worth at least, \$1.75. Mixed tubers, unlabeled, while they last, 3 doz. for \$1.25 postpaid. Order now. Catalog free. Mrs. R. B. WITT, Overback Farm, East Greenbush, N. Y.

IRIS AT BARGAIN PRICES in order to vacate my grounds. One each of varieties listed \$2. 3 each, \$5, 12 different varieties, (your selection), \$1.50, (my selection) \$1.25, labeled and sent postpaid.—Dorothea, Walhalla, Kochis, Major, Prince Victor, Flavescens, Loreley, Pars-de-Neuilly, Mary Garden, Mme. Chereau, Albert Victor, Queen of May Perfection, Kathleen, Celeste, Gajus, Fairy, Nine Wells. Iris in mixture, all named varieties, net seedlings, at least 25 varieties, \$3.00 for fifty, \$5 per hundred. ANNIE D. HAZEN, West Hartford, Vt.

LIST OF DELEGATES

(Concluded from page 220.)

Name	Town
O. L. Martin	Plainfield
Arthur L. Miller	Vernon
Orin Thomas	Rutland
C. W. Bean	Glover
A. P. Bigelow	Middlesex
F. L. Parmelee	Putney
E. R. Lovell	Brattleboro
W. B. Dodds	North Hero
District of Virginia (2)	
C. Nelson Beck	Charlottesville
J. Abney Clarkson	Brookewood
District of Washington (1)	
H. N. Paul	Maibton
District of Wisconsin (58)	
Emil Titel	Plymouth
Chas. Van der Schaaf	Sparta
W. J. Martin	Darlington
L. E. Oldham	Madison
Rubin Kiofanda	Racine
H. J. Wagner	Calvary
John Bradley	Randolph
H. A. Brace	Lone Rock
H. F. Schroeder	West Bend
Joseph Piek	Hartford
Halsey I. Sedgwick	Limeridge
A. O. Collette	Madison
Harvey Nelson	Union Grove
Fred Gurr	Lakemills
F. H. Everson	Lakemills
M. P. Becker	Hartford
John Wuehrick	Greenwood
John Zohlerin	Plymouth
W. L. Baird	Waukesha
E. O. Mueller	Appleton
C. W. Symons	Edgar
Arthur Rust	West Allis
J. D. McDonald	West Salem
Albert Johannes	Two Rivers
Wm. Miller	Menomonie
F. Earl Palmer	Lake Geneva
Louis Sorenson	Larsen
S. H. Bird	South Byron
F. J. Southcott	Dousman
Charles Hampke	Manitowoc
R. J. Schaefer	Appleton
Theo. Lehmann	Watertown
W. H. Swartz	Waukesha
Frank G. Lehmann	Watertown
Francis Darcey	Watertown
Irwin Hooker	Watertown
Fred Albrecht	Watertown
John Voss	Elkhorn
E. E. Randall	Hustisford
John Jones	Milton Junction
J. P. Riordan	Madison
A. P. Kaye	Walworth
Art. Weilert	Watertown
S. T. Jones	Watertown
E. O. Sette	Juneau
Ernst Kuehn	Horicon
E. C. Nitschke	Burnett
W. W. Bird	Cambria
S. R. Randall	Hustisford
W. E. Bussewitz	Juneau
W. H. Jones	Juneau
O. H. Erdman	Juneau
Aug. Luedke	Watertown
L. V. Garvens	Waukesha
A. C. Oosterhuis	Oconomowoc
Roy Henderson	Eagle
Dr. M. W. Downing	Waukesha
N. R. Peabody	Deer Park
District of Wyoming (1)	
A. C. Goldtrap	Casper

HERD BOOKS

As I am otherwise engaged in Florida I wish to dispose of my entire outfit, consisting of a complete set of HERD BOOKS AND BLUE BOOKS, with a large number of extra herd and blue books making a total around 150 volumes. THE BEST OFFER WILL GET THESE. You can write me at 37 West Lane Ave., Columbus, Ohio, or Ohio Cottage, Andrews Ave. & George Street, Fort Lauderdale, Florida. F. G. JOHNSTON.

SO TO SPEAK

"I see a woman arrested in Washington gives her occupation as that of a thief."

"Well, she's honest about it."

A congressman claims to have carried the same umbrella 665,000 miles through 110 countries. It is assumed that by this time he has eluded its owner.

A NEW ALIBI

A colored convict had received a Bible from the chaplain, but the very next day was haled into the prison's own court, charged with petty thievery.

"How does this happen?" asked the chaplain sternly. "I just sent you a book in which there is a command, 'Thou shalt not steal.' Didn't you receive it?" "Yassuh, yassuh," replied the negro. "But Ah ain't had time to git dat fur yet."

PRECISELY

A minister, while passing a group of convicts at work on the county roads, became very much depressed at the wickedness of the world.

"My good men," he exhorted, "we should strive to mend our ways."

"Well, wot you think we're doing," asked No. 3289, "digging fishworms?"

She—I notice by this article that men become bald much more than women because of the intense activity of their brains.

He—Yes, and I notice that women don't raise beards because of the intense activity of their chins!

OLD STUFF

"Aren't you nearly ready, dear?"

"I wish you wouldn't keep asking that question, Clarence. I've been telling you for the last hour that I'll be ready in a minute."

TIME ENOUGH

"I don't intend to be married until I am thirty!"

"I don't intend to be thirty until I am married!"

THE FAIR COED

"For my next lesson," said the fair coed, "I have to describe a parabola."

"Well?"

"Where can I see a pair?"

CURE ANYTHING

Slender—Say, old man, how would you stop a beastly chimney from smoking? Bulk—I'd give it one of your cigars. —*Sydney Bulletin.*

A FREQUENT OCCURRENCE

"The motorcar will eventually drive people underground," says a traffic expert. It does that now if it hits a man hard enough.

CONVENIENT FOR THEM

Mrs. Kawler—It is a great thing that you have the telephone in your house. Mrs. Keen—So the neighbors tell me.

LEADS IN NATURAL GAS

West Virginia produces more natural gas than all the other states combined.

Life would flow deeper if we could wish more for what we need most.

EXTRA! EXTRA!! SPECIAL!!!

Do you have any bull calves that you wish to dispose of and have no market for?

Have you sold surplus stock that have not brought the Right prices, and want to find a PAYING market for what you now have?

Do you want to place your farm and herd on the MAP?

If you can answer YES to the above questions, let us tell you about our 3 1/3 inch space SPECIAL.

This SPECIAL NOT ONLY CARRIES YOUR ADVERTISEMENT, but also has additional inducements.

It is UNIQUE in that it is the only offer of its kind made by any magazine.

It is a REAL BARGAIN. Because why? BECAUSE IT BRINGS RESULTS.

Write us at once for information about this unusual offer. We know you will be more than repaid for the effort.

And address your letter to:

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER
AND
DAIRYMAN

P. O. Box 110

HARRISBURG, PA.

In care of Advertising Department.

THE BLOOD OF OUR GREAT COW
Cornucopia Plum Johanna



HAS BEEN INTENSIFIED IN THIS HERD

She produced 1056.78 lb. butter in a year, has two daughters each above 1,000 lb. and she, with her five tested daughters averaged 18,723.1 lb. milk, 918.35 lb. butter in long time test with a 4% fat test.

SHE AND HER DAUGHTERS WERE HORNLESS

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building Scranton, Penna.
Herd Under State and Federal Supervision.



LAKESIDE RUEHS WEEDIE 572464

Official 7 day record

34.67 lb. butter, 533 lb. milk

Indiana State Record

Her dam produced 34.65 lb. butter in 7 days. A.R.O.

Lakeside Ruehs Weedie is the dam of

OLDENBURG ORMSBY ORATOR

a nine months old bull calf that we offer for sale.

He was sired by MARATHON BESS BURKE 5th, a son of "Old Marathon" and from a daughter of "37" with over 20 lb. butter in 7 days at 26 months old and 800 lb. butter in a year as a Junior two-year-old. He has real dairy conformation, in color is about three-fourths dark, is handsomely marked and well grown.

This Herd is Clean and the bull is ready for light service.

\$350 will buy him

Oldenburg Farm

CHARLES WEIDLER, Owner
South Bend, Indiana



White Oak Roxie Burke

A record maker and a real producer. While she was nearly dry when this photo was taken it shows her size, quality and substance.

She and her stablemates have passed Three Clean T. B. tests and their milk tests from 3.7% to 3.9%.

Good stock at Reasonable Prices.

H. A. STOTTEMYER

Hagerstown, Maryland, R. D. 5.

We Have For Sale



COWS OF THIS QUALITY

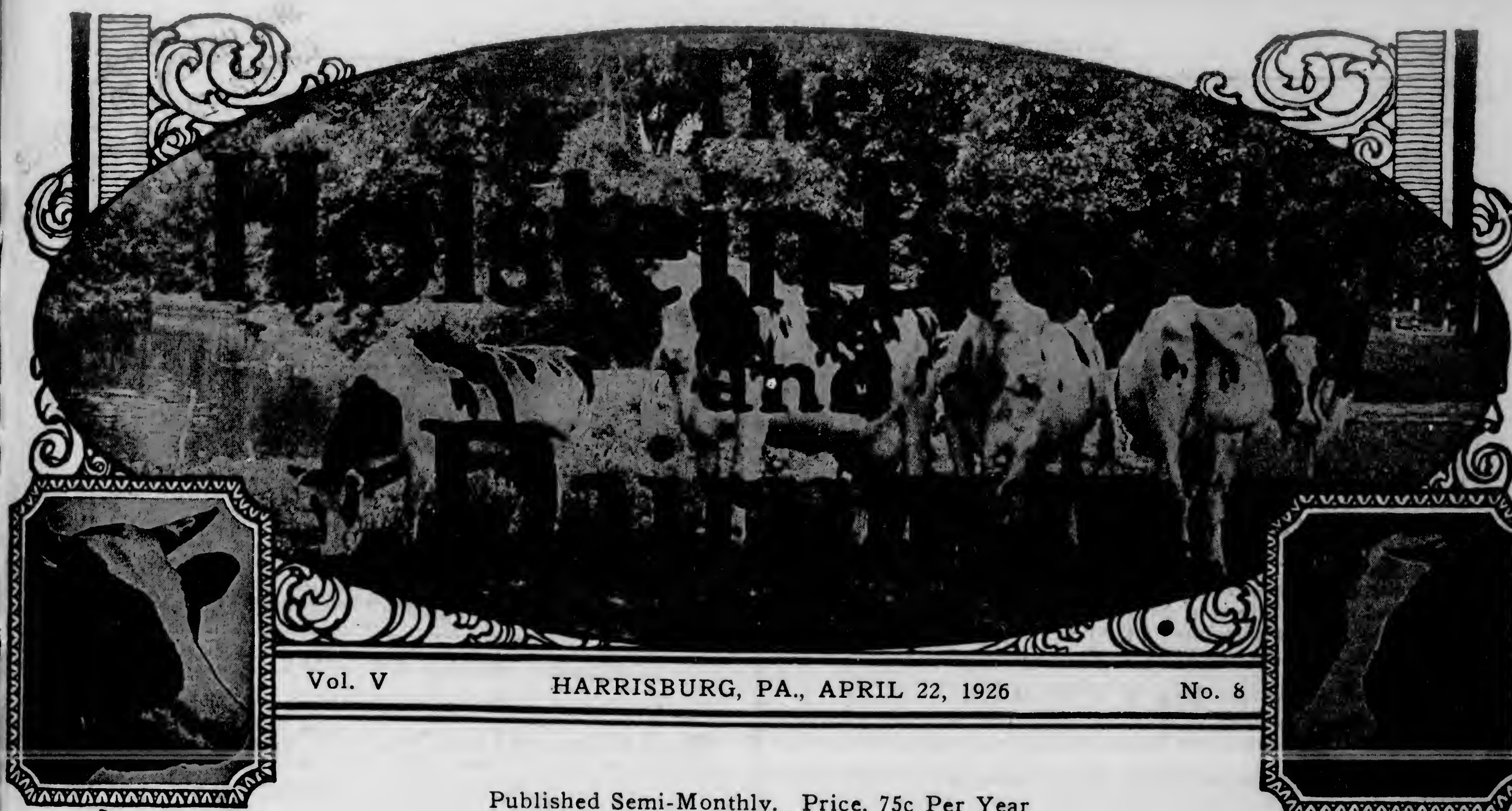
Also heifers—yearlings and calves.

Our service sire is the show bull KING PIEBE OF YORK 7TH, a grandson of Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King from a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs.

This herd is ACCREDITED and stock you obtain here is bound to make good.

Hubert S. Miller

Myerstown, Lebanon Co., Penn'a

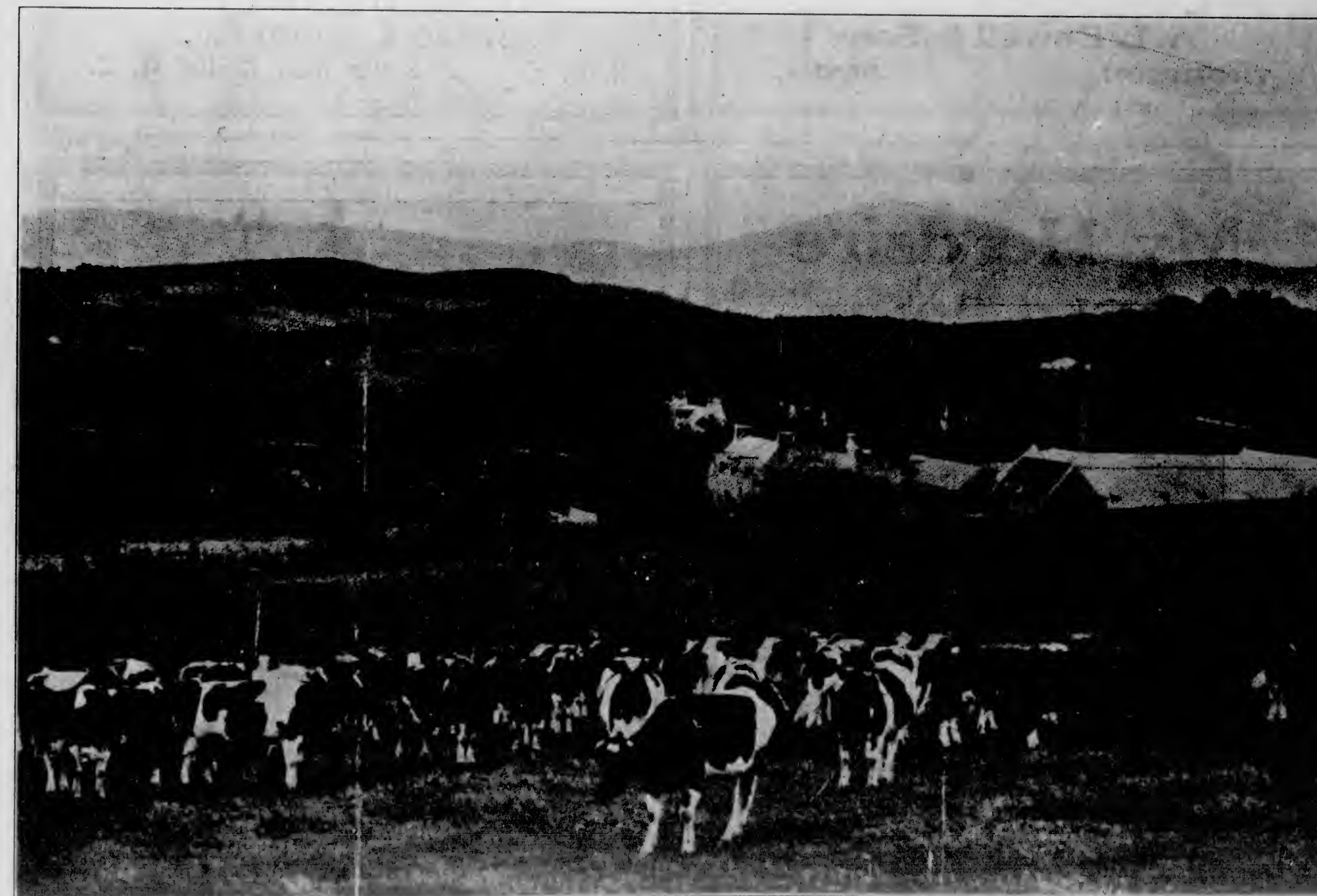


Vol. V

HARRISBURG, PA., APRIL 22, 1926

No. 8

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



HOLSTEIN HERD AT PASTURE IN ENGLAND.



Creamelle Korndyke Konigen

Our senior herdsire is a show bull of superior excellence. Study his conformation and note his many good points. He is of Segis, Korndyke and Creamelle blood and his dam, one of the best cows I ever owned, was a daughter of Walker Korndyke Copia.

The six nearest dams of CREAMELLE KORNDYKE KONIGEN have a daily milk average of 84 lb.

The daughters of this bull are well-grown, handsome, straight animals with large, square udders and they are profitable producers in their every day work.

This herd is ACCREDITED. We are in one of the best Holstein sections of Susquehanna County and stock you obtain here will make good for the purchasers.

A. L. Howell & Son
THOMPSON PENNA.

EARLY RISE HERD

IS HEADED BY A SON OF



MINNIE MONK OF GRAYFIELDS
She is sister to

Red Cross Heroine of Grayfields

22,067.3 lb. milk, 1,118.87 lb. butter in 305 days; average test 4.06% butterfat.

Second highest butter record in U. S.!

Third in the world!

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.
Just the place to get Young Stock.

MENZO A. BROOKER
R. D. 2, South New Berlin, N. Y.

My Herdsire



GRAY VIEW KING SYLVIA

is from Sylvia Prilly Pontiac and was sired by a son of Carnation King Sylvia and the 34.55 lb. cow Heilo Ormsby De Kol, 805 lb. butter and nearly 20,000 lb. milk in 295 days.

He is a splendid individual, straight, deep, long and handsome; a robust, hearty, healthy bull and his offspring take after him.

Let me sell you one of his sons, or a few good females bred to him.

O. I. MARTIN
Cambridge Springs, Penna.

This herd consists of Real Producers and is under State and Federal Supervision.



Type and Quality

From this picture you get an idea of the character of the younger members of our herd, many of which are granddaughters of the noted CLARA CLOTHILDE LYONS, 639.8 lb. milk in a week, who averaged 79.8 lb. milk a day for three months and produced 20,771.2 lb. milk, 723.40 lb. butter in ten months AS A TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFER.

Let us sell You a few. Herd Accredited.

FRED B. KEENEY
Wyoming Co. Laceyville, Pa.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. V

HARRISBURG, PA., APRIL 22, 1926

No. 8

Good Advice from Across the Water

NOW that it is possible for progressive dairy farmers to buy average Friesian cows at remunerative prices, the breed has an opportunity, such as never before existed, to increase its popularity and to play that important part in the development of British agriculture which its supporters have always known to be possible and probable. The essential consideration is to supply dairy farmers with the right class of animal. Just as milk production is the fundamental basis of the Friesian cow, so is the average dairy farmer the foundation of the solid Friesian cattle breeding industry. Commercial profit production is the root of the strong Friesian tree, and if the root is healthy and sound, the topmost branches will be strong and safe; but if breeders neglect to build their business on a solid commercial foundation, the structure becomes top heavy and cannot endure.

VALUES

High prices are always a mixed blessing to any pedigree breed whose principal recommendation is utility. They help to advertise a breed and to give it a temporary popularity, but they also cause supporters to breed for value instead of for utility, with the result that unless extreme care is taken, the dictates of fashion hinder progress. Values of Friesian cattle have been so high that, had the breed not possessed such extraordinary utility qualities, its profit producing capacity on the farm might have been entirely overlooked or irremediably impaired. Fashions temporarily regulate prices; but fashions change, and what is valuable and desirable one year may not be in demand the next. Utility is always valuable.

As this *Journal* has steadily maintained, the number of really constructive herd builders, men whose work

leaves its mark on the breed they select for their operations, is very small. The majority of pedigree cattle breeders seek to breed value instead of merit, and unless such values are based on the £ s. d. standard of profit production on the farm, they do not assist in the true development of any breed.

In the past, two features of Friesian breeding have been carried to extremes, but happily the one counteracted the other, with the result that utility has not been impaired. Because of temporary values, too much attention was paid to pedigree as such, and on account of propaganda too great emphasis was laid upon the phenomenal yielder. Any policy carried to undesirable extremes produces harmful results, and while the studies of pedigree and production have both benefited the breed, there have been cases where progress has stopped because in the development of a particular feature the actual animal was overlooked.

The present serious position of the whole agricultural industry has not been without advantages to the Friesian breed, inasmuch as cattle owners and breeders have been made to realize that pedigree without merit is not so valuable as merit without pedigree. Because the British Friesian is a cow upon which the milk and cattle selling farmer can rely during all times, her future is assured. Care

must, however, be taken to see that a policy is adopted that will ensure that the popularity and usefulness of the breed are permanent. Each herd builder will attempt to formulate that policy according to his personal ideas and requirements, and it is only possible to state general rules to assist in the creation of such policy. Such general rules may well be based upon the following considerations:

The accompanying article appeared in the *British Friesian Journal* published at London, England, under date of April, 1926.

We are reprinting the article because it confirms the principles which we have been advocating, that the Holstein Industry if it is to survive, must be taken out of the category of speculation and placed on a legitimate economical milk and butter producing basis.

The author states:

"Commercial profit production is the root of the strong Friesian tree, and if the root is healthy and sound, the topmost branches will be strong and safe; but if breeders neglect to build their business on a solid commercial foundation, the structure becomes top heavy and cannot endure."

The author further states:

"Extremes should be avoided. No one wants the Friesian to be a 5 per cent cow. That is not her function. Her specialty is the production of enormous quantities of milk. Butterfat excellence runs in families just as does the ability to produce phenomenal milk yields; and the fullest possible advantage should be taken of those families that can be relied upon to improve still further the butterfat content of British Friesian milk. The position is not nearly so bad as critics pretend, or would like to believe, and when the inferior Friesian cow has been eliminated the breed will achieve a popularity such as no other in this country has ever known."

(a) A PURPOSE

The successful business man gives his customers what they require, and not what he considers they should have. Ordinary dairy farmers require strong, well-bagged, heavy-milking cows, with flesh-forming attributes and with a reasonable and safe percentage of butterfat. No cow can meet all these requirements better than can the Friesian, which is essentially a 365-days cow—not a flash starter and a quick finisher.

(b) THE ANIMAL

The above-mentioned features as they affect the Friesian cattle breeding industry can be briefly described as follows:—

1.—*Strength.* The average Friesian cow possesses an enormous constitution and an exceptional capacity for hard work. No cow works harder than does a Friesian, and care must be taken by the British breeder to copy his Dutch colleague and to see that constitution is maintained and if possible enhanced. Although no hard and fast rules can be laid down to regulate breeding, it appears probable that in Friesians the male should be relied upon for strength and the female for milk. It seems unnecessary to urge breeders to study the strength of the herdsire and to select him because his parents were themselves well endowed with constitution, but observation of the bulls that breeders use and buy leads to the thought that constitution as a factor of heredity is too often overlooked.

2.—*Udders.* Owing to the painstaking efforts of constructive breeders, Friesian udders have improved almost beyond recognition. Every careful Friesian breeder makes certain that the dam of his stock bull was a well-bagged cow. That certain families of females can be relied upon to breed good udders is well known, and bulls from such families should be considered when herdsires are required.

3.—*Heavy Milking Cows.* Milk is so prominent in the Friesian breed that breeders do not have to study it so closely as do supporters of other varieties. Rather must Friesian breeders see that their cattle have the necessary constitution, capacity and blood circulation to give the large quantities of milk for which the Friesian is so famous.

4.—*Beef.* The Friesian cow has a large frame and this can be quickly covered with good beef during her periods of rest. Improper feeding of heavy milking cows had much to do with the mistaken belief that the Friesian cow was valueless for beef. Now that fitting cows before calving is better understood, and now that cows are regarded as individuals and not as standardized machines, all underfed and maltreated alike, the beefing properties of the black-and-white have been given a chance.

The strong Friesian cow, if properly fed, should finish her 2,000-gallon yield in much better condition than many milk-selling farmers ever permit their cows to attain. The animal with plenty of constitution is invariably the one that fattens most readily; and thin shelly animals without reasonable flesh-forming attributes should be avoided.

5.—*Butterfat.* Miss Percentage, being nobody's darling, is too much overlooked. The average Friesian cow is not low in butterfat, in fact, having regard to

the phenomenal milk yield, she is high in this respect. The super-Friesian butterfat cow gives *very* rich milk, and provided that quantity is not sacrificed, such a cow should be preferred; but the inferior Friesian butterfat cow is the lady that has given the breed a much worse name than it deserves; and she is the one that must be chased, captured and exterminated.

That Friesian breeders have wonderfully improved the butterfat reputation of their breed is everywhere recognized. Yet certain vital aspects of the case are still too little understood, appreciated, or practiced. The position can be summarized as follows:

That butterfat is much more a matter of breeding than of feeding is generally accepted as fact. It seems that cows cannot be fed in such a way that butterfat can be greatly improved; but it also appears to be certain that unless cows are properly fed, they will not put into their milk all the butterfat that should be there. Accordingly care must be taken to see that cows give the maximum butterfat percentage of which they are capable.

The variations of butterfat percentage are extraordinary, so much so that these inexplicable variations must be studied and allowance made for them. This is another good reason why the inferior butterfat cow should be obliterated.

Butterfat figures do not mean exactly the same to the public and the retailer as to the farmer. The former require the percentage to be not less than 3 or 3.25 every day; and the farmer usually thinks of butterfat as a uniform figure, representing an average throughout the lactation period. Hence the farmer who may regard 3.5 as a safe and useful butterfat percentage figure, may easily overlook the fact that a cow that averages 3.5 per cent throughout the lactation period will probably, in the first weeks after calving, give morning milk below the 3 per cent standard. Here is yet another sound reason for the elimination of the inferior butterfat cow. It may be hastily assumed that a cow that averages 3 per cent throughout her lactation period has complied with legal requirements, but the fact is that such cow has probably never given morning milk of the standard laid down by the Government.

English Friesian breeders are not so fortunately placed as are their Scottish colleagues in the matter of facilities for obtaining correct butterfat percentage facts and figures, and it accordingly behooves breeders south of the border to exercise the utmost care to safeguard their interests and those of their breed.

Extremes should be avoided. No one wants the Friesian to be a 5 per cent cow. That is not her function. Her specialty is the production of enormous quantities of milk. Butterfat excellence runs in families just as does the ability to produce phenomenal milk yields; and the fullest possible advantage should be taken of those families that can be relied upon to improve still further the butterfat content of British Friesian milk. The position is not nearly so bad as critics pretend, or would like to believe, and when the inferior Friesian cow has been eliminated the breed will achieve a popularity such as no other in this country has ever known.

The opportunities of the Friesian breeder are great; and if he is great also he will realize them. This he will best accomplish by breeding commercial, profit-pro-

ducing animals, combining all the essential features previously described. In the first issue of the *British Friesian Journal*, the ideal was stated as a herd of typical, strong, dual-purpose Friesians, that have all been declared free from tuberculosis, and that average 1,000 gallons of milk and 4 per cent of butterfat. Some individual herds now approach such ideal, which is not impossible of attainment. If all breeders attempted to reach such a standard the popularity and value of the breed would increase amazingly. What about it, Mr. Breeder?

The Dairy Markets Situation

Bureau of Agricultural Economics Reviews Domestic and Foreign Conditions for March

A MONTH ago, the dairy situation was described as being supported in part by sentiment. At that time, it was recognized that some developments had taken place which could hardly be classed as favorable, and which might even be regarded as unfavorable, but a feeling of optimism offset these and discounted any influence which otherwise might have caused the markets to slip. This sentiment is not entirely removed as March draws to a close, although it is quite evident that the situation has changed and is not so favorable as thirty days ago.

The most outstanding evidence of this change is found in butter markets. Throughout the month the tone has been sensitive, almost daily price fluctuations have occurred, with net price changes being sharp declines. At the time of this writing (March 26) butter prices are fully 5 cents lower than they were at the beginning of the month, this condition being somewhat further aggravated by more than ample supplies and indifferent demand. Declining prices are not unusual during March, but this year the downward trend gained impetus early. At prevailing values, butter is 5 to 6 cents lower than last year, and these prices are the lowest March price recorded since 1922. Cheese prices are also lower. Lower butter and cheese prices will be reflected in lower returns to producers supplying creameries and cheese factories, and this same condition applies in fluid milk territories where prices to be paid for March milk going to condenseries or for city distribution will be lower than for February.

Changes in the apparent production trend may be pointed to as the primary reason why prices have settled at these lower levels. In so far as production may be measured, there are evidences of an increase over last year approaching 10 per cent. This applies equally to all of the major manufactured products. When this is taken into consideration together with the inventory of stocks known to be on hand, the prevailing trend is not unexpected. On March 1, cold storage warehouses held 26,000,000 pounds of butter, as compared with a five-year average of 19,000,000 pounds, while on the same date cheese stocks amounted to 43,000,000 pounds, compared with a five-year average of 25,000,000 lbs. Stocks of concentrated milk held by manufacturers were likewise considerably higher on March 1 than they were last year, although it may be said that there was a healthy reduction of these stocks during February.

What the next few months developments may be is at this time a mere matter of conjecture. The season is getting well under way, and is fully two weeks earlier than usual. Production has already gained over last year, but whether the pace established will be maintained depends not only upon weather conditions, but also upon other conditions which may affect prices. This in turn means that foreign as well as domestic supply and demand will be elements of influence. Considerable interest is centered in the effect of the recently announced increase in the butter tariff, which on April 5 advances from 8 to 12 cents per pound. So far, the announcement of this change has had no appreciable influence, and aside from domestic markets laboring under conditions mentioned above, prices in foreign markets have been at such a point recently as to remove the possibility of any imports of consequence. The increase in the butter tariff will obviously serve to further limit imports, although the final test of its effectiveness depends upon supply and demand, conditions in foreign producing countries as well as here in the United States.

THE FOREIGN DAIRY SITUATION

European dairying, now in the period "between hay and grass" leaves the important markets dominated by the supplies from the southern hemisphere. In the European butter markets, the peak of supplies for the winter season was reached in January. Since then the decrease in supplies has been so marked as to confirm reports that supplies are now being "regulated" by organized dairy interests in New Zealand and Australia. British butter markets are dull and buying is reported as "hand-to-mouth," a condition reflecting the uncertainty due to the presence of indefinite stocks in storage both in England and in the countries of origin. German demand strengthened sufficiently to keep prices in European markets generally in line with those in this country. While production in Denmark was actually heavier in February than a month earlier, the supplies from the Continent are now at about their lowest level.

IMPORTANT RECOVERY IN GERMANY'S BUTTER IMPORTS

Notwithstanding continued business depression in Germany, the imports of butter during February amounted to 15,432,000 pounds, representing an increase of 32 per cent over the preceding month. Imports during January amounting to 11,684,380 pounds had in fact reached the lowest point since September, 1924, when post-war imports first reached that level. Of the February imports, Denmark supplies 5,952,000 pounds, or about 40 per cent; Netherlands, 4,079,000 pounds, and countries on the Baltic, 3,748,000 pounds. Prices of best domestic butter in Berlin averaged (on the basis of weekly cabled quotations) about 5 cents higher in February than in January, while London quotations on best Danish showed a rise, on the same basis, of only 3 cents.

MARKED DECLINE IN SUPPLIES REACHING GREAT BRITAIN

It was to be expected that the imports into the United Kingdom during February would represent a considerable decline from the record imports of January,

the volume of which was so swollen by accumulated supplies. The actual decline, however, of more than 40 per cent in both butter and cheese brings the imports down to a new low level for the season. The total importation of butter during February was 48,311,200 pounds. During the previous month it was 75,336,912 pounds and a year ago, 69,453,888 pounds. Cheese imports totalled 19,006,304 pounds, against 38,949,232 pounds in January, and 27,136,816 pounds, during February of last year. Receipts of butter from Australia and New Zealand combined were little more than half as heavy as in the preceding month or in February of last year. The more marked check, however, is to be seen in shipments received from New Zealand, where greater facilities now exist under normal conditions for controlling their marketing. It is clear that the very heavy shipments received during January did not reflect an equally large seasonal surplus, and that, on the other hand, the corresponding shortage in supplies during February is more apparent than real, as indefinite supplies are withheld for shipment during later months of seasonally low production.

HEAVY PRODUCTION IN DENMARK

In Denmark during February feed prices further declined while butter prices materially advanced. With the normal weather conditions prevailing the tendency was towards continued increase in butter production, from a weekly average during January of 6,491,000 pounds, to 6,963,000 pounds, during February. Of the total exportation during February of 21,400,492 pounds, nearly three-fourths (15,277,342 lbs.) was sent to Great Britain and the balance practically all to Germany, both of these markets receiving increased supplies of Danish butter as compared with January.

CANADIAN BUTTER STOCKS CONTINUE LOW

Some importations from New Zealand and Australia continue to reach Canada to supplement the continued low stocks there. The reshipment of Australian butter from British markets to Canada was reported as amounting early in March to approximately 2,000,000 pounds. Under a special trade treaty the duty on butter imported into Canada from Australia was fixed at one cent per pound. When the Australian (Paterson) scheme was made effective, however, under which the Australian producer is paid a bounty on exported butter, an anti-dumping provision was invoked by Canadian dairy interests which will make effective the full duty of 4 cents per pound on Australian butter. —*Exchange.*

Dairy Sire's Daughters Best Index of His Value

By R. R. GRAVES

Bureau of Dairying, United States Department of Agriculture

A GREAT dairy sire is one whose daughters have a high average yield of milk and butterfat, a high average increase in milk and butterfat yield over that of their dams, and a high percentage of their number better than their dams. All these things must be taken into consideration when measuring the value

of a dairy sire. No one of them alone offers sufficient evidence of the sire's worth.

In a study of 23 Holstein-Friesian sires, each having six or more tested daughters from tested dams, some conclusions were arrived at concerning the hereditary transmission of production. Some of the sires in the list raised both the milk yield and the percentage of butterfat of their daughters as compared to the production of their dams. Some raised one and lowered the other. Some lowered both. But no one sire raised both the milk and butterfat percentage of all his daughters, nor did any one sire lower these records of all his daughters. In other words, while the sires evidenced a prepotency for raising or lowering production, no one sire was completely prepotent.

The ability of a sire to raise or lower the yield of his daughters does not necessarily have a correlation with the record of his own dam. Rather, the prepotency of a sire seems to depend upon the combination of factors governing the yield of milk and percentage of butterfat that he has inherited from his parents. If he has inherited only factors that will determine high milk yield and high percentage of butterfat, he will be prepotent in impressing these characters on his offspring. If he and the dams with which he is mated have inherited from their parents a mixture of the factors for both low and high production which is often the case, a variety of combinations in the different offspring will follow, and they will be of varying degrees of producing ability.

The evidence seems to point to both parents contributing equally to the inheritance governing the milk and butterfat producing capacity of their daughters. But if one parent is homozygous or pure for the hereditary factors determining high production and the other parent is heterozygous, or mixed, in its inheritance, then the homozygous parent will have the greater influence on the producing capacity of the daughter; yet this daughter will transmit to a part of her progeny the inheritance for low production that she may receive from her heterozygous parent. From two heterozygous parents, it is to be expected that the daughters will show a great range in producing capacity from very poor to very good.

The fact that the percentage of butterfat and the milk yield are inherited independently, at least within limits, and that both the sire and the dam contribute to the inheritance of their daughters, governing both milk yield and percentage of butterfat, indicates that improvement in yield of butterfat can be brought about by selection for both milk yield and percentage of butterfat.

The big problem seems to be to locate the sire that has inherited only the factors determining a high producing capacity. The degree to which he has inherited these factors can be determined only by testing a large number of his daughters and comparing their records with those of their dams.

The increasing number of records of daughters and their dams becoming available through the cow-testing associations furnishes a means of calculating the comparative worth of a greater number of sires than has been possible in the past. The 23 sires in this study were given comparative rankings. Each sire was ranked in comparison with the others with respect to

milk yield of his daughters, average butterfat yield, average increase of milk yield, average increase of butterfat, and the percentage of daughters that were better than their dams in milk and butterfat yield. His comparative value was indicated by the sum of his rankings in the various classes.

For instance sire E ranked first in average milk yield of daughters, third in average butterfat yield, fifth in average increase of milk, fifth in average increase of butterfat, first in percentage of daughters making increase in milk, and first in percentage of daughters making increase in butterfat. The sum of these rankings is 16, which, being the smallest ranking number, places him at the head of the list.

On the other hand, sire V, at the bottom of the list of sires, ranked nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-third, twenty-second, seventeenth, and sixteenth respectively in these same classes, giving him a total ranking of 117, or more than any other sire in the list.

The complete discussion of this study has been published in Department Bulletin No. 1372, just issued. A copy may be obtained, while the supply lasts, by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

As Viewed By Another

MARK SULLIVAN is a Washington correspondent whose syndicated articles are published throughout the country. Recently he took a trip through the Corn Belt, and was impressed by the fact that relatively few farm buildings had been recently painted. At that moment, Col. Coolidge, father of the President, passed away on a Vermont farm where three generations of Coolidges had lived. This moved Mr. Sullivan to wonder whether agriculture in the Middle West is viewed with the same eye to permanence that has actuated farmers in the older sections of this country.

"One is obliged to think," said he, "that many middle west farmers think of the farm less as a permanent home to pass from father to son and grandson, than as a place to exploit for a competence in money, even as a place to sell for a profit when the opportunity comes, and then to go and live in that part of southern California which is occasionally called 'Iowa by the sea.'"

"The writer of this article lately had a letter from a western man that told vividly the human side of the farm problem:

"The greatest task for a farmer is to spend a little less than he makes, and the next is like unto it, that a farmer's family is so human and on these two tasks hangs all success and failure.

"Uncontrolled desires that make the expense greater than the income. For example: Better automobiles, a home with all the modern conveniences, better roads, new public schools, a desire to live in the city and farm in the country, more social life and higher education, and a feeling that you should own the eighty acres next to you.

"If a good automobile, a modern home, better schools and roads, and social life, with higher education, are not for the farmer, well, who wants to be a farmer? The above are not money makers, they are spendthrifts. Just as long as dad can say 'No,' nine times out of ten,

the farm is reasonably safe. But when this condition reverses and dad says 'Yes,' nine times out of ten there is danger ahead. 'But,' the family argues, 'we are worth that, we have the property. We can borrow the money. All we have to do is mortgage.' Yes, that's all, and usually that is the way farmers get most of these things.

"Things go fine. The auto takes you to a lot of new places, and you lose a lot of time that was devoted to the farm. The home is so convenient and pleasant, only when you think how it is being paid for. Social life and higher education is very fine, but hard on the bank account. Dad looks worried; can't lift the mortgage; still owes on the home, and the extra land he bought and the family always requiring a little more to keep up appearances.

"Bad year. Crops poor. Price down. Money tight, and banks not loaning. Payments must be met, but you can't meet them; and finally the end comes almost as tragic as death and dad says to the banker or the one holding the mortgage, 'It's yours. I'm through.' The family usually drifts into the city. The boys and girls get some kind of work and dad and mother start living with the family. Not the result of high taxes (bad as they are), but uncontrolled desires that beckoned you on, and on, until you were lost in the fog." —*Nebraska Farmer.*

Florida Facts

Facetiousness, Fruits and Flowers Flow From This Famous State

FLORIDA is the chin whiskers of the United States. It is six hundred miles long, two hundred miles wide and three feet high. It is bounded on the north by the Eighteenth Amendment and on the other three sides by the three-mile limit.

Florida is inhabited by Indians, Americans, white men and feed-bag tourists, sometimes called tin-canners. The reds live on the Everglades, the blacks on the whites, and the whites live on the tourists, and the tin-canners on the municipal camping grounds.

Florida's principal sources of income are hotels, fruits, alligator skins, tourists and the vest-pocket press agents of California. But the one big outstanding feature of Florida is its fruit. Orange raising comes first, of course. Raising oranges in Florida is a cinch; all that is required is enough money to live on while raising them.

The next Florida fruit is the grapefruit. A grapefruit is a cross between a lemon, a dose of quinine and a pumpkin. It has the color and disposition of a blonde ticket-seller at a movie-picture show. It is usually eaten at breakfast, thus combining the advantages of a meal and a morning showerbath at the same time.

The tangerine is a distant cousin of the orange. It wears a loose and careless Mother Hubbard style of wrapper and is much easier to disrobe than the orange, but it has a more dry, withered and disappointed disposition when undressed.

The kumquat is the only thing in Florida that lives up to its name. It looks and acts just the way it sounds. —*Sparta (Mich.) Sentinel.*

Cumberland County Breeders Plan Two Days Show

AT A MEETING of more than twenty of the leading dairymen in Cumberland County held Monday night at the Agricultural Extension office steps were taken to organize a Dairy Show and Field Meet to be held as a two-day affair Wednesday and Thursday, August 11 and 12 at Rudy's Woods. I. V. Otto, Boiling Springs, was chosen manager of the event, A. A. Raudabaugh, tester for the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association is executive secretary.

Appropriate committees were designated at the meeting including committee of finance of which A. A. Raudabaugh is chairman; Committee on classification of which P. L. Edinger is chairman; Committee on local arrangements of which J. H. Lear is chairman.

The tentative plans call for the show itself to be held Wednesday, August 11 when all of the judging will be done and appropriate ribbons awarded. Only tuberculin tested cattle will be allowed to be shown in the Holstein classes; an evening speaking program meeting at which the dairy interests in Cumberland County will be the principal feature; a scrub bull trial on Thursday August 12 with a number of other educational events for the day.

The dairymen who are principally interested in putting on this show, which will be the first of its kind in Cumberland County, are:

Jesse Kurtz, George McCoy, J. H. Lear, Leroy Nailor, I. V. Otto, Fred Lehman, F. M. Kost, Albert Kost, Harper Wetzel, E. C. Ludt, Raymond Shughart, Abram Lehman, Paul Lehman, J. W. Raudabaugh, George Snyder, A. P. Loudon, J. N. Kruger and S. U. Lear all of Carlisle. Willis Sheaffer of Huntsdale. J. B. Meixel and George Wilson of Boiling Springs. H. K. McCullough of Newville and C. G. Niesley of Mechanicsburg.

Grow More Pumpkins

By OLIVER D. SCHOCK

THE pumpkin is easily grown and could be made one of our most profitable vegetables; but, according to my observations, it is also the most neglected of the vegetable family. It is well adapted to most soils and climate and is easily grown.

When the soil is very rich good crops can be had by planting them in the corn fields at the last plowing of the corn. When raised in this way no extra work is required for raising or gathering them.

I knew farmers who raised great quantities of them in the corn every year; and, as they were ripe and ready to gather at corn-gathering time, corn and pumpkins were gathered at the same time. Keep the pumpkins from freezing, and feed them to stock all winter.

They are fine for all kinds of stock, especially cows. When fed to milk cows there will be an increase in the flow of milk and in the amount of butter-fat. Pumpkins keep the cows in a thrifty, healthy condition in winter when green feed is scarce. When fed to stock they should be chopped into small pieces.

They are fine for chickens in winter when the poul-

tryman is confronted with the problem of furnishing the essential green feeds for his flocks. Just split a large pumpkin open and set it where the chickens can pick it at will.

When pumpkins are not planted in the corn fields, but grown as a separate crop, seed should be planted in hills eight to ten feet apart each way, after all danger of frost is past. They may be planted as late as the first of June and then have time to mature and ripen before the first frost.

A shovelful of well-rotted manure should be mixed thoroughly with the soil in each hill. Plant eight to ten seed to the hill. After plants are well started thin to two or three to the hill. Cultivate often, as long as vines will permit, to render plant food more available, to conserve moisture, and to keep the ground free from weeds. When pumpkins are gathered to be stored for winter they should be cut from the vines, leaving two or three inches of stem, and put in a dry place where there is no danger of freezing. When they are not bruised in handling they will keep all winter.

When more pumpkins are raised than can be used at home they can be readily sold in cities and towns along about Hallowe'en, Thanksgiving, and Christmas. What is Hallowe'en to the kiddies if there are no pumpkins to convert into jack-o'-lanterns for their Hallowe'en frolics? And what is Thanksgiving without the good old-fashioned pumpkin pie?

Pumpkins and squashes can be made a profitable crop.

Testing For Tuberculosis

THE testing of cattle for the eradication of tuberculosis has been conducted in the United States for many years and as time goes on gradually more and more herds are coming under the accredited list. A recent compilation prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Husbandry, shows that during the month of February, 55,299 herds were tested in the United States for tuberculosis. These herds consisted of 649,335 animals and out of this number 28,306 reacted, or nearly four per cent. It might appear that with this large number of reactors the work is not progressing as fast as it would warrant. However, when we consider that there are now under supervision 1,411,402 herds which include 13,962,797 animals the great work is going on as rapidly as possible.

There has been established up to this time a total of 88,358 accredited herds which include 1,478,087 animals. Besides these accredited herds we find 9,910,955 which have been tested once and found free from tuberculosis. There has also been formed 166 modified accredited counties, which means that certain portions of the county have been set apart, tested the required number of times and accredited as free from tuberculosis. New York State leads in the number of accredited herds having more than 19,000, while Indiana comes second with 15,278. Wisconsin and Minnesota tie for third place with 7,440 herds each. However, in the case of Wisconsin there are 10,000 more cows in the herds than in Minnesota. Some of the other states in their order include Iowa with 6,129, Pennsylvania with 4,030, Vermont with 3,860, North Dakota with

3,453, Maine with 2,935, New Hampshire with 2,082, Maryland with 1,930, Virginia with 1,860, Illinois with 1,367, Delaware with 1,136, Oregon with 1,054, Iowa with 1,006 and Ohio with 944. The balance of the states range between five and 844 accredited herds. Slowly but gradually the dreaded disease is being eradicated from our herds.

Dairymen Protest

THREE hundred farmers from Chester and Lancaster counties at a mass meeting held at Coatsville on April 16, 1926, organized to fight the area testing plan of the State in ridding herds of tubercular cattle.

Criticism of Frank P. Willits, State Secretary of Agriculture, and William Vandegrift, Chester county farm agent, for their activities in favor of tuberculin testing, featured the addresses of several speakers.

As a result of the meeting a farmers' protective association was formed to combat the area test by making it a political issue in the coming primary election. Candidates for the Legislature will be required to state their position on the issue, and the association will conduct a lobby at Harrisburg.

Officers of the association are: President, Clarence B. Hope, of Pomeroy; vice president, George D. Taylor, of Willistown; secretary, George F. Anderson, of Upper Uwchland; treasurer, Emlen Darlington, of Pocopson.

The Board of Directors includes: J. T. Thompson, of Lyndell; David T. Paxson, of Sadsbury; A. L. Copeland, East Fallowfield; William Cornog, of Uwchland, F. H. Strickland, of Nantmeal; Hunter F. Wolf, of Unionville; J. C. Valentine, of Thorndale; J. J. Rubincan, of Landenberg; Lee Johnson, of Northbrook; Phillip Rimel, of Chester Springs, Joseph Cope, of West Chester, J. H. Slider, of Elverson; Dr. A. V. Hall, of Oxford; L. C. Creamer, of Lancaster county.

Speakers at the meeting said a policy of intimidation had been pursued by agents of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, in forcing area tests in four Chester county townships, with the result that scores of farmers lost entire herds of cows.

It was decided to file a protest with the Chester county commissioners for permitting an annual appropriation of \$3,000 for agricultural extension work to be used by the county agent in advocacy of the area tests.

A correspondent residing in a New England state wrote to a newspaper that he made a special trip to his own State capital to learn from a certain official some specific information regarding an important and leading topic, but about all he learned was that the official was "far better qualified to draw his big salary than to impart the desired knowledge. It is one thing for the mind to retain knowledge, and quite another to impart it intelligently," asserted this complainant.

OLIVER D. SCHOCK.

Long life is attainable through auto-suggestion—providing the suggester keeps clear of the auto.—*Wall Street Journal*.

Farmers Fight Tuberculin Test

COWS as well as monkeys are doing their share in bringing science into the courtroom, we are told by Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). The forcible ejection of Dr. Clark H. Hays, chief of the State bureau of animal industry, from the farm of John Burke of Elkhorn, Nebraska, on June 30, has resulted in contributions from farmers all over the State toward a fund to test their rights under the Nebraska law for the eradication of tuberculosis in live stock. Burke, according to Dr. Hays, refused to allow his stock to be subjected to the tuberculin test, in accordance with State law. We read:

This test consists of injecting an extract of dead tubercle bacilli under the skin of the cow. Fever, swelling, and inflammation at the point of injection constitute a positive test. Cattle with a positive test are condemned and killed. The slaughter of thousands of cattle each year under the Nebraska law and similar laws in other States seems to be the basis of the farmers' rebellion. Their complaints that many of the cows which are slaughtered following a positive reaction to the test are found to be without traces of tuberculosis are in line with a series of investigations by Prof. E. G. Hastings and Dr. B. A. Beach, professors of bacteriology and veterinary science at the University of Wisconsin. They reported to the Society of American Bacteriologists at their December, 1924, meeting that in twenty Wisconsin counties in three years, 387,180 cattle were tested, and 5,888 of these gave a positive reaction. Yet, on post-mortem examination no evidence of tuberculosis could be found in 1,279 of the positive cases. In some of these latter they found a germ very similar to the one which causes tuberculosis, except that it was apparently harmless. Professor Hastings and Dr. Beach believe that this germ causes cattle to react positively and is the reason for many of them being needlessly slaughtered.

Milk Drinks

YOUNGSTERS who need more milk but who will not drink it may be induced to drink their daily portion in milk shakes and malted milks. For strawberry milkshake mix two tablespoons of strawberry syrup with one cup of chilled milk. Make the syrup from canned strawberries (strawberry jam, or by combining half as much sugar as fresh fruit in a mixture which must be cooked until the berries are softened. Raspberry or cherry syrup may be used instead of the strawberry. Caramel or chocolate syrups may also be used. For chocolate malted milk, make a chocolate syrup by boiling together one cup of sugar, one-half cup water, and one square of chocolate, put three tablespoons of malted milk in a glass and add enough hot water to dissolve the malted milk, then add two tablespoons of the chocolate syrup and beat the mixture with an eggbeater. Fill the glass with cold milk and beat again. If ice cream is available and can be beaten into the drink it is better than the cold milk.

No place like home—when mother's running for office and leaves father boss to it.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Still Planning and Planting

SINCE spring weather is still rather slow about coming, there is yet plenty of time to consider a few more things in reference to the garden.

EXPERIMENT

Planting a wide variety of both flowers and vegetables will add great interest to gardening, and right here is where a catalog from a good reliable seed house comes in—it offers suggestions that otherwise would not occur to one. It really is a lot of fun to experiment with vegetables one has never tried to raise before, and then to watch with quite breathless interest to see the results. Baking a cake from a new recipe is not in it. Then too, it is well to remember that variety in the garden means variety in the menu, and that has a great deal to do with the good health and well-being of the family. While there are over forty different vegetables—and many kinds in some of them—very few gardeners plant over twenty. If you want a little real fun in gardening, try some new ones—artichokes, Chinese cabbage, mushrooms—yes and peanuts.

SHADY SPOTS

Very often there is a shady spot in the garden, because of some favorite fruit tree we hate to give up. This need not mean giving up the use of the surrounding land for garden purposes, for there are a number of vegetables that can be grown under such conditions. Some may be grown before the trees leaf out enough to cause any very deep shade, and some are not affected by the shade when it does come. Leaf crops are the best to use in these places as root crops need sun for the full and proper development. Lettuce, radishes, onion sets and spinach may be planted quite early and will be fairly well grown by the time the trees are in full leaf. Lettuce may even be benefited by such shade, should there come an unusually hot spell such as sometimes occurs early in the summer, for lettuce does not stand too hot a sun very well. Swiss chard also does well in a shady spot, and string beans may be grown there also. Of course, no one would advise a shady place for a good garden, but sometimes there are small spots where shade prevails and one hates to lose the use of the ground.

THE CHILDREN'S GARDEN

It is rather a good idea to give the children a small garden for themselves, each one having his own individual spot. Especially in the country, where the little folks do not have so many playmates as close by as town children do, it is wise to have other things to take up their time and attention. Let them pick out their own seeds, and do their own work, and when the flowers or vegetables are ready for use, let them make their own disposition of them—to pick, to use, to give away. That little word "own" means a great deal

to the average small child, and the realization that it is his very own will spur him on to far greater effort than if the work was being done for some one else. Should there be a number of children in the family, a little friendly competition will stimulate interest and obtain great results. Even a neighborhood prize might be offered for the best garden, if some one sufficiently interested could be found to take charge of a garden contest. The spot given to children should not be too large for proper care. Like many grown-ups, their interest may lag when weeding time comes in mid-summer.

SOME DOS AND DON'TS

Be sure to buy good seed. It costs little if any more and the results more than repay any extra cost.

Use plenty of fertilizer, and lime where it is needed. "Don't be in too much of a hurry" to quote that old song. Wait until the ground is in proper condition for nothing is gained by planting too soon. If you want to know when the ground is ready, take up a handful and squeeze it. If it crumbles easily it is dry enough for planting.

On the other hand, don't wait too long. Even though farm work presses, it pays to get some of the garden in as soon as possible, and it is better to take a half day from the general work, than to have to wait all summer for garden stuff.

Have the proper tools to use and take good care of them. One of the small hand cultivators will do wonders in the garden spot.

Arrange plantings so as to insure a succession of vegetables for the table. It is all right to have the main crops mature together, so that there is plenty for canning, but for the table, it is wiser to plant a few days apart so that it is not a matter of "a feast or a famine."

Keep weeds down. There is nothing quite so discouraging as a garden where the weeds have got ahead. All the good seed, fertilizer and early efforts are lost if the proper care is not given at the right time. Weeding is done best on a sunny day, when they will wilt and not take root again. It is an advantage to have rows wide apart so that a horse cultivator may be used for the main work.

Don't put out plants, cabbage, cauliflower, tomato or any other, too close together. They will not always remain the tiny things they are when first planted. Give them room to grow.

And if you find you have sowed seed too thickly, pull out some of the seedlings and transplant them to another spot.

Don't be too hard on the birds. They may flock to your favorite cherry tree, but without them there could be no garden because of lice and pests of one sort or another. The birds are the gardener's best friends.

And here's hoping you will enjoy your garden work as much as I have always enjoyed mine.

We Have For Sale



COWS OF THIS QUALITY

Also heifers—yearlings and calves.

Our service sire is the show bull KING PIEBE OF YORK 7TH, a grandson of Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King from a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs.

This herd is ACCREDITED and stock you obtain here is bound to make good.

Hubert S. Miller

Myerstown,

Lebanon Co.,

Penn'a

You Pass This Barn



between Milton and Sunbury when you travel the historic Susquehanna Trail, the main road between Central New York and Washington, D. C. Stop and look over

Sunny Lawn Herd

the Oldest Purebred Holstein Herd in Northumberland County.

Sunny Lawn Herd is Accredited and is headed by the splendidly bred young sire, *Susquehanna Judge Segis Leoraline*, a real show bull whose three nearest dams were show cows. You will see a herd of milk producers any one of which is capable of making money for YOU.

Murray A. Miller

Sunny Lawn Stock Farm MILTON, PA., R. D. 3

Pennsylvania Herd to be Sold May 8th

AN ACCREDITED HERD--Accredited for five years

A SHOW HERD—Represented by two herds in the Lancaster County Fair, which won First and Third Prizes amid strong competition.

A YOUNG HERD—All its members but three or four, under seven years old.

A PRODUCING HERD—The dairy made up of cows not forced for high marks but milking up to 60 and 65 lb. in their everyday work, milked twice a day, and having A. R. O. 7-day butter records of 20 to 25 lb. as heifers.

A QUALITY HERD—With some 30-lb. prospects, in the opinion of the owner who is one of Pennsylvania's good judges of dairy cattle.

AN OUTSTANDING HERD—In respect to the breeding and merit of the sire at its head, Ormsby Sensation Lockspur; largely white in color, 3 years old last October, Senior Champion at Lancaster County Fair, his son Grand Champion and his get winning First and Second. He is a son of Ormsby Sensation and O K L Lockspur (almost 19,000 lb. milk in one year); next dam is a 31-lb. foundation cow with 8 A. R. O. daughters.

A BREEDER'S HERD—Comprising the family groups that make for breed progress.

ORMSBY SENSATION LOCKSPUR IS IN THE SALE WITH SIXTEEN DAUGHTERS AND A SON

Is this the kind of herd you would like to buy from? If so, plan to stay over one day after the Brentwood Sale and fill out your shipment at the complete dispersal of Pleasant View Herd on the farm of the owner, C. A. SPAHR, Salunga, Lancaster Co., Pa., Saturday, May 8th, the sale commencing at 10 A. M.

TIME WILL BE GIVEN ON APPROVED NOTES

E. M. HASTINGS, Sale Director, Pulaski, N. Y.

Salunga

C. A. SPAHR

GLEN R. MEAD, Auctioneer

Pennsylvania

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

R. A. BALDWIN, Associate Editor

E. M. SNYDER, Business Manager

Contributing Editors

EUGENE B. BENNETT HELEN C. NEWMAN

J. H. LEWIS

Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years \$1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

APRIL 22, 1926

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Secretary Frank P. Willits Defendant in Two Court Actions

SECRETARY of Agriculture Frank P. Willits of Pennsylvania, has been brought into Court at the instances of Mr. Arthur E. Robinson of Montrose and Lester H. Oyler of Chambersburg, Penna., in an effort to compel Mr. Willits to administer the affairs of his office in accordance with the law.

The herd of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle owned by Mr. Arthur E. Robinson of Montrose was tested for tuberculosis by the State on October 10th and the reactors were slaughtered on October 16th. The payment of indemnity claims amounting to several hundred dollars has been held up by Secretary Willits. The herd of Mr. Lester H. Oyler of Chambersburg was tested on December 12th and the cattle were slaughtered on December 16th. His claim has also been withheld by Secretary Willits.

There are some ten other breeders whose claims for indemnity have been withheld for several months by Secretary Willits and the breeders are becoming very indignant.

Although Mr. Robinson had only two animals registered in the new Association and some five or six registered in the old Association he has been unable to get any satisfactory settlement from Secretary Willits, yet the money, we understand, is laying in the State treasury.

In order to obtain justice Mr. Arthur E. Robinson brought a mandamus proceeding against Secretary Willits as did also Mr. Lester H. Oyler. Judge John E. Fox granted the Court order on April the 14th and Secretary Willits is given until Monday April 26th to reply.

It appears that outside influence is being brought to bear upon Mr. Willits that has caused him to administer the affairs of his office in such a manner that Mr.

Robinson and Mr. Oyler have deemed it necessary to appeal to the Court.

We do not approve of Mr. Willits' conduct in the matter of handling indemnity claims but will refrain from giving the matter any further publicity until after his case is tried in Court.

Farm Papers Must Give the Real Truth About Farm Organizations

WHAT should be the attitude of a farm paper toward farm organizations?

Some enthusiastic members of such organizations believe that the farm papers should actively support the organizations, playing up their good points and their accomplishments, and saying nothing about inefficient leaders or unwise policies. Any criticism, no matter how kindly and well meant, no matter how constructive, is resented.

That is a mistaken idea. Farmers subscribe for a farm paper because of the information that it is able to give them. A farm paper editor's first duty is to his readers. They have paid him to give them up-to-date and reliable information about the things in which they are interested.

None of us would like to live in a country without newspapers, where we had no opportunity to know what our officials were doing except what they chose to tell us. We must have the same attitude toward our farm organizations, if these organizations are to have a fair chance to succeed.

Human nature being what it is, we cannot expect men to publish their own mistakes to the world. No matter how mistaken their policies may be, no matter how fraught with danger to the organization that employs them, the tendency is for them to keep the important facts about a mistaken policy from the membership. It is the duty of the farm paper to give to its readers the facts that the officers of an organization often fail to give. Given the information, the membership of any organization can be trusted to act intelligently, and in the long run, rightly.—*Prairie Farmer*, Chicago.

Our Distant Neighbor

WE ARE printing elsewhere in this issue an article that appeared in the *British Friesian Journal* published in London, England.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN has contended from the day our first issue went to press that the purebred Holstein industry and profitable dairying should go hand in hand. That a purebred breeding establishment operated on a speculative basis and not on a firm economical milk and butter producing basis could not endure.

The author of the article in the *British Friesian Journal* confirms the policies which we have been advocating as sound—that the real backbone of the purebred Holstein industry is the real dairymen who make dairying their legitimate business.

The other member of the average mutual admiration society is a mirror.

Down and Out

IT IS announced that the Charter of the Purebred Livestock Sales Company of Brattleboro, Vermont, was forfeited April 1st on account of not having paid their taxes.

Mr. F. L. Houghton, Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America has been identified with this Sales Company since its inception. For several years Mr. George F. Gregory, managed the Sales Company in the interest of Mr. Houghton. After Mr. Gregory retired, Mr. W. L. Duntley, managing editor of the *Holstein-Friesian Register* assumed the responsibility of managing the Sales Company and staged a few sales.

The Company's Sales Pavilion at Brattleboro was very complete providing, aside from the amphitheater where the sales were held, stables with modern equipment for the cattle, sleeping quarters for the attendants and a dining room and big kitchen making it possible to serve lunches to those who attended the sale.

At the time the Brattleboro Sales Company was organized and the pavilion was constructed, similar organizations were in existence in other States all or most of which have since gone out of business. Breeders have found that the consignment sale is an expensive and hazardous method of disposing of their surplus stock and buyers found that purchasing cattle at private treaty was more satisfactory.

Needed Legislation

MRS. RHODA FOX GRAVES of St. Lawrence County, New York, has presented a bill to the Legislature of that State, the purpose of which is to make the management of cooperative marketing organizations lay their cards on the table. The bill provides in part:

"That it shall be the duty of the council of farms and markets or its agents to visit the organizations annually and oftener if necessary to examine the affairs of the association including its reports and to see that it is not conducted in an irregular or unsafe manner."

Mrs. Graves says:

"If there is any one thing that can get the confidence of the people, keep it and make these associations strong, sound and lasting, it is examinations of their affairs by a competent accountant and with publicity of their condition. This is needed since unlimited powers are demanded by cooperative contracts."

The *Rural New Yorker* states:

"Before the coming of the centralized associations full information and publicity were cardinal principles of cooperation. It was the lawyers and promoters, who introduced secretive provisions in the law, and brought scandal into the work. The *R. N.-Y.* insisted from the first that the interest of farmers and the future of cooperation demanded full information and publicity. The farmer has nothing to lose and much to gain by it. We indorse the principle of this bill, and for the reason that its author states, but we would go further and require that the receipts and expenditures be reported in sufficient detail to show sources of income and the direction of the outgo. In addition the law should give members access to the

records of the association to familiarize themselves with the business and financial condition. The essence of farm cooperation is in doing it themselves, and no man can do his best in the management or direction of a business until he has full and complete information."

A Reader's Views

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Editor:

Upon the courts of our great Commonwealth rests the grave responsibility of answering many important questions that are of much vital interest to our citizens.

The judiciary is perhaps the most important, since "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" is involved. It is pleasant to feel that taken as a general rule, Pennsylvania has successfully maintained and guarded the dignity and high regard, bestowed upon our courts by the people of our early history.

As a reader of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, attention was attracted to the case now pending in court in the cause of Arthur E. Robinson and also in the cause of Lester H. Oyler, vs. Frank P. Willits, Secretary of Agriculture of Pennsylvania, in relation to non-payment of indemnity for registered cows, killed because of State Tuberculosis Tests. The facts in the case presumably are known almost generally to the Holstein-Friesian breeders, who in the meantime are awaiting the decision of the Dauphin County Court with genuine interest.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America filed a protest against the recognition of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., to which action Secretary Willits consented after a hearing, and issued an edict in accordance, hence, the mandamus case followed in Court.

The latter named or the new Association asserts that there is no law restricting payment of indemnities to the members of only one Registry Association. In fact, it is equally clear that it would be impossible for a breeder to perpetuate a false registration in the new Association, as above referred to, without being able to perpetuate the same fraudulent registration in the old association.

It was wise and proper for the Attorney General of Indiana to declare that the Department of Agriculture shall not be confined to the recognition of a single Registry Association. As the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has already recognized more than a single Registry Association of cattle of a certain or another breed, it is rightly regarded unfair discrimination against the members of the new Association representing at least 34 States and nearly 4,000 certificates of registration and transfers.

The reasons which led to the formation of the new Association, and with its rapid growth, need not be stated at this writing.

With all good wishes for your continued success,
Faithfully yours,
FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.

Bureaucracy has no greater trial than the loud rebel who is right.

Who Are Holstein Breeders?

IN OUR March 22d issue we published an editorial inviting our readers to send us letters for publication expressing their views as to who are the real Holstein breeders.

In our last issue we published many letters and below we are giving the views of others.

If you have not written we would be glad to have you send us a letter for publication.

BARRON, WIS.

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN,
Harrisburg, Penna.

Dear Sirs:

Who are the real breeders of Holsteins? To the writer there is no room for a question as to who is who. I believe it was Mr. Lincoln who once said that "God must have loved the poor people very much, because he made so many of them."

I believe that to every thoughtful man and woman the fact should be apparent that no one in any line of industry can be more real than the men and women who are honestly endeavoring to gain a livelihood by the work of their hands.

There is no question at all, as to who the real breeders of Holsteins are and I am praying that the time will soon come when I shall see the fruits of the labor of their hands more equally distributed.

In this day and age we realize advertising that costs money generally gets results. This, however, doesn't bespeak the fact that the facts set forth in the advertisement are all true. While there may be a lot of truth in such advertisements, the truths are generally distorted, and a truth that is distorted is an error, therefore it is not real.

Yours very truly,

A. M. WILSON.

FARGO, N. D.

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN,
Harrisburg, Penna.

Dear Sir:

Without doubt the vast majority of Holsteins are owned and developed by plain people. Particularly here in the north-west is this breed owned by the folks, who are making them produce real returns, from which they get their livelihood.

Our own herd is the one farming venture that has made money for us. In 1917 we started on our farm at Frazee, Minn., with three cows and a bull. Our herd now consists of twenty-four cows and a bull, and during this time more than this number of bulls and young cows were sold. The butterfat and the animals sold have paid a good return on the time and money invested.

With prices lowered and speculation in Holsteins removed, any farmer has a chance to own and develop a good herd of this breed.

Very truly,

GEO. EDWIN MILLER.

CARLISLE, PENNA.

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN,
Harrisburg, Penna.

Dear Sirs:

I think the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., fills a great need of the breeders of Purebred Holstein cattle. Every breeder is interested primarily in a Registry Association to keep his animals registered and he does not want to pay any more for this service than it actually costs.

The real Holstein breeder is the man who keeps purebred Holstein cows and follows dairying as a business. All the Advanced Registry system he needs is the record of profitable milk production determined by his milk check, a pair of scales or Cow Testing Association records. I never had any trouble

THE BLOOD OF OUR GREAT COW Cornucopia Plum Johanna



HAS BEEN INTENSIFIED IN THIS HERD

She produced 1056.78 lb. butter in a year, has two daughters each above 1,000 lb. and she, with her five tested daughters averaged 18,723.1 lb. milk, 918.35 lb. butter in long time test with a 4% fat test.

SHE AND HER DAUGHTERS WERE HORNLESS

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building

Scranton, Penna.

Herd Under State and Federal Supervision.



White Oak Roxie Burke

A record maker and a real producer. While she was nearly dry when this photo was taken it shows her size, quality and substance.

She and her stablemates have passed Three Clean T. B. tests and their milk tests from 3.7% to 3.9%.

Good stock at Reasonable Prices.

H. A. STOTTLEMYER

Hagerstown,

Maryland, R. D. 5.

Politics, Propaganda, Filibustering

THE mandamus proceedings against Secretary Frank P. Willits started by Arthur E. Robinson of Montrose, Susquehanna County, and Mr. Lester H. Oyler, of Chambersburg, Franklin County, members of the new Registry Association, demanding their rights, we believe is a step in the right direction.

It is our understanding that hereafter the authorities in all States who attempt to hold up indemnity claims for cattle registered in the new Association will be confronted by similar Court proceedings. Such a proceeding is now being brought in the State of Maryland, the new Association having some fifty members residing in that State, every one of whom are active breeders and it is a fair estimate that the number of members in the old Association is barely more than twice that number. Some twenty-three members of the new Association residing in the State of Maryland were formerly members of the old Association. This shows to a greater degree than words can express the favor with which the breeders in the State of Maryland have accepted the new Registry Association.

FRED C. LEHMAN.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sirs:

I have for twenty years been breeding Holsteins and wish to express my opinion as to who are Holstein Breeders.

I believe that the dairymen who live on the farms and milk their cows for profit, are the real breeders. Let this class stop registering their cattle and in a few years you will know who are the real breeders.

The dairymen are the bone and sinew. They are the ones that furnish 90% of the money that has been keeping the Holstein-Friesian Association of America going, and the ones that, under the present management, have nothing to say in conducting the Association's business. They are the breeders I hoped to benefit when I took the field in the interest of the New Association.

The men that breed for a hobby, pastime or speculation are an injury and parasites to the breed. If the real breeders would turn their attention to Cow Testing Association Records and weed out the unprofitable cows, in a few years we would not have the undesirable element breeding Holsteins.

Yours truly,

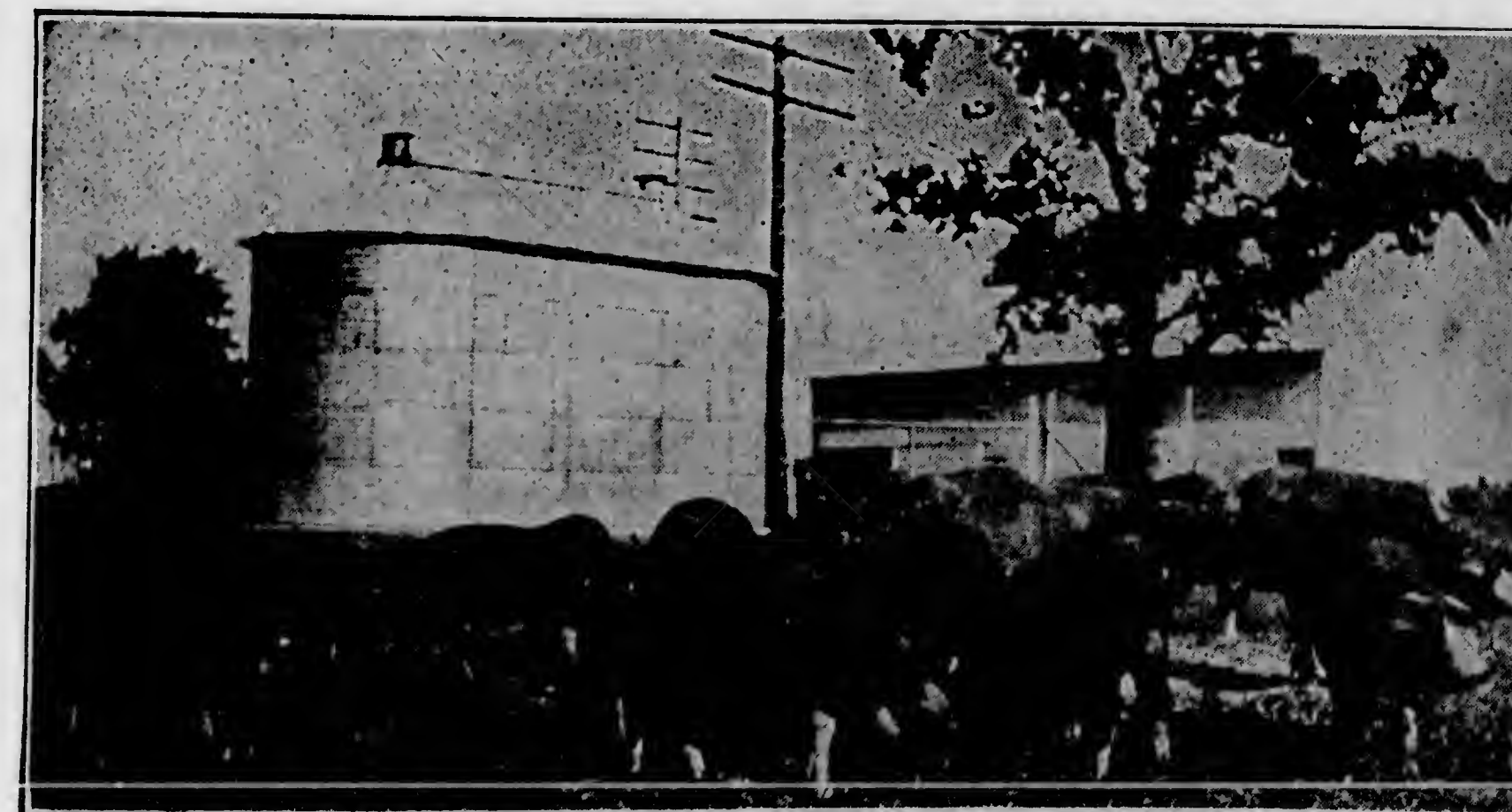
S. R. MILLER.

Holland Type or Fence Jumpers

ON OUR cover page we are carrying a picture of a farm scene in England showing a herd of Friesian cattle and believe our readers will be interested in observing the type found in the working dairies in that country. The breeders in England follow more closely the Holland type in making their selections and no doubt the tendency of the breeders in America to get away from the Holland type is based more upon fad and fancy than good sound dairy judgment.

The death rate from typhoid fever has been reduced from 35.9 per 100,000 in 1900 to less than 7 per 100,000 in 1924. This reduction in typhoid fatalities has been largely due to a comprehension of a clean water supply and an efficient dairy inspection.

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



Full Information Free--Write Today
for Sample Copy.

This Journal keeps you posted on the care and feeding of the hog. Much valuable information, worth many times your investment.

COMBINE THE COW and SOW
as the real MORTGAGE lifter.

Advertising rates on economy basis.
Don't miss a single copy of this
interesting Journal.

Subscription 1 year, 50c; 3 years, \$1.

THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : : Bluffton, Ohio

THE PRACTICAL DAIRYMAN

ARE REACTING COWS ALWAYS UNPROFITABLE?

Under the above heading the following article appears in the April 17th issue of the *Rural New Yorker* which we are reprinting and in this connection we are also printing an article that appeared in the *Pacific Dairy Review* which will give our readers an opportunity of drawing their own conclusions as to the economical value of maintaining a herd free from tuberculosis.

Aside from the question of transmitting tuberculosis by milk from a diseased cow it seems to me the question of profit alone would be sufficient reason for any farm paper to promote the widest use of the tuberculin test for cattle. Is it not a fact that no diseased cow is as profitable as a healthy one? Then why should an intelligent farmer wish to maintain at a loss a tubercular cow to bring him in debt and transmit tuberculosis to his healthy cattle? In our State the authorities are most liberal and reasonable and to receive two-thirds of the price of a healthy cow for one that is diseased seems to me a condition that should be welcomed by every cow owner. The publication that has its best interests at heart should do everything possible to educate its clientele to a hearty coöperation with the movement to eradicate this dread disease from our herds.

Maryland.

J. MOORE.

If your assumption is true that no diseased cow can be as profitable as a healthy one, and that all tubercular cows are kept at a loss, bringing their owners into debt, your contention is most reasonable. I believe that you err, however, in assuming that tuberculosis is always necessarily a disabling or fatal disease and that, to whatever extent or in whatever organ it may be found, it renders a cow dangerous to her mates and a source of loss to her owner. Tuberculosis, in both man and the lower animals, is so widespread that a large proportion of men and cattle are infected by it to some degree, and, unfortunately, the tuberculin test makes no distinction between dangerous infection and that that will never result in appreciable harm. The chances are more than equal that you, yourself, are tubercular; that is, that in some part of your body a tubercular process has been set up and has reached some stage of development. If you enjoy the degree of health common to most men, the chances are also more than equal that you will never know of this tubercular process and will die of some other disease, reaching, I trust, an advanced age and being able to employ and enjoy yourself usefully to the end. If, however, some test delicate enough to detect tuberculosis in any organ or at any stage had been employed upon you at some time in the past and you had been condemned because a reaction occurred, you would, in all probability, have gone into the discard and had your useful and profitable life cut short.

It seems fully evident to me that this same thing must be true with cattle. Some are so seriously infected and have so little resistance to the disease that they die within a short time and are a loss to their owners. Others, and certainly a large part of those that react to the tuberculin test, are so slightly infected and enjoy such a degree of resistance as to be capable of living out their full terms of life without danger to their mates or to humans. If you have observed the autopsies conducted upon the bodies of condemned cows, you have noted the diligent search that is often made to find even a small tubercular gland somewhere, upon which corroboration of the result of the tuberculin test may be rested. And, again, you will have noted advanced cases of tuberculosis which this test did not reveal. You have probably seen whole herds of splendid cows going to the block, presenting, in their external appearance, every evidence of health and vigor, and the experience and observation of years will probably lead you to at least wonder whether, if these cows had been left alone, they would have ever given any indication of disease.

As to educating our clientele, there are opposed views

as to the proper function of a farm paper in the matter of education. My personal view of the best service that any agricultural paper can render its readers is that it should, as far as possible, place facts before them, permitting them then to form their own conclusions. I have little sympathy with those farm paper editors and self-constituted "leaders" who look upon their college diplomas as evidence of divine appointment over the thoughts and purposes of those less well educated than they.—M. B. D., *Rural New Yorker*.

MARKETING WISCONSIN FOREIGN CHEESE

The Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin in Bulletin No. 380, recites some very interesting facts:

WHERE WISCONSIN'S FOREIGN CHEESE IS PRODUCED

In 1923, Wisconsin made approximately 91 per cent of all the brick cheese produced in the United States, 77 per cent of all the Swiss (drum and block), and about 50 per cent of all the limburger. Of the brick cheese produced in Wisconsin, 73 per cent was made in the counties of Green, La Fayette, Dane, Iowa, Columbia, Dodge, and Washington. Ninety-seven per cent of the Swiss cheese was produced in the same counties, and 98 per cent of the limburger cheese was made in Green, La Fayette, Dane and Rock Counties. The total Wisconsin production of the foreign type of cheese was 60,816,867 pounds or about 65 per cent of that produced in the United States. Other counties as Barron, Lincoln, Clark, St. Croix, Winnebago, Jefferson, Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Polk, Dunn, Shawano, Marinette and Rusk are contributing small quantities to the state's output.

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRY OF SWITZERLAND CARRIED ON IN WISCONSIN

The revenue from dairy products makes up the principal part of farm incomes within the small areas where foreign cheese is produced in this state. Not only are there many factories within small districts, but each district is subdivided into sections where a particular type of cheese is a specialty. For example, the southern district is roughly divided into the sections of Green and La Fayette Counties for producing drum Swiss; Iowa and Dane Counties for block Swiss, and Rock County for limburger.

The mass production of one type of cheese within certain localities makes it desirable to divide them into districts for organization. Division of the territory into sections helps (1) to separate groups with the same interests in factory operations, and (2) to lessen the work in keeping records, improving quality, making warehousing and grading problems mutual, and in returning payments for the cheese on a fair basis.

The most recent developments are that a large percentage of the foreign cheese is made into processed cheese; and in the southern district the large processing companies have engaged the local buyers to assemble cheese to fill their needs. What this new outlet promises in the way of increased prices for dairy products depends largely on the methods that the producers adopt in preparing for market and selling their cheese.

IT TAKES QUALITY MILK TO MAKE QUALITY CHEESE

If the percentage of Fancy and No. 1 cheese are to be higher than the figures quoted in the table above, the place for this improvement to begin is where the milk is produced. A good product cannot be made out of poor material, and no one is better acquainted with this fact than cheesemakers. Even under ideal conditions and when care is exercised, there is still some difference in the quality of milk delivered to the factories from the farm. It is the task of the cheesemaker to detect low quality in the raw product and to know how to make a fancy product from several kinds of offgrade milk. The cheesemaker should not accept milk that will materially lower the quality of cheese, and the patrons should respect

the instructions of their cheesemaker to safeguard their own interests. Some of the causes for low grade milk are under the control of the producers, and if they deliver a high quality milk they enable the cheesemaker to bring under control other elements in the milk which the producers may be unable to prevent.

GRADE MILK AND PAY FOR QUALITY

One of the secrets in securing coöperation between the cheesemaker and the dairymen to a fuller measure is to prove to the latter that it is profitable to produce better quality. A practical cheesemaker in the southern district had two or three careless producers delivering to his factory; and he observed that their milk, when dumped into the kettle with the other milk, lowered the grade of the cheese for the entire association. He conceived the idea of grading the milk, putting the good quality milk in a large kettle and the poor quality milk in a small kettle and making two grades of cheese.

After doing this until the results were evident by grading the cheese, he called a meeting of the producers, told them what he had done, showed them the results, figured the loss which the entire patronage would have suffered had he continued mixing the milk on a quality basis. Then he put the question to those who were delivering good quality milk, "Are you satisfied to continue paying the producers of a poor grade of milk in this association just as much as the others receive for a fancy product?"

Since that experience, all the patrons are delivering a more uniform, high grade raw product to that factory. In larger factories where control over the producers and the raw product is less complete, there is usually some poor grade milk in every delivery. In these factories the best method of payment is on the quality of the raw product. The milk should be graded as it is received.

COOL AND CLEAN MILK

Properly cooling the milk on the farms and clarifying it at the factory have come to be recognized among foreign cheese producers as means of obtaining a greater percentage of high quality cheese. Some factories have increased the percentage of fancy cheese from 5 to 10 per cent to 70 or 80 per cent by adopting this practice in handling milk. The coolers and clarifiers also make possible the once-a-day delivery. Where the producers prefer to deliver once instead of twice a day, it saves time for the cheesemakers and enables them to continue making and curing cheese properly without additional help.

THE WISCONSIN CHEESE PRODUCERS' FEDERATION

The Wisconsin Cheese Producers' Federation has been in operation in Wisconsin for the past 12 years. In 1925, it sold 30 million pounds of American cheese for its members. There are around 225 factory members at the present time, and the cheese is received and shipped in car lots from twelve district warehouses. The average handling and selling expense of the organization for 11 years was only 2.54 per cent of the gross sales, or approximately ½ cent a pound. This organization is assembling, grading, branding and selling the cheese for its farmer members under the trade brand names of "Mello Creme" and "Federation Brand."

TUBERCULOSIS IN HERD CAUSES DECREASED INCOME

Showing that milk production in a herd began to decline almost simultaneously with the development of tuberculosis among the cows, a report received by the United States Department of Agriculture discusses a topic of unusual interest in practical dairying. The insidious nature of tuberculosis makes the time of first infection difficult to establish and other variable factors make the study of this question very complex. But in the case reported the evidence indicates that in two years the spread of bovine tuberculosis caused a reduction in the milk of the herd, which averaged about ten cows, from an annual production of 111,178 pounds to 82,173 pounds. The decrease in income from the sale of milk amounted to approximately \$870.

Officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, point out that the indemnity paid for

tuberculin cattle detected by official testing is well known to be a means of hastening tuberculosis eradication. However, in the light of the foregoing figures the reduced income from a tuberculous herd may equal or even exceed the amount of indemnity ordinarily paid. This loss, the officials conclude, should be as great an inducement as the expected indemnity for having the test applied promptly, so as to check the ravages of the disease economic losses, and danger to mankind.—*Pacific Dairy Review*.

LIVESTOCK AT THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL

By W. H. TOMHAVE

Plans are now being made for the livestock show at the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia during the week of September 12 to 19th. The date selected is the week preceding the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass. The Sesqui-Centennial management has appropriated \$50,000 to be used as premium money and for the expenses of putting on the show. This amount will be supplemented by special premiums from a number of the livestock record associations so that the total amount of premiums offered will be approximately \$70,000.

SHOULD BE LARGEST EVER HELD IN EAST

The attractive premium list and the fact that the show is held the week before the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Massachusetts, should bring to Philadelphia a livestock show that will surpass anything that has ever been held in the eastern territory. Plans are now under way to bring special trains of livestock exhibits from the Indiana State Fair at Indianapolis, from the Michigan State Fair at Detroit, and from the National Livestock Exposition at Toronto, Canada.

In addition to these special trains exhibits will come direct to the show from the West Virginia State Fair at Wheeling, from the Connecticut State Fair at Hartford, and from the Maryland State Fair. All of these fairs and expositions are held the week before the Philadelphia show and will be used by exhibitors from all sections of the United States as stop-over points before the show in connection with the Sesqui.

The livestock show will be held under the direction of the livestock record associations and the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition. Mr. Barney Heide, who has been the general manager of the International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Illinois, for many years, has been secured to manage this show. The management of the Sesqui-Centennial Livestock Show will not interfere with his management of the International Livestock Show at Chicago because the latter show is not held until the first week in December.

Mr. Oakleigh Thorne, who is owner of Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plains, New York, and a prominent livestock breeder, has been selected as president of the show. An executive committee of five men representing each class of livestock has been selected to coöperate with Mr. Heide and Mr. Thorne in the management of this show.

The following men are members of this committee: Ellis McFarland, Chicago, Illinois, secretary of the American Perch-



PRODUCERS AND CHOICE INDIVIDUALS

Remember that this is an Accredited Herd; that the cattle of this entire county, when recently tuberculin tested, passed 99.2% Clean, and that this herd has always been headed by high class bulls.

Can spare a few good ones raised here.

L. S. BROWN

Saegerstown, R. D. 1,

Crawford Co., Pa

eron Society, will represent the draft horse interests; R. J. Evans, Chicago, Illinois, secretary of the American Duroc-Jersey Swine Record Association, will look after the swine interests; Robert Scoville, New York City, president of the Guernsey Cattle Breeders' Association, will look after the interests of the dairy breeds; F. W. Harding, Chicago, Illinois, secretary of the Cotswold Record Association and general manager of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association will represent the sheep interests, and W. H. Tomhave, secretary of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, will represent the beef cattle interests.

EXHIBITS TO COME FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY

The exhibits for this show will be drawn from all sections of the United States and Canada. The attractive premiums and the opportunity of exhibiting at a world's fair will bring to Philadelphia the very best herds and flocks that are produced in America. It will bring to the door of the eastern farmer the very best representatives of each class of livestock produced in America. It will give him an opportunity to view a livestock show that will rank with the very best that has ever held in America.—*Exchange.*

FALL CALVES

Where cattle are reared under natural conditions, the rule that the young be dropped in the spring will continue, but this practice is not necessarily the most successful in the older sections of the country. Fall-dropped calves come at a time when the small attentions they need can easily be given, and they occupy but little space in barn or shed. Subsisting on the mother's milk, or on skim milk with a little grain and hay, when spring comes the youngsters are old enough to make good use of the pastures and to stand the hot weather and the attacks of flies and mosquitoes.—*Henry and Morrison.*

BUTTER SUPPLY INCREASING

According to the report of the United States Department of Agriculture, stocks of butter in storage April 1st are larger than at the same time last year, being 17,390,000 pounds compared with 10,875,000 pounds, and American cheese 38,026,000 pounds compared with 27,716,000 pounds.

The quantity of case eggs in cold storage is placed at 857,000 cases compared with 1,240,000 cases a year ago, but stocks of frozen eggs have almost doubled, being 21,844,000 pounds compared with 11,353,000 pounds.

Diner—waiter, there's a button in my soup.
Waiter (ex-printer)—Typographical error, sir; it should be mutton.

WHAT WINS

It's the everlasting climbing that gets you to the top,
And the everlasting sticking to the task you'd like to drop,
It's the grit and vim and muscle
In the rough and tumble tussle,
That will bring you home to victory and the distant goal you seek;

It's the ever up and working,
Never lying down and shirking,
That eventually will land you on the mountain's sunny peak.

It's the patient perseverance to the plan which you have made,
That will bring you through the dangers and the pitfalls which are laid;

It's the steady constant driving
To the goal for which you're striving,
Not the speed with which you travel, that will make your victory sure;

It's the everlasting gaining,
Without whimpering or complaining
Of the burdens you are bearing or the woes you must endure.

It's the holding to a purpose, and the never giving in,
It's in cutting down the distance by the little that you win;
It's the sure and firm endeavor,
Not the brilliant stroke and clever,

That shall bring you home to gladness and to days of joy and song,
It's the iron will to do it,
And the steady sticking to it,
So whate'er your task, go to it! Keep your grit and plug along!

—*Edgar A. Guest.*

A MODERN FARM WOMAN

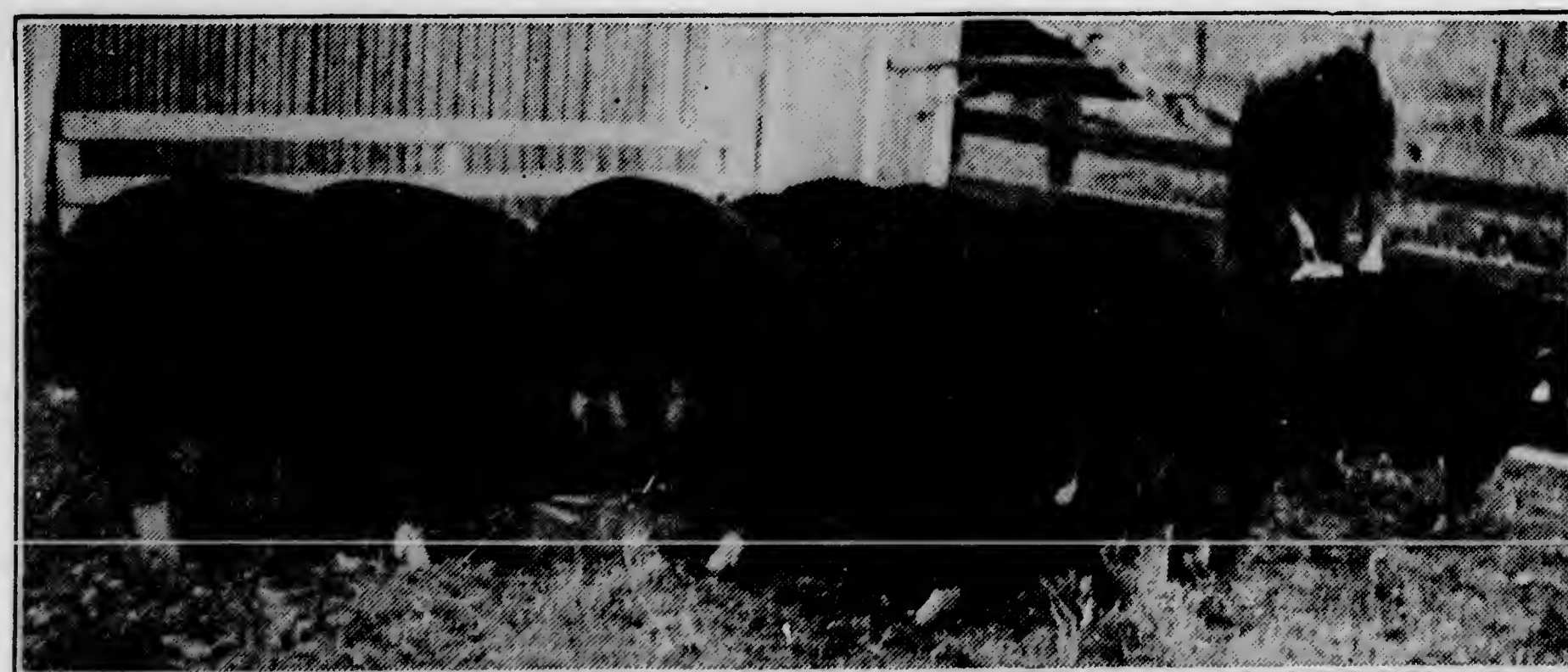
By L. M. THORNTON

She doesn't boil soap in her grandmother's way,
And she's never too busy to laugh or to play
With her "kids" trooping in, rosy cheeked from their school,
For she does everything by an up-to-date rule.
She doesn't spend hours rubbing clothes on a board,
But has every help that her purse can afford,
For her bank book shows always a healthy increase,
While her biddies lay eggs and she sells ducks and geese.
She reads farming journals and gathers from these,
Suggestions and help hints her husband to please.
She does all his errands, 'tis better by far
When everyone's busy that she runs the car.
Oh, the modern farm woman's a partner worth while,
She can save, she can spend, she can cheer with a smile,
Her motto condenses the gist of a tome:
An up-to-date wife, in an up-to-date home.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

NATIONAL POLAND-CHINA JOURNAL, SHELBYVILLE, INDIANA



This Magazine
keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cts. for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.00. National Record records your Poland-Chinas.

Life Membership \$10.00

No Dues. No Assessments. Saves half in recording fees.

A Profitable Business—
Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

April 25, 1926—Monroe, Wis., Green Country Holstein Breeders' Spring Sale, Ed. Bayrholder, Sec'y.
April 28, 1926—Cottonwood, Minn., Albert Hovdesven Dispersal and Yellow Medicine County Sale, Melvin-Petersen Co., Mgrs., Minneapolis, Minn.
April 29, 1926—Reedsburg, Wis., Sauk County Holstein Breeders' Spring Sale, Orrie Kirkpatrick, Sec'y.
April 29, 1926—Trenton, N. J., New Jersey State Sale, Peter P. Van Nuys, Sec'y, Belle Mead, N. J.
April 29, 1926—South Omaha, Nebraska H. F. Ass'n., Dwight Williams, Mgr.
April 30, 1926—Lake Mills, Wis., Lake Mills Consignment, F. H. Everson, Mgr.
May 4, 1926—Wooster, Ohio, Ohio State Guaranty Sale and Show, Ohio H. F. Ass'n., 10509 Euclid Ave., Cleveland.
May 4, 1926—Fond du Lac, Wis., Fond du Lac County Holstein Breeders' Sale, S. H. Bird, Mgr., South Byron, Wis.
May 5, 1926—Watertown, Wis., Watertown Holstein Sales Company.
May 5-6-7, 1926—Abington, Pa., Fifth Brentwood National Show and sale, W. G. Davidson, Mgr.
May 8, 1926—Salunga, Pa., Pleasant View Accredited Herd Dispersal, E. M. Hastings, Sale Director, Pulaske, N. Y.
May 8, 1926—Hopewell Junction, N. Y., Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Reduction Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr., Mexico, N. Y.
May 10-11-12, 1926—Earlville, N. Y., Consignment Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr., Mexico, N. Y.
May 14, 1926—Springfield, Mass., Consignment Sale, Eastern States Exposition Grounds, R. Austin Backus, Sale Mgr., Mexico, N. Y.
May 15, 1926—Troy, Pa., Sale Pavilion, Troy-Canton Holstein Breeding & Sales Association.
May 15, 1926—Des Moines, Iowa, The Seventh National Cooperative Sale.
June 4, 1926—Dispersal of W. O. Washburn's Juneway Herd, White Bear, Minn., Management Melvin-Petersen Co.
August 2, 1926—Minneapolis, Minn., Minnesota State Fair Grounds, First Annual Show Type Sale, Melvin-Petersen Co., Mgrs., Minneapolis, Minn.
September 15, 1926—Detour, Md., C. Anderson & Son, S. R. Miller, Mgr., Chambersburg, Pa.
October 27-28, 1926—Orange, Va., Virginia Holstein-Friesian Club Sale.
November 2-3, 1926—Fond du Lac, Wis., Fond du Lac County Holstein Breeders' Sale, S. H. Bird, Mgr., South Byron, Wis.
November 10-11, 1926—Cornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Club Sale, C. H. Van Skiver, Secretary, Jasper, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN VIEW FARM DISPERSAL

The dispersal sale held March 26, by J. R. Brown & Sons, Gapland, Maryland, was attended by about 3,000, a record-breaking crowd, in spite of the fact that it was one of the worst days for a sale there has been this spring.

The cattle sold very well, particularly the calves.

Twenty-two animals from one to six years old averaged over \$199.00. Sixteen calves from three to twelve months old averaged over \$98.00.

The highest price was \$300 for M V Rag Apple Mercedes 1041172, born May 1, 1922. She was purchased by L. C. Ludy, Gapland, Md.

The only animal to leave the state was Mountain View Sadie Prilly Segis 907654, purchased by Frank R. Keller, Chambersburg, Penna.

Following is a list of animals sold, with name of purchaser and price:

De Kol Cornucopia Beauty, L. C. Ludy, Gapland, Md.	\$100.00
Mountain View Donhiske Ormsby, F. A. Hammond, Keedysville, Md.	100.00
Basin Farm Pauline De Kol 2d, John B. Wolfkie, Hagerstown, Md.	245.00
Mountain View Braside Prilly, L. C. Ludy, Gapland, Md.	205.00
Mountain View Sadie Pietje, Ira Downey, Hagerstown, Md.	200.00
M. V. Pauline Prilly Segis, Wm. R. Whittingham, Glenoe, Md.	195.00
Mountain View Donhiske Belle De Kol, Geo. V. Arnold, Burkittsville, Md.	170.00
Mountain View Sadie Prilly Segis, Frank R. Keller, Chambersburg, Pa.	170.00
Basin Farm Lyons Pledge, G. C. Jenkins, Hagerstown, Md.	260.00
M. V. Rag Apple Mercedes, L. C. Ludy, Gapland, Md.	300.00
Mountain View Metis Prilly, Harry C. Crum, Gapland, Md.	225.00
Mountain View Pauline De Kol, Berry Doubt, Hagerstown, Md.	170.00
Mountain View Pauline De Kol, Berry Doubt, Hagerstown, Md.	280.00
Mountain View Ormsby Prilly, James A. Rogers, Buckeystown, Md.	150.00
Basin Farm Duchess Pontiac, Ralph G. Roop	110.00
Brook Valley Silva Segis, Geo. V. Arnold, Burkittsville, Md.	90.00
Basin Farm Pledge Clothilde, Walter Lantz	140.00
Maud Prilly Segis Korudjke, David E. Mong	280.00
Mountain View Maggie Prilly, Ralph G. Roop	200.00
Mountain View Enla Segis, Berry Doubt, Hagerstown, Md.	165.00
M. V. Pauline Segis De Kol, Geo. V. Arnold, Burkittsville, Md.	125.00
M. V. Mercedes Prilly, Harry C. Crum	190.00
Mountain View Daisy Lyons Segis, L. C. Ludy, Gapland, Md.	175.00
M. V. Alida Prilly Segis, Harry C. Crum	150.00
M. V. Lulu Beets Segis, H. S. Mullendore, Gapland, Md.	160.00
M. V. Sadie Pietje Prilly, Maurice Haines, Weverton, Md.	160.00
M. V. Prilly Silva, W. S. Jennings, Brownsville, Md.	95.00
M. V. Alida Rag Apple Segis, L. C. Ludy, Gapland, Md.	90.00
M. V. Pauline Segis De Kol Inka, John B. Wolfkie, Hagerstown, Md.	115.00
M. V. Johanna De Kol Segis, Harry C. Crum	100.00
M. V. Mercedes Prilly Inka, Harry C. Crum	110.00
M. V. Enla, James A. Rogers, Buckeystown, Md.	85.00
M. V. Tekstra Prilly, James A. Rogers, Buckeystown, Md.	95.00
Mountain View Silva De Kol, L. C. Ludy, Gapland, Md.	165.00
M. V. Duchess Prilly Segis, G. B. Mullendore, Rohrsersville, Md.	100.00
M. V. Donhiske Prilly, Alvey, Mullendore	120.00
M. V. Duchess Segis, Chas. Robt. Keller, Middletown, Md.	100.00
M. V. Segis Lyons, L. C. Ludy, Gapland, Md.	80.00
M. V. Donhiske Ormsby Segis, D. Ford Hedges, Walkersville, Md.	100.00
M. V. Enla Prilly Segis, Chas. E. Hett, Middletown, Md.	120.00
M. V. Belle Segis, D. Ford Hedges, Walkersville, Md.	95.00
Mountain View Pauline Queen, James Smith, Weverton, Md.	100.00
Colantha Cornucopia May King, H. S. Mullendore, Gapland, Md.	55.00
Sir Kooker Rag Apple De Kol, John B. Wolfkie, Hagerstown, Md.	200.00
Antietam Pontiac Payne, Julia Stauffer	135.00
Antietam Washington, L. C. Ludy, Gapland, Md.	70.00
Lillian Segis De Kol, Julia Stauffer	155.00
Pontiac Payne Wayne, John B. Wolfkie, Hagerstown, Md.	150.00

The Old Home Farm



HOME OF CLEAN COWS

Just the place where you can get Purebred Heifer Calves of Quality and Breeding.

Eugene B. Bennett

Allamuchy -- New Jersey

Mr. Holstein Breeder

Don't you think you should have an experienced man to fit your cattle and assist you in making your dispersal sale a success?

I have had years of experience with Holsteins and have spent considerable time working with show cattle, under America's greatest Holstein show man, Mr. Frank White.

My rates are reasonable, and I am in a position to take charge of fitting your herd at any time.

F. R. Howard

Springville Penna.



PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD

Reported sold for \$110,000. California's grand champion show bull and sire of show stock. Behind him is the highest yearly backing known, his seven nearest dams average in yearly work 1,181.81 lb. butter.

He is the sire of our herd bull BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO who is siring splendid animals.

Our herd is ACCREDITED and we can supply your need of good cattle.

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield, Bradford Co., Pa.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER, Penna.
Chambersburg.



MABEL BEETS MODEL

She has spent her whole life in this herd Cows and heifers of this quality, from A.R.O. dams, are bred to **KING PIETJE AAGGIE PONTIAC**. He was by King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje and his four direct descendant dams average 611.3 lb. milk, 30.62 lb. butter in seven-day work.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision

ROBERT I. SPRINGER

Susquehanna Co. R. D. 1. Factoryville, Pa.

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer

700 Second National Building
Akron, Ohio.

All the Cattle in
Crawford County, Pa.

Have been tuberculin tested TWICE under the Accredited Area Plan. In the second test 99.2% passed CLEAN.

When buying Holsteins, purebred or grade, why not come to Crawford County. The producing capacity and individuality of our cattle equal their health record.

Any of the men listed below would be pleased to supply your needs or put you in touch with responsible breeders who can.

L. S. Brown, Saegertown
Ralph C. Jackson,

..... Conneaut Lake

Maple Grove Stock Farm, F.

Jones, Mgr., Centerville

O. I. Martin,

..... Cambridge Springs

JUD TUNKINS

Jud Tunkins says music is a great source of happiness, because it enables a lot of people to holler at the top of their voices without being held personally responsible for what they're sayin'.—*Washington Star.*

CLARK'S CONSIGNMENT SALE

At O. B. Clark's consignment sale held April 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, at Fond du Lac and West Salem, Wis., 455 animals sold for \$177,860, an average of over \$390.

Buyers were present representing 11 States, Canada and Japan.

The highest price was \$15,000, for the bull Johanna Rag Apple Pabst, consigned by J. E. Piek and purchased by T. B. McCauley of Montreal.

R. V. Rasmussen, of Deerfield, Ill., purchased the highest priced cow, Max View Model Fayne, for \$3,800. She was consigned by A. A. McDonald, Wake-man, Ohio.

The selling force working through the four-days' sale were: Mr. R. E. Hager, J. E. Mack, W. J. Murphy and R. L. Benjamin. S. T. Wood, pedigree expert. Mr. Clark was on the job every minute. All sales at \$250 or more are listed below:

T. B. McCauley, Montreal, Can.:	
Johanna Rag Apple Pabst	\$15,000
Wm. Tyson, Washington, Mich.:	
Johanna Colantha Rag Apple Rue ..	350
Piek Spring Ollie Duchess	330
Minnie Duchess Ormsby Hengerveld ..	300
Miss Valdesa Fobes	400
Milford Meadows Stock Farm, Lake Mills, Wis.:	
Sir Triune Pansy	4,500
John A. Carroll, Palos Park, Ill.:	
Duchess Johanna Rag Apple	825
Rock River Burke Dollie	500
E. P. Johnson, Elgin, Ill.:	
Piek Spring Pabst Polkadot	425
Beauty Inka Clothilde Fayne	830
Kit Korndyke Rigtje	330
Milford Lady Oak Denver	340
Avon Echo Viola	1,650
Inka De Kol Lyons Pontiac	355
Crescent Calamo Aaggie	500
Riverside Pietje De Kol	295
Annie Laurie Ormsby	250
Barberry Fobes Ormsby	290
Daisy Hill Iowana Olga	290
Baynewood Ona	305
Jessie Cornucopia Premier Pontiac ..	305
Madeline Winona Rosebud Blue Bell ..	1,200
Cool Breeze Harveth Colantha	255
Anola Homestead Caroline	305
Anola Homestead Carrie	380
Ferndale Model of Pleasant View ..	345
Retta Pontiac Segis	330
Walcowis Colantha Mooie	1,000
Lakewood Farm, Battle Creek, Mich.:	
Aaggie Wacanda 2d	725
J. C. Ellis, Franksville, Wis.:	
Rock River Fayne Iowana	600
F. E. Murphy, Minneapolis, Minn.:	
Snowball Superba of Quavale	600
Mamsell Johanna Ormsby Mercedes ..	510
Walcowis Ollie Pauline	
Nelson, Showe, Wenger & Uyoejan, Union Grove, Wis.:	
Hoesly Fobes Joe Homestead	810
Johanna Rag Apple Pabst 2d	1,000
E. H. Kloehn, Brittlemann, Wis.:	
Canary Bluebell Star	275
Princess Sylvia Blossom Posch	250
J. Etta, West Bend, Wis.:	
Korndyke Homestead Jewel	265
John McFarlin, Harvard, Ill.:	
Walcowis Ollie Pietertje	500
Jos. D. Hughes, Appleton, Wis.:	
Wincovis Judy Walker Homestead ..	400
Magdalene Brandenburg, Ingleside, Ill.:	
Creston Maple De Kol	360
Joeger Bros., Ixonia, Wis.:	
Sir Perfection Fobes Ormsby	275
B. W. Spencer, Quinneseec, Mich.:	
Maryland Woodchiff Colantha	340
Reick's Certified Dairy Co., Rootstown, Ohio:	
Bessie Homestead Fobes Johanna ..	1,000
Jolie Ona Button Clothilde	480
E. A. Baker, Rockingham, N. H.:	
Rose De Kol Wayne B. B. 4th	2,350
Miss Ormsby Van Betta	320
Princess Piebe Mercedes Ormsby ..	925
Lass Pontiac Dione	775
Nerlson and Winship Stock Farm, Owatonna, Minn.:	
Piebe Triune Echo	305
J. H. Dessen, Marion, Wis.:	
King Piebe 35th	725
Detroit Creamery Co., Detroit, Mich.:	
Hollyhook Canary Johanna Fobes ..	425
Morrissey Bros., Arena, Wis.:	
Hollyhook Sis Sadie Alma	280

John Zoberlin:	
Star Homestead Segis	450
Hawthorn Pietje Aaggie Ormsby ..	330
A. C. Hardy, Brockville, Ontario:	
Miss Inka Segis	475
Maytag Farm, Newton, Iowa:	
Dinah Bess Burke Ormsby	1,075
Carl H. Bradley, Rogers City, Mich.:	
Maryland Walker Colantha	750
Duke's Mixture	1,450
Little Duchess	325
K. Munson, Deerfield, Ill.:	
Miss Alice Inka May	290
Ernest Krabbenhoff, Minn.:	
Sir Pietertje Aaggie Wayne	1,000
Balfour & Johnson, Rochester, Minn.:	
Forum Johanna Perfection	325
Bell Farm, Coraopolis, Pa.:	
Oostie Piebe Nederland Fobes	330
Arthur Nuttleman, West Salem, Wis.:	
Forum Ormsby Queen	500
H. Pfeifer and A. Imml, Fond du Lac, Wis.:	
Champion Benlah of Ingewood ..	325
F. A. Haylik, Woneoc, Wis.:	
Sugar Creek De Kol Mayo	325
King Ormsby Johanna Mercedes 46th ..	750
D. H. Broukman, Sheldon, Iowa:	
Fay Segis Lyons	250
Anton Kuhn & Son, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.:	
Sir Walker Pontiac Oak	490
D. H. Broukman, Sheldon, Iowa:	
Aaggie Brookside Pontiac	250
Fulmer & Seamon, Lakefield, Minn.:	
Wandermere Hengerveld Prescott ..	310
Sparrow Hawk Fayne Valdesa	425
Sparkle Sylvia Queen	250
Mamsell Piebe Johanna Ormsby ..	725
Johanna Gewina Pearl	310
Hugo Schroeder, Owatonna, Minn.:	
Opal Pontiac Ormsby	300
R. E. McKenzie, La Crosse, Wis.:	
Koster Canary Butter Boy Hartog ..	270
Elton Rag Apple Skylark Inka	250
Lady Narden	285
Wm. McAfee, Richland, Wis.:	
King Piebe 32d	900
A. D. Severe, Dows, Iowa:	
Neola Pansy Piebe	575
Triune Heilio Piebe	350
Piebe Beets Triune	360
Piebe Beets Triune	345
Crestmont Duchess Ormsby	300
R. P. Ames, Brooklyn, Wis.:	
Edenvale, Bessie Ormsby	365
C. Jensen, Duluth, Minn.:	
Juneway Pauline Ormsby	500
J. R. Fess, La Crosse, Wis.:	
Pietertje Pet Hengerveld	300
Hengerveld Emma	300
R. V. Rasmussen, Deerfield, Ill.:	
Queen Bessie Pietertje Ormsby ..	3,300
Colantha Hark Delaphe	500
Max View Model Fayne	3,800
King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe 50th ..	2,800
Forum Floa Madison	955
Sedgeland K. B. Hengerveld Crea-melle ..	425
John B. Irwin, Minneapolis, Minn.:	
Jewel Bess Burke Ormsby	630
Beets Burke Canary	310
Meadow View Bell Ormsby	310
D. W. Norris, Mukwonago, Wis.:	
Shirley Ormsby	435
North Country Ladoga Beauty	675
Aaggie Ona Button De Kol	300
Walcowis Mooie Watson Jane	700
Bessie Homestead Piebe Johanna ..	500
Johanna Rue Korndyke Pabst	390
W. Wyatt, Genoa City, Wis.:	
Ideal Sylvia Knockdale	265
Hollyhook Farms, Dousman, Wis.:	
Pride De Kol Milkmaid	975
Lady Piebe Ormsby Canary	525
Walcowis Bess Rose Fobes	1,400
E. A. Steinbrecker, Daggett, Mich.:	
Sethje Cornflower	760
Maryland Burke Colantha Dixie ..	265
John Zentner, Kilbourne, Wis.:	
Bess Colantha Pabst Ormsby	910
King Lilith Alma	350
H. B. Hilder, Bay City, Mich.:	
Serradella Colantha Dora	300
Joe Piek, Hartford, Wis.:	
Beauty Ormsby Johanna De Kol ..	300
J. W. Thomas, West Salem, Wis.:	
Aaggie Rose of Sunnyside	250
Adam Panake, Ottawa, Ill.:	
Bess Aaggie Jewel	575
Male calf	500
L. E. Ferguson, Laurens, Iowa:	
Aaggie Rose Pauline	300
Peter Pedreth, Genoa, Wis.:	
King Pietertje Jewel Sir Aaggie ..	500
H. F. Eppel, Woodstock, Ill.:	
King Beauty Pontiac Beets	900
C. W. Schmalzing, Delavan, Wis.:	
Barberry Pauline Fobes Ormsby ..	285
Lakeside Bess Colantha Pietertje ..	330
Korndyke Burke Mechthilde Jewel ..	260
Brookway Johanna Korndyke	250
Martin D. But, Comstock Park, Mich.:	
Walcowis Ollie Rose	1,475
Lilliberk Farm, Homer, Mich.:	
Corwin Madrigal Pietertje Ormsby ..	450
Pabst Creator Hillvale Queen	525
Johanna Pontiac Pabst Korndyke ..	300

Princess Ormsby Tritomia	\$430
Ormsby Home Sensation Fobes	400
Woodville Queen	300
Miss Ormsby Sensation Segis	250
Silky Bessie Ormsby	300
Gilbert Thatcher, Ogden, Utah:	
Forest Edge Princess Ormsby 2d ..	270
De Kol Canary Ormsby Fobes	310
Johanna Changeling Aaggie	475
Pietertje Ormsby Bonnie Mercedes ..	275
Crescent Coamo Duchess	285
Prospect Segis Princess	325
Walcowis Gift Ida Ione	320
Mona Dale Baby Pauline	275
Miss Pontiac Ormsby Roxanna	780
M. S. Flaut, Danville, Ill.:	
Thornapple Pontiac Beauty	255
Lady Burke Ormsby of Columbia ..	275
Silver Yeslet Ormsby	265
Julius and Tony Amborn, Genoa City, Wis.:	
Thornapple Dolly Veeman	270
Piebe Aaltje Champaign	250
Joel Cobb, Salem, Ohio:	
Elmira Ona Sunrise	300
Indian Knoll Aaggie Cornucopia 2d ..	300
Springhill Calla Lily	600
St. Louis Co. Poor Farm, Duluth, Minn.:	
Juneway Sir Pauline Ormsby	550
Juneway Sir Moxie Piebe	675
F. H. Scovel, Butte des Morts, Wis.:	
Perfection Ormsby Jess	270
Jack Lee Live Stock Co., Ogden Utah:	
Thornapple Lady Hazel	250
Queen Sarcastic Cornucopia	280
Louis Nehls, Juneau, Wis.:	
Lady Creator Johanna	305
G. C. Coleman:	
Queen Bessie Piebe Ormsby	800
Baby De Kol Ormsby Mercedes ..	355
Milfred Pietertje Oak Segis	250
Glen M. Householder, Madison, Wis.:	
Juneway Pietertje Bessie	300
Rawleigh Prospect Mercedes Frisby ..	325
Kathrina Segis De Kol Ormsby	375
Changeling Queen Tietje	375
Artis Segis Piebe	300
Southern Colony and Training School, Union Grove, Wis.:	
Wisconsin Fobes Artis	360
Anola Dorothy Pabst Bruno	380
John C. But, Grand Rapids, Mich.:	
K. P. O. P. Jewel Lake, Wis.:	1,000
R. C. Stoffer, Random Lake, Wis.:	
Rosetta Piebe Lilith	365
Daisy De Kol Pontiac Tohe	300
Lilliberk Segis Flint Pauline	300
Magdalene Brandenburg, Ingleside, Ill.:	
Charlevoix Ormsby Funderne Phoebe ..	400
Creston Maple De Kol	360
Larsen J. Larsen, Denmark, Wis.:	
King Bess Ormsby Segis	310
Christian Sprecker, Plain, Wis.:	
Pabst Prilly Pontiac Johanna	530
H. L. Kapple, Grays Lake, Ill.:	
Pabst Hillvale Thelma 3d	350
Wray Bros., Grays Lake, Ill.:	
Meadow Pontiac Rose Ormsby	265
Brotherhood of American Yeoman, Des Moines, Iowa:	
Mamsell Marathon Hengerveld	300
Colantha Changeling Posch	400
Wildwood Bessie Bee	300
Hoesley Ormsby Champion	450
Lakefield Count Veeman Piebe	500
Triune Ormsby Valentine	535
Ona Alice Lady Pontiac	375
Diamond Leaf Lillie Butter Boy ..	350
Rock River Farms, Byron, Ill.:	
Segis Hengerveld Beets 3d	340
Mountain Ash Pontiac Spot	330
Plant Czarna Twisk Segis	360
J. B. Jones, Detroit, Mich.:	
Jessie Johanna Ormsby Segis	270
Benlah Walker Korndyke	350
Lady Leo Pietje	275
Ona Holingen Mechilde	750
Lady Korndyke Ormsby Piebe Beauty ..	600
Juneway Irene Segis Ormsby	385
Torn Nakashiro, Japan:	
Prince Ormsby Segis Fayne	1,500
C. E. Youse, Baxter Springs, Kan.:	
Maplewood Dick Colantha Ormsby ..	260
Lakefield Ormsby Piebe Carrie	275
Florence Cleopatra 2d	275
Maryland Bessie Fayne Colantha ..	335
J. D. McDonald, West Salem, Wis.:	
Daisy Longfield Pontiac	255
Wa Wa Johanna Ormsby Rue	370
Rag Apple Walcowis Korndyke	260
Roberts Pabst Pontiac	400
Queen Mutual Fobes Homestead ..	330
Walcowis Farm, Lake Geneva, Wis.:	
Mink Meadow Holm Rag Apple	280
Minowaki Rose	275
Earl Hughes, Neenah, Wis.:	
Randale Pauline Echo	290
G. B. Pike, Traverse City, Mich.:	
Lakewood Ona Segis Maple Ann ..	267
Lakewood Ona Maple Crest Edna ..	260
Lakewood Ona Iris	260
Lakewood Ona Maple Crest Beatrice ..	260
Lakewood Ona Maple Crest Meta ..	260
Lakewood Ona Maple Crest Ida	260
Carnation Stock Farm, Oconomowoc, Wis.:	
Tulip Fobes Piebe Segis	700
Lady Madge Johanna Pontiac	300

H. C. Vial, Downers Grove, Ill.:	
Anola Pollyanna Pabst Black	\$295
Milwaukee Co. Institutions, Milwan-kee:	
Fannie Johanna Ormsby	270
Clothilde Bessie Johanna Segis	235
Inka Korndyke Mercedes Homestead ..	275
E. H. Kloehn, Brillion, Wis.:	
Daisy Walker Johanna	300
J. C. Popejay, Willow City, N. D.:	
Sir Longfield Piebe Laura	380
J. T. Armstrong, Duluth, Minn.:	
Ruby Neeltje Mercedes Pontiac 2d ..	250
South Side Bettina Ormsby	340
Juneway Beauty Ormsby	400
Gewina Nudine Mercedes	250
Queen Piebe Hengerveld Ormsby ..	350
Goshen Bernardo Ormsby	325
South Side Countess Caan Ormsby ..	400
Juneway Beauty Madrigal Ormsby ..	375

THE HORSES

Progress in farm field work in the coming months depends largely on the condition of the work horses. Soft from the winter's rest, farm work horses require conditioning just as an athlete requires training for his test.

Every farmer knows that two or three weeks spent in a gradual toughening and conditioning of a horse for the heavy work is more than made up before the season of heavy field work is over. Not only does this conditioning include breaking them in to the long hours of hard pull that they must undergo, but applies as well to breaking them in to a working ration.

It is poor practice to allow a horse to pasture on much new lush grass if he is to go on a strenuous work schedule. A little grass is good for him, helps to condition him, but he must have oats, bran or old corn, or still better, a combination of the three and good sound hay. These are the best possible rations in the spring and early summer. The horse that is fed a major ration of grass soon gets soft, sweats profusely, lags and quickly plays out. Oats, bran, corn and hay will give him stamina and leave him in the best of condition at the end of the day.

By treating old Dobbin fairly, getting him ready for spring work with daily exercise, keeping him thoroughly groomed, especially while shedding, and a work ration instead of his winter food will pay big dividends in a short time.

If the horse takes a long time to shed his coat, this can be facilitated by thorough, frequent grooming and if this does not do the work, a clipping all over will get him through the shedding period quickly. After the horse has started to work in the field, it is advisable to bathe the shoulders and neck two or three times daily with cold, soft, salty water or with white oak bark tea which toughens and cleanses the chafed parts.

A prominent veterinarian states that excessive sweating is remedied by clipping the horse. Excessive sweating weakens the animal and it is doubtless quite advisable to clip him to relieve this condition. It is also true that this practice enables the horse to be thoroughly groomed in much less time than when it retains its long winter coat of shaggy hair.

The original forests of the United States contained 5,200,000,000,000 feet of lumber.

The Auctioneer
Mead's
the Man!

If in doubt who to employ
for your coming sale ask those
for whom I have sold.

Possibly the service I have
sold to others will interest you.

Sound common sense; prac-
tical and modern methods will
get the high dollar for your
cattle.

Unique Service is Our Motto.

Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora, N. Y.

If You Want Fresh Cows, Springers, Heifers or Young Bulls

BRED IN THE PURPLE, you can secure them in Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania, from the following breeders and dairymen whose establishments are within easy driving distance of Tunkhannock, Thompson, or Montrose. *You are invited to inspect these herds and make your own selection.*

A. L. Bowell & Son...Thompson
A. R. Bush.....Montrose
L. N. Mack & Son....Montrose
Floyd E. Mack.....Montrose
Cecil L. A. Resseguie..Kingsley
A. E. Robinson.....Montrose
Robert Springer....Factoryville



PABST CREATOR CHAMPION
PIEBE 406996

He is a son of the famous CREATOR from a double granddaughter of KING PONTIAC CHAMPION.

We offer, at an attractive price, Fresh Cows, also a couple of Springers bred to our herdsire PABST CREATOR CHAMPION PIEBE; one a show cow sired by a 31-lb. show bull, the other a big, straight cow sired by King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje.

This herd is ACCREDITED.
BUSH BROS.
MONTROSE PENNA.

In 1923 according to the U. S. Census there were 80,845 Holstein-Friesian dairy cattle in the State of Pennsylvania as compared to 3,097 Ayrshires, 9,618, Guernseys, 11,036 Jerseys and 2,782 other breeds. It seems that the Holsteins have a tremendous lead of 67.4 per cent three times as great as all the mentioned breeds combined.

WHY COWS DO NOT BREED

One of the greatest losses that milk producers suffer is through the delay which is often experienced in getting cows in calf regularly so that their yield may be depended on at a particular period of the year. This loss is caused rather by the delay than by cases of more permanent sterility.

There is a well-known tendency for cows to calve more frequently from February to April than in any other months, with the result that their period of highest yield coincides with the flush period. The cause of the delay in coming into service until April onward are dealt with in a recently issued monograph on fertility problems (Marshall and Hammond).

HEAT "LESS" MARKED IN WINTER

It has been found that the heat periods in a cow are shorter in winter than in summer, and that the sexual signs are much less marked. In the winter the heat period may last only six hours as against sixteen up to thirty hours in summer. There are, moreover, often no preliminary signs of approaching heat as in a sow or bitch. External hemorrhage, if it occurs at all in a cow or heifer, does so two or three days after the beginning of heat. It is easy to see, therefore the heat period may be very easily missed, especially should it occur during the night. The presence of blood-stained mucus at the vulva (more frequent in heifers than in cows) therefore forms a useful indication only as to when she may be again in heat.

COWS NOT COMING ON HEAT

The interval between the heat periods is usually said to be three weeks. It may, however, be as short as 16 or as long as 24 days. The average length has been found to be 19½ days. Normally, a recurrence of heat depends on the atrophy of a body, called the corpus luteum, which persists in the ovaries in the between-heat period and during pregnancy. If for any reason this body does not die away, the cow for the time being remains sterile. It has been found, however, that if the corpus luteum is squeezed out of the ovary, which can be done by inserting the hand in the rectum, a cow may be induced to come on heat within two days. This, however, is an operation that should be left to a skilled man. Why this body persists in the ovary is not known. It may occur after calving when a dead fetus or the cleanings have not come away. At the same time it may occur in a perfectly healthy animal.

The presence of cysts in the ovaries may also be cured by squeezing out the cysts in the same way. A symptom of the disease is that cows instead of coming on heat at periods are continuously bulling. Long-standing cases have the high tail-head and the sunken pelvic bones shown by a cow just before calving.

WHY COWS DO NOT HOLD

Even in healthy cows, coming on heat normally and accepting service, conception may not occur for various reasons.

Included amongst these are:—Over excitement, resulting in the evacuation of the semen; the vaginal secretion not being as fluid as it should be; acidity; structural defects and the infection of the genital tract through cleansing not having been complete.

In cases of infection of the uterus, the tract may be washed out with a dilute solution. In hydrogen peroxide or of Lugol's solution. In other cases artificial semination may be successfully resorted to.

In the case of heavy milkers there is some evidence, it is stated in the monograph, that ovulation may take place at a longer interval than usual after estrus. Here, too, conception may be brought about by artificial insemination 24-48 hours after estrus is over.

THE EFFECTS OF CONTAGIOUS ABORTION

Contagious abortion is one of the worst troubles of the cow-keeper. Any cow that slips her calf should be treated as contagious (isolated and disinfected) until a blood test has proved to the contrary.

The disease is often brought into a herd by purchased cows, but a bull may also be the medium of infection. When he is allowed to serve neighbors' cows a guarantee of freedom from disease should be required, and after service the penis and prepuce thoroughly washed with disinfectant. The loss of the calf is only part of the loss, for there is the difficulty of getting cows to breed after it, while retention of the membranes which is liable to occur after abortion, may also lead to their putrefaction and a consequent loss of milk if not to the death of the cow. Provided, however, that the contents of the uterus are properly discharged, the cow usually becomes immune against further attack and able to breed again, though she may still react to a blood test.

PROTECTING THE NEXT GENERATION

It is essential, the treatise urges, that the newly born calf should have the colostrum or the first of its dam's milk. This acts as a purge, but moreover, it also contains the anti-bodies of the disease to which the mother has been subject, and which the calf is also likely to encounter. Only in the case of diseases that the dam herself has not recovered from, such as tuberculosis, should this practice be departed from.—*The Farmer and Stock Breeder*, England.

FARMERS OWN LAND BANKS

The farmers, through their local National Farm Loan Associations, now practically own the twelve Federal Land Banks, since they have furnished nearly \$52,000,000 out of the \$53,769,000 in the capital account of these banks. The rate borne by the bonds marketed during 1925 by Federal Land Banks was four and one-half per cent, which made five and one-half per cent the maximum interest charge.

Some open minds are merely mouth-breathers.

WINTER DAIRY MOST PROFITABLE

By D. L. Fourn

Winter dairying is unquestionably the most profitable for the farmer who is equipped to carry it on. If a farmer expects to engage in the dairy business in earnest, he should plan to do a large portion of his milking during the winter months, at any rate more than is being done at the present time.

Cows freshening in the fall produce more butterfat. The butterfat brings higher prices during the winter months, labor is usually cheaper and more plentiful. There is more time to care for the calves properly and they are ready to go onto the pasture in the spring. The pasture season acts as a stimulant to production, thus virtually giving two "freshenings" a year, and the period of low production, July and August, comes at a time when flies and heat would cause low production anyway.

The cow freshening in the spring yields exceptionally well during the time of cheap production. Unfortunately, however, butterfat is usually low in price at that time. The spring freshened cow is almost sure to receive a setback in production with the coming of heat, flies and short pastures, and very seldom regains her production for the winter months. Nevertheless, she must be fed all winter and probably on a very small margin of profit, if any, until she freshens again the next spring.

The United States bureau of dairying has compiled some interesting facts in regard to the most profitable seasons for freshening.

Cows freshening in October yielded the most butterfat, 274 pounds, while cows freshening in June produced the lowest average, 224 pounds. Cows freshening in December returned the largest income over cost of feed, \$81.01, while those freshening in July returned the least, \$63.93.

The cost of feed was considerably greater for the winter months than for

the summer months, with their cheap pastures, but when the total feed cost for the year was considered there was not much difference between the cows freshening in the various seasons of the year.

The cost of roughage was found to be practically the same, regardless of the season of freshening. However, the cost of grain was \$9.23 more for the fall freshening cow than for the spring freshening. Despite the increased feed cost the fall freshening cow produced 32 pounds more of butterfat and \$5.92 more income over cost of feed than the cow freshening in the spring. Thus, the evidence in general is in favor of fall freshening.

COW NEEDS GOOD CARE DURING CALVING TIME

Care of the cow at freshening is important, as it determines to a considerable extent the yearly production of milk. To insure a good flow of milk the cow should be in good condition at freshening. Then there is less trouble in calving.

Only sufficient grain should be fed before calving to put the cow in proper flesh. If she has been heavily fed with rich grain feed while giving milk, a helpful change may now be made to ration which will rest and cool the digestive tract. This advice is given in a leaflet recently published for dairy club members by the Extension Service of the State College of Agriculture.

Just previous to calving the feed should be slightly laxative. If she is on pasture no special attention need be given to this point. For cows that freshen while housed nothing is better than legume hay and silage, with a couple of pounds of grain added if necessary. The cow soon to calve should have exercise, but should not be chased by dogs or driven through narrow gates.

Unless the herd is at pasture the cow should be kept in a clean, comfortable, well-bedded boxstall at calving time. If

she needs a laxative give a drench of epsom salts—from one-half to one and a half pounds in from one to three quarts of water. The cow should not be molested during calving unless assistance is required.

For two or three days after calving her drinking water should be lukewarm, and she should be protected from cold drafts for her vitality is low. The feed for the first few days should be limited in amount, and cooling and laxative in nature. Besides legume hay and silage, she may be given such feeds as bran (often fed as mash), oats and linseed oil meal. Watch high-producing cows closely for signs of milk fever. Use the air treatment if necessary.—*Milk Reporter*.

QUALITY OF BUTTER IMPROVED UNDER SHIPPING POINT INSPECTION

Federal-State shipping point inspection of butter is having a marked influence in improving the quality of the product, the United States Department of Agriculture has announced, publishing figures on the expansion of the service.

Beginning with one inspector in July, 1924, the department says, the Federal-State butter inspection service in Minnesota has increased until at present five inspectors are required. The quantity of butter inspected during the year ending January 31, 1926, reached 80,416,087 pounds. The service is available at Duluth, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago.

At the end of the year more than 80 per cent of all butter inspected in Minnesota was 92 score or higher, as compared with less than 58 per cent at the beginning of the year. A marked decrease is shown also in the percentage of butter scoring 90 or less, the quantity in this class at the end of the year being 8 per cent of all butter made, compared with 19 per cent at the beginning of the year.

The test of ability is to win applause from the people who don't like you.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.



OUR KIND

This heifer was bred in our herd as was her dam and granddam.

Such heifers grow into producing cows that make good wherever they go.

L. N. MACK & SON and
FLOYD E. MACK
Montrose, Pennsylvania

Herd under State and Federal Supervision. We have 120 head to select from.

Come to Chenango County for Good Holsteins!

Chenango is one of the four leading counties of New York State for number of Registered Holstein-Friesians. Every owner is a practical Breeder and Dairyman, and each herd here listed is under State and Federal Supervision and is periodically Tuberculin Tested. These herds are within a short distance of Sherburne and Norwich. Good Roads and splendid railroad facilities.

Dan E. Anderson Norwich
Menzo A. Brooker
South New Berlin
Mrs. Maud Dwight
South Otselic



Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herdsire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

A. R. BUSH

Montrose

Penna.

SUMMARY OF COW TESTING ASSOCIATION WORK

A brief summary of Cow Testing Association work compiled by I. O. Sidelmann of the Dairy Husbandry Department of Pennsylvania State College, discloses some very interesting facts.

The first Cow Testing Association in Pennsylvania was organized in Chester County, in 1910. The average production per cow during that year was 5,723 lb. milk and 234.4 lb. butterfat. A fairly uniform increase in production has been maintained since the first Association was organized.

During the calendar year 1925, forty-one Associations completed a full year's work, an increase of twelve Associations over the year 1924. There were 14,797 cows in these Associations during all or part of the year. The average number of cows for the entire year being 11,033.99.

The average production per cow was 7,343 lb. milk and 283 lb. fat. The average milk yield was 34 lb. greater than during 1924 while the average butterfat yield was 3.5 lb. per cow less.

An average of 300 lb. butterfat per cow was the goal sought both in Associations and in individual herds. The Canton Association in Bradford County was the first to reach this goal which was accomplished in 1920. During that year one Association averaged 300 lb. butterfat. In 1921 one association averaged 300 lb. butterfat and 8,000 lb. milk. In 1922 three associations averaged 300 lb. butterfat and 8,000 lb. milk. In 1923 five associations averaged 300 lb. butterfat and three associations averaged over 8,000 lb. milk. In 1924 eight associations averaged 300 lb. butterfat and five associations averaged over 8,000 lb. milk. In 1925 eight associations averaged 300 lb. butterfat and nine over 8,000 lb. milk.

Of the nine associations averaging more than 8,000 lb. milk in 1925, three averaged more than 9,000 lb. To Cumberland County Association belongs the honor of first exceeding an average of

8,000 lb. milk and this association was also the first to exceed the 9,000 lb. mark.

Of the 301 herds averaging more than 300 lb. butterfat during 1925, seventy-three herds had an average of between 350 and 400 lb. butterfat and eighteen herds an average of more than 400 lb. One herd of 20 cows averaged 519.6 lb. butterfat per cow. The Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association awarded prize ribbons to each of the 301 herds in the 1925 list.

The herd of Lewis A. Zimmerman of Lehigh, Carbon County, Pa., holds the State record for milk and butter production averaging 15,958 lb. milk and 519.6 lb. butterfat. The herd of Wallace Drumbheller, also of Carbon County, was the second highest with 13,645 lb. milk and 476 lb. butterfat.

Of the eighteen herds averaging over 400 lb. butterfat for the year, twelve are composed exclusively of Holsteins.

CHESTER COUNTY

The report of West Chester Cow Testing Association for the month of February, George H. Hannum, tester, discloses that 19 herds containing 462 cows were on test. Thirty-one unprofitable cows were disposed of. Sixty-seven cows produced over 40 lb. fat and twenty-seven produced over 50 lb. fat. One hundred cows produced over 1,000 lb. milk and fifty-five cows produced over 1,200 lb. milk.

The highest milk record being 2,016 lb., the highest butter record being 68.4 lb. and the average butterfat, 3.4 lb.

Eight of the ten highest producing animals are purebred Holsteins, five belonging to the M. L. Jones herd and three to the herd of C. H. Marshall.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

The Allegheny County Cow Testing Association, under the supervision of L. M. Stark, tester, reports twenty-five herds tested during the month of March. Three hundred and sixty cows in milk. Ninety-six cows produced over 40 lb.

butterfat. Forty-one over 50 lb. butterfat and 129 cows produced over 1,000 lb. milk and seventy-nine cows produced over 1,200 lb. milk, which is a very good showing.

The herd of A. B. Craig, contains the leading cow, a purebred Holstein fresh in November produced 1,934 lb. milk testing 3.9% lb. butterfat and containing 75.43 lb. butterfat. Mr. Craig's herd also maintained the highest average for milk and the highest production of butterfat, nine registered Holsteins producing 1,361 lb. milk and 49.81 lb. butterfat. Mr. Craig's herd was also high herd for profit during the month with an average of \$26.79 per cow.

Mr. H. E. Cleland's making the second highest profit.

HISTORY OF APRIL FOOL'S DAY

The origin of the custom of deceiving people on the first of April has not been definitely established. One ascribes the origin to France, which led Christendom in commencing the new year on January 1st instead of March 20th. Before the change was made merry making culminated on April 1st, when visits were made and gifts bestowed. With the adoption of the new calendar in 1564, carrying New Year's day back to January 1st, only pretended gifts and mock ceremonial visits were paid on April 1st with a view of making fools of those who had forgotten the change of date. In character, All Fools' day corresponds with the Roman Saturnalia, when Cassius, Manlius and others bent their classic wits to the task of foiling one another, and with the medieval "feast of fools," when people indulged in all sorts of absurdities. The Hindustan feast of Huli, on the same day, featured sending people on errands that ended in disappointment to the messenger and merriment for the sender. The custom crept into Great Britain about the beginning of the 18th century.

A woman on a diet doesn't even dare to look hungry.

DAIRY TARIFF INVESTIGATIONS

At the preliminary hearing in the milk and cream tariff investigations before the United States Tariff Commission, held March 25, representatives of the dairy interests in the states bordering Canada, asked for an embargo on milk and cream from across the border.

Bradley Fuller, counsel for the Dairymen's League, advised that the commission's inquiry should be broadened in order to consider the burden of added costs of producing milk and cream in New York state and New England because of the stringent sanitary regulations, compared with the unprotected products from Canada.

Cornelius A. Parker, representing the New England Milk Dealers' Association, opposing the request for an embargo, declared that increased production costs were due to increased consumption of dairy products under the Volstead Act which had a great deal to do with the expansion of the milk consumption market.

Charles W. Holman, representing the National Milk Producers' Federation, requested that the rates as between butter and fluid milk be equalized as nearly as practicable.

Adequate protection for milk producers was necessary, said H. K. Bronson, of New England, because of the serious condition of the eastern dairy industry. He said New England farms were being abandoned at an increasing rate.

The tariff commission has decided to confine its production costs studies to Eastern Canada, New York and New England. Consideration will be given to costs of production in divisions where the sanitary requirements are high, and on dairy farms where sanitary regulations are comparatively low.—Exchange.

MANURE EXPOSED TO WEATHER LOSES MUCH OF ITS VALUE

"How much of the plant food is lost from barnyard manure if left out in the open and exposed to weather for any length of time?"

A very large proportion of it is lost. In tests at the Ohio Station where manure was left out in the open from January to April, a little more than 35 per cent of the nitrogen was lost, about 23 per cent of the phosphoric acid, and a little more than 50 per cent of the potash. This amounted to about one-third of the total fertilizer value.

These figures clearly show that it pays to keep the manure under shelter until one is ready to apply it to the fields. A ton of manure contains about 10 pounds of nitrogen, about five pounds of phosphoric acid, and 12 pounds of potash. The value of this amount of plant food at current prices is approximately \$3.00 per ton.

That milk is a wholesome and valuable food is evidenced by the fact that physical, mental and moral progress has been more rapid in those countries where milk and other dairy products are consumed in considerable quantities.

FEEDING THE DAIRY BULL

The dairy bull, if young, should be so fed and handled that he will attain full maturity. A good many well-bred dairy bulls are under-size because they were not properly nourished during their early life. Regardless of breed and breeding, the most desirable dairy bull is the animal that has been well fed, properly handled, and fully matured.

Every dairyman recognizes that high producing cows are the result of careful breeding and feeding. No less vital in the production of heavy milking cows is the dairy bull. Upon him depends, to an incalculable measure, improvement in the herd.

The young dairy bull should be kept in good flesh, maturing at a normal rate of growth, but not allowed to become too fleshy. The objective in feeding is to develop bone and muscle and keep the body in a vigorous, thrifty condition. No two dairymen feed their bulls just the same ration.

My ration for growing the dairy bull consists of clover or alfalfa hay, all he will clean up without waste. During the winter, I feed two feeds daily of silage. If it is necessary to use him frequently, I supply a light grain ration of equal parts of ground oats, corn and wheat bran. I do not allow my bull to get over-fleshed.

Plenty of exercise should go along with good feeding of the dairy bull, but no matter whether young, or matured, or being used frequently. Exercise keeps

the bull strong, active and healthy. I practice allowing my bull to run with the herd daily while in the barnyard. With proper conveniences the bull may be handled along with the herd without danger.—Leo C. Reynolds.

A PREVENTATIVE FOR WHITE SCOURS

The New Jersey Agricultural College reports that Dr. Little of the Rockefeller Institute has discovered a preventative for white scours, a disease which commonly attacks calves a few hours after birth and usually causes death within two days.

The preventative is simple. It has been known for years that the colostrum or first milk of the dam has an important regulatory function on the digestive system of the calf. It has also been suspected that it serves as a protection against disease. Dr. Little has found that if two eight ounce bottles of the dam's milk are given the calf before it has any chance to get bacteria or filth into the stomach, the calf will not have white scours. The milk is given in an ordinary nursing bottle with an enlarged hole in the nipple. It should be thoroughly disinfected before and after using.

The secret of success with this method is in giving the milk immediately after the calf is dropped. The preventative costs little and requires little work to administer. It sounds reasonable and is worthy of a trial. We would be glad to hear of the results you get from its use.

225 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Earlville Sale Pavilion Earlville, N.Y.

May 10, 11, 12, 1926

THE SALE INCLUDES AT LEAST

100 Fresh cows and heavy springers

75 Bred and open heifers—all richly bred

not a blemished udder—not a blemished animal—just a great aggregation of outstanding foundation animals.

BUYERS FROM OTHER STATES WILL RECEIVE A CORDIAL WELCOME AND THE BEST OF TREATMENT.

MANY Record cows and heifers.

Two dozen wonderfully well bred bulls ready for service, among them a son of Radium, from a 35 lb. cow with 1200 lb. butter in a year; a son of a 34.80 lb. three-year-old, a son of a 1,000 lb. four-year-old, a son of a 900 lb. four-year-old, three others from 30 lb. dams, and by 30 lb. sires or better. Then two others whose 15 nearest dams each average over 30 lb.

ALL FROM HERDS UNDER STATE AND FEDERAL SUPERVISION—60 day retest. Many from Accredited Herds.

The catalog is free—write for copy if you are interested.

R. Austin Backus, Sales Manager

Mexico, New York

Col. Geo. W. Baxter, Elmira, New York. Auctioneer.

WANTED Holsteins

to use this space, every issue, for a full year. The cost is *surprisingly low* and you will be telling your message, *twice-a-month* to the thousands of buyers who read

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Men who are building herds for Production and Profit.



SPRING FARM PONTIAC MAID 2D

Butter	7 days	35.66;	Milk	800.0
Butter	30 days	140.89;	Milk	3,339.2
Butter	207 days	918.16;	Milk	20,532.6

is the dam and CREATOR is the sire of my splendidly bred junior herd bull KING ORMSBY PONTIAC CREATOR.

His dam and sire's dam have 7 day records that average 796 lb. milk, 36.94 lb. butter. Let me send you pedigrees of some nice young bulls from big producing dams.

DAVID FALCONER
Scottsville, Mich.

This herd has always been T. B. free.

100 ENVELOPES

and 200 5½x8½ Note or Lettersheets,

printed with your name and address and postpaid to you, \$1.00. Send \$1.00 for one year's subscription to our farm and home journal and 25c extra to pay postage and get a trial box of stationery free. Send cash with order to

Fletcher's Farming

Hondo, Texas

FEWER PEOPLE ON FARMS

Figures showing the comparative number of people now living on farms have been given out by the Department of Agriculture. There has been a continued decrease in farm population. January 1, 1926, there were 479,000 fewer people on farms than one year before. The total farm population on January 1st is put at 30,655,000, which means a decrease of 1½ per cent in one year. It is estimated that during 1925, 2,035,000 people left the farms for cities, towns and villages; the same time the movement back to the farm from the cities represented 1,135,000.

The births on farms during 1925 are estimated at 710,000 and the deaths at 288,000. For the year before, or 1924, there was a net loss in farm population of 182,000 persons, so that the loss in 1925 was greater than in the year before. The greatest loss in farm population is found in the mountain States of the West, where nearly 4 per cent of the people have left the farm. In New England the decrease is put at 1.2 per cent, while in the Middle Atlantic States the decrease was less than one per cent. Evidently the great loss in farm population is due to the movement to the cities which is now going on, and will continue to go on for some years to come. Some of it is due to economic reason and is serious.—*Exchange.*

TWENTY MILLION LETTERS

Word from the postmaster general at Washington tells us that during the past fiscal year 21,332,232 letters were received at the dead letter office, all of which would have been returned without expense had the senders written their names and addresses on the upper left-hand corners. Furthermore, in many of these letters were checks, stamps, drafts, money orders, commercial papers, valued at \$4,700,234.33.

The peculiar thing is, that this has happened in enlightened America, where the post office department, through various agencies has been carrying on a campaign of education trying to impress on the public the importance of giving a return address when mailing letters.

NO PARTNER OF THE DEVIL

One time Servais Le Roy, the illusionist, was playing in Milwaukee. He ran out of rabbits—a serious situation for any magician. Le Roy found that an old German who lived outside of the city raised rabbits. He immediately went to the farm. The rabbits were there—plenty of them—and the required number was soon bought and paid for. Le Roy was so pleased that he pulled out a pad of his personal passes and wrote out one for the farmer and his wife. The German took one look at the pass and his eye fell upon a picture of a devil that adorned the slip of paper. Then he seized the rabbits and threw the money back in Le Roy's hands. He would have nothing to do with any transaction in which the devil was concerned.—*Howard Thurston in Collier's.*

HERD BOOKS

As I am otherwise engaged in Florida I wish to dispose of my entire outfit, consisting of a complete set of **HERD BOOKS AND BLUE BOOKS**, with a large number of extra herd and blue books making a total around 150 volumes. **THE BEST OFFER WILL GET THESE.** You can write me at 37 West Lane Ave., Columbus, Ohio, or Ohio Cottage, Andrews Ave. & George Street, Fort Lauderdale, Florida. **F. G. JOHNSTON.**

Statement of the ownership, management, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of **THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN**, published semi-monthly, 8th and 22d, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1926.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF DAUPHIN.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared **E. M. SNYDER**, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of **THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN**, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, (and if a daily paper, the circulation) etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher, **THE BENN-CHESTER PUBLISHING COMPANY**, P. O. Box 110, Harrisburg, Pa.

Editor: **R. A. BALDWIN**, Harrisburg, Pa.

Managing Editor, not any.

Business Manager, **E. M. SNYDER**, Lemoyne, Pa.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners; or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock).

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STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BENN-CHESTER PUBLISHING COMPANY are:

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5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is: (This information is required from daily publications only.)

E. M. SNYDER,
Business Manager.
SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME,
this 31st day of March, 1926.
[SEAL] **F. F. PENDERGAST**, NOTARY PUBLIC.
My commission expires March 7, 1929.

AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURING AND

Selling is by far the biggest business in this country next to farming. Last year the people of the United States spent \$14,000,000,000 for cars, trucks, gasoline, tractors, upkeep, taxes, fines and other expenses connected with operating the nearly 20,000,000 motor driven vehicles that are operated in this country. Power, almost beyond calculation is thus used for the service and pleasure of the people.

It is said that an automobile is a very costly piece of home furnishing and that many people own cars who should restrict their operation of wheeled vehicles to baby wagons and lawn mowers. Be that as it may the cheap car has enabled many millions of people to get out-of-doors, to take long and short trips, to see the country and to have a mighty good time all of which would have been impossible had we never given up horse-drawn vehicles.

When all the costs are counted and measured against the benefits and services enjoyed a good, moderate priced automobile is much cheaper than a span of driving horses, or even of a single dobbie harnessed to a one seated buggy. If all the corn fields could be doubled in productivity there are not enough of them in America to produce half enough feed for one-tenth of the horses that would be required to supply the same amount of power that we are generating with gas engines.

STATE CONSTITUTIONS

The states in existence at the time of the drafting of the Constitution of the United States had constitutions of their own and it was upon these that the federal one was patterned. The states developed their documents from colonial charters, which in turn were modeled upon the charters of mercantile companies of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth centuries. Massachusetts is the only state which retains the constitution framed in that period, but it has been revised and amended. All the states, however, in their modern constitution retain many of the principles and much of the framework of the other documents.—*Exchange.*

PHEASANT LIKES CHICKENS

The experience of Frank Rosen of Wausau, Nebr. shows that pheasants can be tamed and kept on the farm like hens. Some time ago a male pheasant began to come into his yard and feed with the chickens and finally became so tame that it stayed in the poultry yard continually. Thinking the bird's mate had been killed, Mr. Rosen sent to the game warden's office for two females. Instead two pairs of pheasants were sent to him and the bachelor pheasant was loosed with them, but in a short time he was back with the chickens and now refuses to leave them.

Give the cows a practical test to ascertain the amount of butterfat contained in the milk, and then discard any which do not come up to a profitable standard.

MAKING RAINY DAYS COUNT

During the summer months there naturally will be many wet days—days that no outside farm-work can be done. But there are a number of inside jobs that can be done to an advantage.

For instance there might be a harness to mend, a machine to repair, a cellar to construct, or other inside labor that can be done on rainy days, so that you can have the good days to turn into profit.

There is a farmer in Ontario County, N. Y., that farms it for what there is in it. He owns 200 acres and has \$12,000 in the bank, besides a new car, and nice buildings. He owns 40 acres of grapes and cleared \$2,000 from them last year. On rainy days he nails handles on his baskets, repairs his crates, cleans out his store-house and prepares himself.

When there is a wet day in spring he does any work that needs to be done in the out-buildings. One day I had a talk with him.

"What do you owe your wealth to?" I asked him.

He pondered a moment. "Well," he replied at length. "Work—hard work. I've made every day count—even rainy days. I plan ahead and know just what I'm going to do the night before. If it rains I work inside just as if it was a nice day. Never curse the weather. Remember, there is always something to do on a rainy day just as much as there is on a good day. Find what it is and then do it."—*Lawrence Hayden.*

POST OFFICE SHOWS DEFICIT

An increase in rates does not always result in increased revenues, as reports from the post office department seem to indicate. Postmaster-General New has submitted data to the senate, based on the first six months of this fiscal year, showing that the estimated postal receipts for this year ending June 30th, would be \$49,453,090 less than the operating expenses. There has been a further decrease since the first of the year, which would increase the deficit several million dollars more.

This report has led Senator McKellar, of Tennessee, to offer a bill to reduce rates. The bill would restore the 1920 rates on second, third and fourth class mail, the one-cent rate on postal cards, and would remove the service charge on parcel post. This parcel post service charge has been strongly opposed by shippers on day-old chicks, and farmers who have undertaken to do a mail order business in disposing of their products.

COOLIDGE ACCEPTS WILDCAT ON BEHALF OF NATIONAL ZOO

President Coolidge has accepted as a gift a young wildcat which until recently roamed the Great Smoky mountain of Tennessee, but he specified that shipment was to be made direct to the National zoo. The cat was caught in Sevier county, Tennessee, which the Great Smoky Mountain Conservation Association advised the White House, was the "strongest Republican county in the country in 1924."

DENVER MILKMEN FINED

The inspector of health in Denver recently aroused a storm of opposition from dairymen when he issued an order forbidding the sale and distribution of unpasteurized milk in the city limits. Twenty-three dairymen and distributors defied the order and continued to deliver raw milk to their customers. Arrests followed. The court upheld the health authorities and assessed a fine of \$10 each. The order was made because of a threatened epidemic of typhoid fever which had been traced to the users of raw milk.

When a matter of public health is at stake, farmers and others should be very slow about going in defiance of any order issued by a board of health. Such orders may sometimes be costly and seem unfair, but unless attended by very unusual facts and circumstances, the courts will invariably take the part and decide in favor of the health authorities.

INFORMATION FOR HORSEMEN

The Horse Association of America has just published two of the most interesting, illuminating, and informative booklets ever issued for the horse and mule industry. Complete details about the horses and mules in each state, the number per farm, the crop acres per animal two years old and over, and the number of years required to replace the horses and mules in each state, at present breeding rate, are given in leaflet No. 159. How to make homemade eveners to hitch 3, 4, 5 and 6 horse teams in plowing, at the same time eliminating side draft and crowding, is told and described by photographs, and drawings in leaflet No. 160. These can be obtained, free, by writing to Wayne Dinsmore, secretary, Horse Association of America, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

WHY IT IS

"I cannot understand," mused Professor Pate, "how it is that women are almost invariably regarded as superior to men."

"Because they say they are, of course!" promptly replied old Gauntton Grimm.—*Kansas City Star.*

AN OLD QUESTION

Statements made recently by one who is evidently not well acquainted with agriculture have revived the ancient question of the size of farms. There isn't any rule that will fit all kinds of farming and all regions, and little good can come out of a general debate on the subject. Thus far corporation farming in this country may be classed among the failures. It cannot compete, using hired labor, with the incidental labor of the smaller or family unit farm. In some regions the natural tendency of farms is to become larger because the labor capacity of a man is greater than it used to be. In other regions farms will become smaller because of intensive production and the amount of capital and labor necessary for it. California is an example of the latter, with its increase of 19,000 farms and decrease of 47 acres in average size during the past five years. Almost any region devoted to live stock is an example of the tendency toward large farms. Economical conditions, not the theories of dreamers, will ultimately fix the size of farms for any region.

Some folks are like rivers—small at the head but big at the mouth.

Maple Grove Stock Farm
OFFERS FOR SALE

A young bull of superior breeding in Maple Grove Uneeda De Kol Glista. He is a son of Maple Grove Ybma Glista (you know him) and Maple Grove Pontiac Victoria who has a very good record made as a heifer.

We also have for sale a beautiful daughter of Clever Model Glista and Maple Grove Pontiac Clintonia Lady, an A. R. O. junior two-year-old. The bull calf was born September 6, 1925, and the heifer was born May 25, 1925. They are a wonderful pair, and \$150 takes them.

Maple Grove Stock Farm
Centerville, Crawford Co., Pa.
F. JONES, Manager



Not only is this herd ACCREDITED but there has never been a case of Abortion in it.

Young Stock for Sale

Prices Reasonable

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

Scranton

Pennsylvania

POINTERS ON DAIRYING

If the cream is too warm, it will make soft, white butter. If it is too cold, it will be slow in coming to the butter stage.

Cows giving milk rich in butterfat will yield a larger quantity of butter, and the job of churning will require less exertion.

After cream has become acid it deteriorates rapidly. It should not, therefore, be kept long after this change occurs.

Cream should be tested before putting it in the churn. Have the temperature right if you wish to churn easily and quickly.

It is not what cows do in brief tests that count for profit; rather, it is the long-continued production that determines the capacity of the animals as definite profit-bringers.

Kindness in the stable is one of the fundamentals. Abuse and fright have a direct bearing upon the flow of milk. Bear this in mind, and keep the milking stool under yourself, and do not use it as a flail, whatever happens.

Let the cows keep you, do not keep the cows. Unless you can be assured that they are giving a definite profit, better sell out and try some other branch of farming.

Dairying is one of the nicest businesses in the world if you like it. If you do not, change to something else.

Cows need regular attention. You cannot expect much from animals which have good care one day and neglect the next. Be regular, also, with the milking.

Do not throw away the skimmed milk. Feed it to the calves, pigs, and chickens. There is where part of the profit must come from.

Keep the cows and the stables clean and sanitary. Provide a good floor where the cows stand, and use plenty of bedding. There should be some arrangement for carrying away the manure and liquids, so the milking job can be done under pleasant conditions.

Market your milk, butter or cheese to the best advantage. It is part of the dairyman's job to find the best market for his products. There is where the profit comes from.—*Exchange*.

The hills of Vermont and New Hampshire may not be very good for crops such as we love and make in the west but there is no question that men of a high type are produced up there among the mountains.

The air was once free but in these days of the radio it cannot be used without the permission of Herbert Hoover.—*Exchange*.

CAN'T HURRY SLOW THINKER

Bright people must learn to be tolerant and patient with slower people, says the *American Magazine*. Failure to recognize this often gets a foreman into trouble with his men. Naturally, the foreman is likely to be brighter than those under him. And if he can't be tolerant with their slowness he is in for trouble. Trying to hurry naturally slow people is a foolish process. It hurts and irritates.

The duller a man is mentally, the less capacity he has to hurry. He can't hurry. You will never make a foreman or executive unless you are able to learn when your men are going at their best natural speed. If you push them beyond their limit—not your limit, but theirs—there is going to be a break.

KANSAS USES MEXICAN QUAIL AS FARM LABOR

Kansas has found a way to import farm labor without running afoul of the immigration authorities.

The state has just imported 5,000 quail from Mexico to help out the Kansas farmers. They are expected to eat up 125,000 insects during the next summer, and, with their brood of young "bobby whites," to destroy at least 250,000,000 weed seeds by autumn.

The Mexican quail is slightly smaller than the native bob white of Kansas, but the state game warden is assured that the two will interbreed. He estimates conservatively that the purchase of 5,000 birds will bring Kansas 25,000 young quail next summer.

ICE CREAM CONSUMPTION INCREASED

The consumption of ice cream in the United States has increased from 1.04 gallons a year per person in 1910 to 2.8 gallons in 1925, the Department of Agriculture has announced. Per capita consumption in 1924 was 2.5 gallons. The total quantity of ice cream consumed last year is estimated at 322,729,000 gallons, compared with 285,550,000 gallons in 1924, and 260,000,000 gallons in 1920.

Increased consumption is said to be due largely to improvement in quality and to nation wide educational campaigns on the food value of ice cream. The popularity of ice cream has increased rapidly in England, Germany, and some other countries. England is reported to have increased consumption more than 100 per cent in the past year.

In a discussion at an institute, a breeder offered a word of praise for the Holsteins. "Years ago he began with Red Polls which were known as a dual-purpose breed. He says that he finally discovered his folly. The Polls could not perform in the milk class, so he has since built up a herd of good Holsteins with the exception that he retains the two Red Polls that were the cream of the old herd. But these also must go, he declares, for they cannot compare with his Holsteins in returns in cash for the feed they consume."

WHAT LOVE SHOULD MEAN

Let us believe in love. Love everybody and everything, the rich and poor; the well, the afflicted, the weak; and the strong, the old and the young for man and beast. I believe it were better to praise the honest living than to enlarge the dishonest dead, better to pluck a blossom from the breast of nature and pin it with affectionate touch to the tattered coat of some forlorn unfortunate than to lay a wealth of hothouse bloom upon some rogue's luxurious casket." These are touching words indeed. Who can dispute the sanity of those words? We Americans need such admonitions. A business man makes millions by making use of crooked ways and when he dies all go to the funeral and his luxurious casket groans under a load of flowers. The honest man dies and is buried in the cheapest coffin and the mourners are few. Would it not be well to recall to mind the Parable of Christ who said that the pompous rich man who in life on earth was dressed in purple was buried in hell while Lazarus who had only dogs as friends was carried into Abraham's bosom?

THE CREAM LINE

The industry is rapidly gaining much knowledge as to the many things that effect the cream line on a bottle of milk. This is very important, as it does make a lot of difference in the sale of the products with many housewives. A poor or fluctuating cream line many times causes the loss of a customer.

Recent experiments plainly show that freezing temperatures have a decided influence on the cream line. In the case of milk frozen to zero for five hours the cream line was reduced as much as 45 per cent.

In the same series of tests the freezing temperatures did not destroy the bad flavors. On thawing out the milk the off-flavors were more pronounced as the temperature was increased.—*Milk Reporter*.

GARDEN SECRETS

There are four secrets for the growing of a successful home vegetable garden. The first is fertile, well prepared soil, and moisture; the second is good seed of adapted varieties; the third is the control of weeds throughout the whole growing season of the garden crops; and the fourth is harvesting the crop just at the proper stage of maturity.

One of the rarest objects of curiosity in Sheboygan county is a full-blooded Holstein calf whose front legs resemble those of a colt. It is the property of Robert Tagge, a farmer residing east of Plymouth. The calf is normal in all other respects. This phenomenon will undoubtedly be worth a great deal to its owner, as such curiosities are in continuous demand by side shows.

Ten middlewestern states produce half of the total world crop and only one bushel out of fifty is shipped out.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

POULTRY

FANCY POULTRY—30 varieties. Catalogue free. HERMAN BLUMER, BERGER, MO.

JERSEY BLACK GIANT COCKERELS, farm grown, hatching eggs in season. THREE MAPLES, CLYDE, OHIO.

PURE BRED WHITE CHINESE GOOSE EGGS, thirty-five cents each. CLARK CLINE, R. 2, Phillipsburg, New Jersey.

PEAFOWL, Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, Wild Geese, Ducks. Free circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

PUREBRED GIANT BRONZE turkeys—Eggs, 50c; poults, \$1. Satisfaction guaranteed. ALVIN ENLOW, CORYDON, INDIANA.

BLACKHEAD IN TURKEYS—Turkey raisers send for my free booklet on Blackhead. Address. J. M. KELSCH, LOCKPORT, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTE Baby chicks from a carefully culled free range flock. Postpaid live delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Twenty-five, \$5.25; 50, \$9.50; 100, \$16.00; 300, \$46.00; 500, \$75.00; 1,000, \$145.00. J. O. STRICKLAND, Leedy, Miss.



PARTRIDGE ROCKS—BLUE RIBBON WINNERS. Hatching eggs. For March, April and May. \$1.50 per 15. FRED RITTER, Concord, Mich.

ENGLISH LEGHORN BABY CHICKS—State accredited. Arrival guaranteed; \$13.00 per hundred. MILLION SMILES LEGHORN FARM, Pierce City, Mo.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Gold Bank strain, from extra heavy stock, toms, 20-22 lbs., \$15; one tom, lighter, \$10. Mrs. A. M. ANSTAD, Adams, N. Y.

CERTIFIED CHICKS—Leghorns, 12c; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Minorcas, 13c. Thirty breeds, 100 eggs, \$5.00; breeders, \$1.25. CONTINENTAL HATCHERY, YORK, PA.

OUR WYCKOFF and Dan Young S. C. White Leghorn chicks mature quickly and lay when egg prices are high. \$21 per 100. Discount if ordered now for April and May delivery. ADAM SEABURY, SAVVILLE, I. I.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN BABY CHICKS, from hens on our farm. Blood tested and trapped, also chicks four other breeds; order early, don't delay. Send for catalog. WABALLA POULTRY FARM, Box H. B., Noblesville, Ind.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Parent stock from one of best poultry farms in N. H. Laid 30% all winter not forced, many birds laying 20 and 25 eggs per month, trapped. Healthy and vigorous. ELMVALE POULTRY FARM, R. D. 3, Derry Village, N. H.

POULTRY

PREMIUM BUFF ROCK COCKERELS. EDGEWOOD FARM, Ballston Lake, N. Y.

BLUE ANDALUSIAN, Buff Leghorn, Buff Rock eggs, \$1.50 per setting. Standard breeders bred for egg production. DISABLED VETERAN POULTRY FARM, Benham, Indiana.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS from my own breeding stock; nothing but two- and three-year-old hens used in matings, with young, vigorous cockerels; ready for delivery after February 10. Price, \$22 per 100. Order now; 20% deposit books order, and assures delivery date. J. F. WINEKE, Reisterstown, Md.

CHESTER COUNTY BABY CHICKS
Black and White Leghorns\$10 per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds\$12 per 100
White and Silver Wyandottes\$13 per 100
Jersey Giants\$22 per 100
Larger Lots Cheaper. 1,000 chick orders a specialty.

GEORGE S. CULLEN,
Box H ELKVIEW, PA.

DOGS

SHEPHERD PUPS—Guaranteed from heel working stock. FAIR OAKS FARM, NORWOOD, MINN.

PUREBRED NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES. Beautiful Specimens. Specially priced. Write Mr. ALFRED GREGERSON, Fosoland, Ill.

CHOICE COLLIE PUPPIES—Handsome, intelligent. NORRIDGEWOCK FARM, NORTH STONINGTON, CONN.

PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIE PUPS, Shomont strain, males \$15.00. GEORGE GORANS, BENSON, MINN.



PEDIGREED AIRDALE PUPPIES—eight weeks old, sound, healthy stock, priced right. SUPERIOR KENNELS, PINCONNING, MICH.

FOR SALE—Collie pups, 4 months' old, from heel driving parents, \$15.00. JOHN C. RADY, Oakfield, Wis.

BEAGLES—8 months females, pedigreed, The kind that please. On approval anywhere. Bench and field winners at Stud Photo's. WM. DEANE, Somerset, Mass.

DOGS

GERMAN POLICE PUPS, pedigreed. Females only; color, wolf gray; three months' old; beauties, \$15 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Also male Airdales at \$10. OLIVE HALL, Hampton, Conn.

POLICE AND RED CROSS PUPPIES, formerly known as the German Stock Dogs, priced very reasonable considering breeding. GEO. RAUCH, Catskill Mountain Stock Farm, Freehold, Greene County, N. Y.

DAHLIAS—WHITE ESKIMO dogs, pedigreed, \$15 to \$25. Dahlias, 25, \$2; 75, \$5; not labeled, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$5; labeled all different varieties. Perennial Phlox mixed, 15, \$1; 50, \$2. TUCKAHOE DAHLIA GARDENS, Denton, Maryland.



LIVE STOCK

FOR SALE Registered Percheron Stallion, good one. C. J. BULGRIEN, Snover, Mich.

GOATS—Grade Toggenburgs, \$20 to \$40. WILLARD MERRILEES, Leavenworth, Ind.

FOR SALE—Big type Chester White male pigs, old enough for service. Price reasonable for quick sale. COURTNEY HELLER, Geneva, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

FANCY VERMONT MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP. Try it. E. S. KELLEY, Orleans, Vt.

HONEY—Amber, guaranteed pure, best in the land, 5 lb. pail, postpaid 3d zone, \$1.10. B. J. DENTON, DANVILLE, N. Y.

DELICIOUS WHITE HONEY for sale. 60 lb. can boxed, 13 cents per lb. F. O. B. Lodi. WM. HABERMAN, Lodi, Wis.

PLEASANT ROOT inexpensively overcomes any Tobacco Habit, or High Blood Pressure. Send address, mention your trouble. DR. E. E. STOKES, Mohawk, Florida.

LIME AND FERTILIZER SPREADER that will do good work. Made to attach to any farm cart or wagon, \$15. J. S. GREENLEAF, Anson, Maine.

Grow your own Dairy Feed. Sow the famous "Genesee Valley" mixture. Flax Seed, Canada Peas, Spring Wheat, Oats and Barley. Yields fifty to seventy bushels per acre. Makes a balanced ration with clover hay or bean pods. Send for sample, information and price delivered your station. Livonia Seed & Produce Co., Livonia, N. Y.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

POTATOES—Enormous Cobbler, Spaulding, Sixweeks, others. CHARLES FORD, Fishers, N. Y.

ALFALFA and all kinds of hay. Ask for delivered prices. HARRY D. GATES COMPANY, Jackson, Michigan.

ALPHA BARLEY, VICTORY OATS. Write for samples and prices. C. J. BALDRIDGE, Homestead Farm, Kendaia, Seneca Co., N. Y.

TOBACCO—Fine yellow mammoth chewing, 10 pounds, \$3; smoking, 10 pounds, \$2; 20 pounds, \$3.50. FARMERS CLUB, Mayfield, Ky.

GLADIOLI—Very choice improved mixture, large No. 1 bulbs, \$1.50 per 100; planting stock, \$6.00 per 1,000. P. D. WHITE, North Attleboro, Mass.

FOR SALE—Cumberland and Cuthbert Raspberry Plants. Disease free; twice inspected; \$2.00 hundred, postpaid. J. K. OBERHOLTZER, Mifflintown, Pa.

FOR SALE—Early Fordhook sweet corn. The best in 12 years' experience, 1 lb., 35c; 25 lbs. or more, 20c, postpaid. J. R. HUMPHREYS, Penns Grove, N. J.

COSSACK & GRIMM'S ALFALFA SEED, hardest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, S. D.

FIFTEEN DAHLIAS, ALL DIFFERENT, \$1.25; 20 hardy chrysanthemums, \$1.25; 10 very large selected chrysanthemums, \$1.25. Mrs. J. C. SIMMONS, ROUTE 5, ROANOKE, VA.

ALFALFA SEED—92% pure, \$6.00 a bushel; Scarified sweet clover, 92% pure, \$4.00 a bushel; Red clover, \$13.00; Alsike, \$12.00; Sacks free. GEORGE BOWMAN, Concordia, Kan.

ALFALFA, CLOVER HAY, DAIRY FEEDS, for sale. Write or wire for prices. Weights and grades guaranteed. J. A. BENSON CO., 332 So. La Salle, Chicago.

FROST-PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS. All Head Early, Flat Dutch, Succession, Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, 50 to bunch, labeled separate; packed careful to arrive safely. Postpaid: 100, 30c.; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75; express, \$1.00, thousand; 10,000, \$7.50. E. A. GODWIN, LENOX, Ga.

EXPERT PRUNING at minimum rates. A Valuable Service to the General Farmer, or the Specialist. It pays to have your pruning done right. ROBERT E. HUNTLEY, Fruit and Shade Tree Service, No Pembroke, Massachusetts. References: Plymouth County Extension Service, Brockton, Mass. M. A. C. Extension Service, Pomology, Dept., Amherst.

DAHLIAS—Special offer to make new customers and friends. Will send 15 strong Dahlia roots, labeled, no two alike, for \$1.25 postpaid, if ordered direct from this ad. Worth at least, \$1.75. Mixed tubers, unlabeled, while they last, 3 doz. for \$1.25 postpaid. Order now. Catalog free. Mrs. R. B. WITT, Overback Farm, East Greenbush, N. Y.

IRIS AT BARGAIN PRICES in order to vacate my grounds. One each of varieties listed \$2, 3 each, \$5, 12 different varieties, (your selection), \$1.50, (my selection) \$1.25, labeled and sent postpaid.—Dorothea, Walhalla, Kochis, Major, Prince Victor, Flavescens, Loreley, Pars-de-Neuilly, Mary Garden, Mme. Chereau, Albert Victor, Queen of May Perfection, Kathleen, Celeste, Gajus, Fairy, Nine Wells. Iris in mixture, all named varieties, not seedlings, at least 25 varieties, \$3.00 for fifty, \$5 per hundred. ANNIE D. HAZEN, West Hartford, Vt.

AN EXPERIMENT

Three champion airedale dogs and several Holstein-Friesian cattle left Philadelphia on a forty-five day trip to Chile aboard the freighter Craster Hall.

The dogs are pioneers in an attempt at breeding which will start a race of dogs to protect the cattle from being killed by the vicugna, a wild beast that travels in herds and is a menace to smaller animals in Chile.

Noted for aggressiveness and intelligence, the airedales have been suggested as the type suited to the climate of the grazing areas of the Andes mountains and able to protect the cattle from the vicognas.

HEAVY TOLL ON FORESTS

The railroads use about 130,000,000 new wood ties every year. There are 3,000 ties under every mile of track. Each tie ordinarily lasts an average of eight years. It is necessary to cut 5,000,000 trees every year to maintain telephone and telegraph wires.

THE GASOLINE TAX

Nearly \$150,000,000 was paid in gasoline taxes in 1925 by motor vehicle operators. A number of states which had not previously resorted to this form of taxation adopted it in 1925. No tax was assessed in Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York.

FOR HUBBY

Indignant Customer—"That meat you sold me yesterday wasn't fit for a human being to eat. If it hadn't been for my husband's dinner, I'd have brought it back and made you change it!"—*The Progressive Grocer.*

CHIEF AIM OF PROSPERITY

Prosperity on the farm and efficiency in the house in their last analysis are only valuable as they make people better, wiser and happier by creating and multiplying opportunities for richer and more satisfying rural home and community life.

OLD-TIME PRESCRIPTION

An ancient remedy for whooping cough consisted of mice cooked and dried to powder and then mixed with sugar.

TOWED BY MOTHER REINDEER

When a herd of reindeer cross a river the young are towed by holding on to the left ear of the mother.

A CREDIT TO HIS SEX

FOR SALE—T. B. tested Guernsey bull, good butter record.—*Ad in an Iowa paper.*

A lamb that does not have enough to eat seldom sleeps enough, and a lamb that does not play seldom eats enough.

Be not the first by whom the new is tried, nor yet the last to throw the old aside.

I HAVE MY DOUBTS

An elderly gentleman who had never seen a football game was persuaded by a young enthusiast to attend one of the minor gridiron contests.

"Now," said the young fellow as the game was about to start, "you will see more excitement for a couple of dollars than you ever saw before."

"I have my doubts about that," replied the elderly gentleman. "That's all my marriage license cost me."

The negro preacher was making an appeal for temperance.

"Brethren," he said, "I exhort you to take de example I give you. I bend de knee, but not de elbow."

A voice from the back of the hall was raised in protest.

"Dat's your bad manners, passon, drinkin' out of de bung-hole."

Robert, aged six, ardently desired a sister, and was told that if he prayed for one a baby might come. So he added to his nightly prayers a petition for a little sister.

Results not coming as soon as he wished, one night, he added:

"If you have a baby almost finished, don't wait to put in her tonsils or appendix, as they usually have to be cut out anyway."

The judge was evidently getting a bit fed up with the jury, and at last he announced: "I discharge this jury."

A tall, lean member of the twelve then rose.

"Say, judge, you can't discharge me."

"Can't discharge you? Why not?"

thundered the judge.

"Waal," replied the jurymen, pointing to counsel for defense, "I was hired by that guy over there."—*Chicago Tribune.*

"Do you realize what wonders there are in a drop of water?"

"Yes; my wife and I spent our honeymoon looking at one."

"What! Gazing at a drop of water?"

"Uh-huh! Niagara Falls."—*Boston Transcript.*

A sidelight on history: Lincoln wrote the "Gettysburg Address" while riding from Washington to Gettysburg on an envelop.—*Editorial note in a North Carolina paper.*

"The collection this morning," observed the vicar, "will be taken on behalf of the arch fund, and not, as erroneously printed in the service papers, on behalf of the arch-fiend."—*Tit-Bits.*

Mr. John Roberts went to Kansas City last week with a carload of hogs. Several of his neighbors went in together to fill up the car.—*Local item in a Missouri paper.*

We are just wondering if Mother Nature, too, has become careless in her attitude toward the law, and slipped another winter in the place of spring.

EXTRA! EXTRA!! SPECIAL!!!

Do you have any bull calves that you wish to dispose of and have no market for?

Have you sold surplus stock that have not brought the Right prices, and want to find a PAYING market for what you now have?

Do you want to place your farm and herd on the MAP?

If you can answer YES to the above questions, let us tell you about our 3 1/3 inch space SPECIAL.

This SPECIAL NOT ONLY CARRIES YOUR ADVERTISEMENT, but also has additional inducements.

It is UNIQUE in that it is the only offer of its kind made by any magazine.

It is a REAL BARGAIN. Because why? BECAUSE IT BRINGS RESULTS.

Write us at once for information about this unusual offer. We know you will be more than repaid for the effort.

And address your letter to:

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

P. O. Box 110

HARRISBURG, PA.

In care of Advertising Department.



THIS IS OUR KIND

Big, Handsome, Typy Cows—Producers and Profit makers.

Our senior Herdsire is

KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

noted sire of producers and shows animals.

Our Junior Herdsire is

IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE

DIONAGEN

whose three direct descendant dams have each made over 30 lb. butter in 7 days. Inspection invited. Prices Low.

A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna Co.

Montrose, Pa.



LAKESIDE RUEHS WEEDIE 572464

Official 7 day record

34.67 lb. butter, 533 lb. milk

Indiana State Record

Her dam produced 34.65 lb. butter in 7 days. A.R.O.

Lakeside Ruehs Weedie is the dam of

OLDENBURG ORMSBY ORATOR

a nine months old bull calf that we offer for sale.

He was sired by MARATHON BESS BURKE 5th, a son of "Old Marathon" and from a daughter of "37" with over 20 lb. butter in 7 days at 26 months old and 800 lb. butter in a year as a Junior two-year-old. He has real dairy conformation, in color is about three-fourths dark, is handsomely marked and well grown.

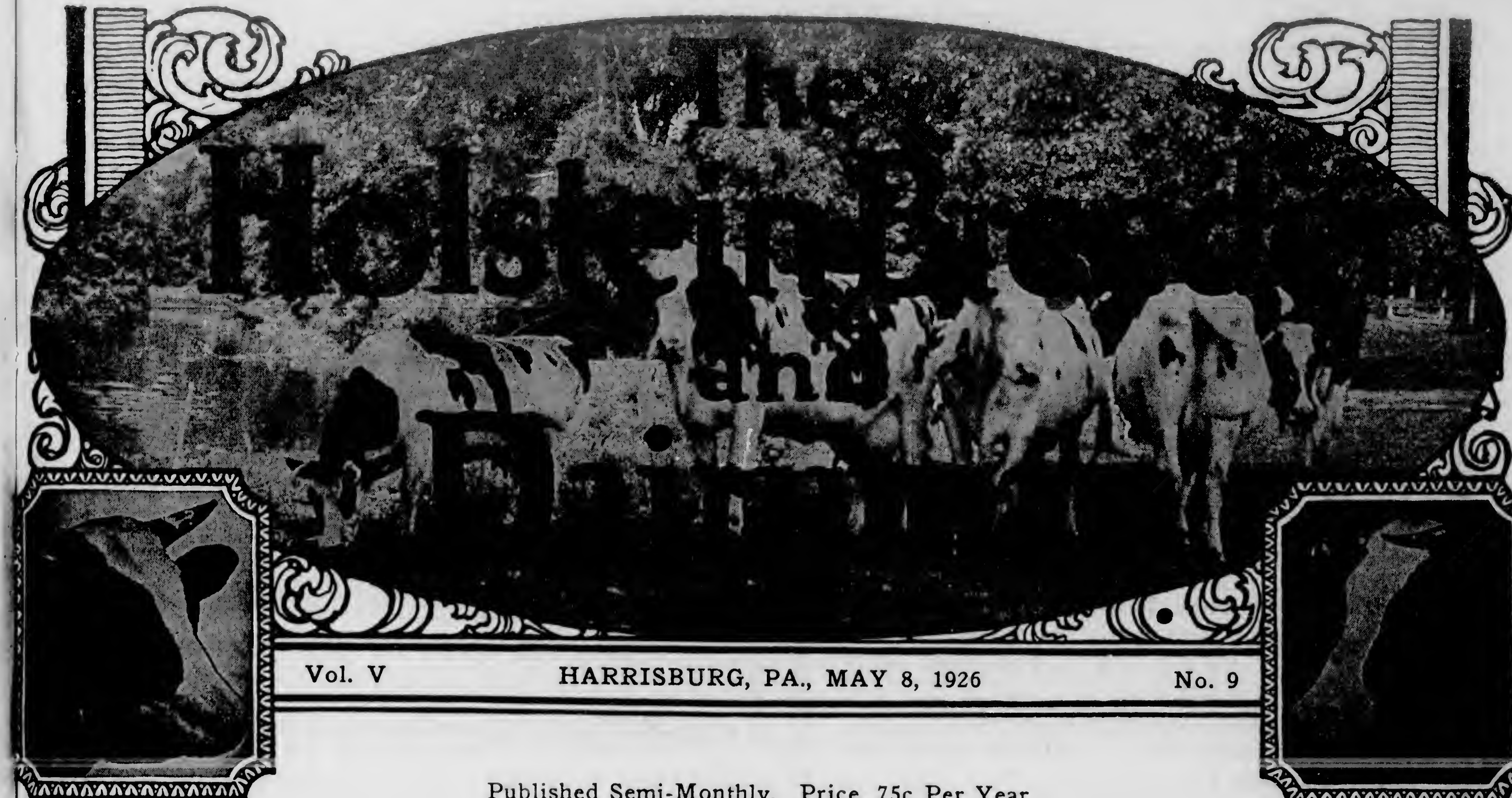
This Herd is Clean and the bull is ready for light service.

\$350 will buy him

Oldenburg Farm

CHARLES WEIDLER, Owner

South Bend, Indiana



Vol. V

HARRISBURG, PA., MAY 8, 1926

No. 9

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year

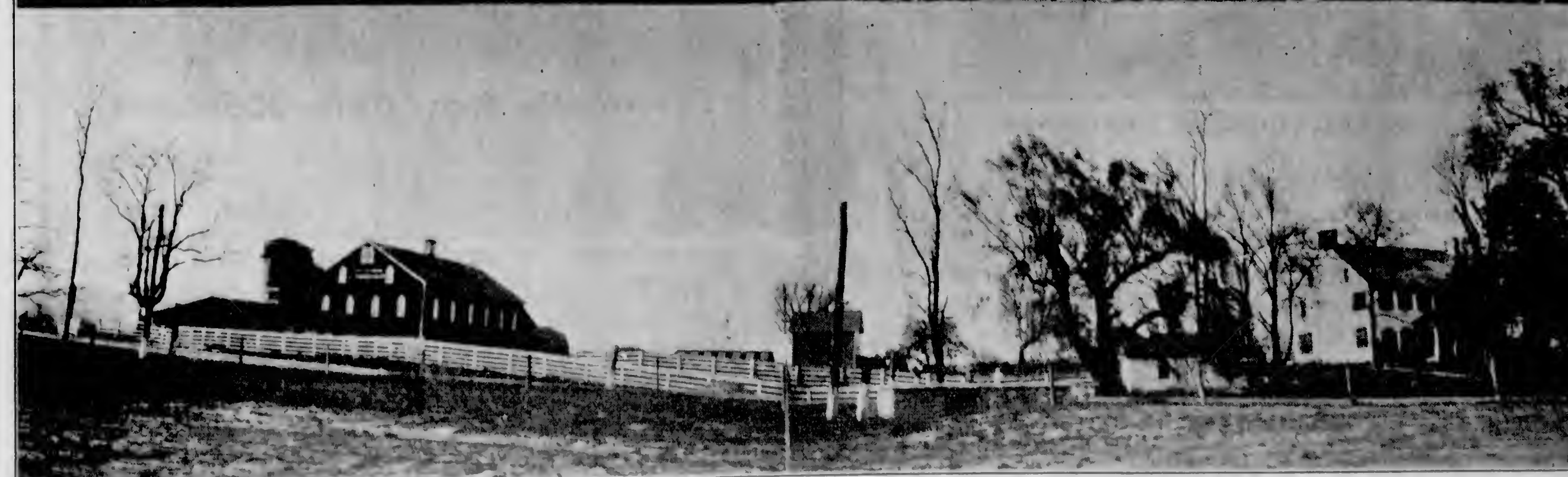
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AND EXPERIMENT STATION

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

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ELMWOOD FARMS, FREDERICK, MARYLAND. CHARLES WERTHEIMER, OWNER.

PINE RIDGE HERD



PEARL LOCKHART RELIANCE

882.10 lb. butter in 365 days in the Dairyman's Division as a senior four year-old, is the dam of our herdsire **KING RELIANCE LOCKHART VEEMAN**. Besides being a wonderful producer she is a show cow and was a first prize winner at the New York State Fair.

The five nearest dams of **KING RELIANCE LOCKHART VEEMAN** average 29.23 lb. butter in seven-day work. Let us sell you one of his sons or a few good cows and heifers bred to him.

This large herd, which has been established 16 years, is under State and Federal Supervision. The last test gave us a Clean Bill of Health.

DAN E. ANDERSON

R. D. No. 3

Norwich, N. Y.



ORMSBY SENSATION 3D

heads Springbrook Herd which is under State and Federal Supervision.

His sire, Ormsby Sensation, heads the noted Beaver Dam Herd. You know about him, the work of his dam and his daughters.

Ormsby Sensation 3d's dam, as a two-year-old, averaged 69.5 lb. milk daily in her official test. She produced 20.22 lb. butter in 7 days, 628.53 lb. in a year.

Ormsby Sensation 3d combines choice individuality with royal breeding. His daughters are exceptionally promising. Come and see them and their sire in my herd. You will want to take one of his sons back with you.

S. T. WITMER

Union Deposit,

Dauphin Co., Pa.

This Herd is ACCREDITED

My Herdsire



GRAY VIEW KING SYLVIA

is from Sylvia Prilly Pontiac and was sired by a son of Carnation King Sylvia and the 34.55 lb. cow Heilo Ormsby De Kol, 805 lb. butter and nearly 20,000 lb. milk in 295 days.

He is a splendid individual, straight, deep, long and handsome; a robust, hearty, healthy bull and his offspring take after him.

Let me sell you one of his sons or a few good females bred to him.

O. I. MARTIN

Cambridge Springs, Penna.

This herd consists of Real Producers and is under State and Federal Supervision.

EARLY RISE HERD

IS HEADED BY A SON OF



MINNIE MONK OF GRAYFIELDS

She is sister to

Red Cross Heroine of Grayfields

22,067.3 lb. milk, 1,118.37 lb. butter in 305 days; average test 4.06% butterfat.

Second highest butter record in U. S.!

Third in the world!

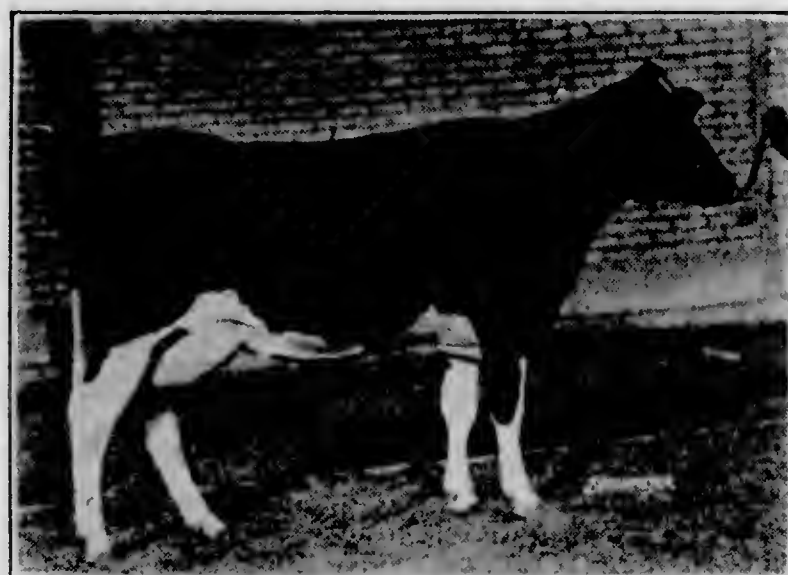
Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

Just the place to get Young Stock.

MENZO A. BROOKER

R. D. 2, South New Berlin, N. Y.

PINE RIDGE HERD



PEARL LOCKHART RELIANCE

882.10 lb. butter in 365 days in the Dairyman's Division as a senior four year-old, is the dam of our herdsire **KING RELIANCE LOCKHART VEEMAN**. Besides being a wonderful producer she is a show cow and was a first prize winner at the New York State Fair.

The five nearest dams of **KING RELIANCE LOCKHART VEEMAN** average 29.23 lb. butter in seven-day work. Let us sell you one of his sons or a few good cows and heifers bred to him.

This large herd, which has been established 16 years, is under State and Federal Supervision. The last test gave us a Clean Bill of Health.

DAN E. ANDERSON

R. D. No. 3

Norwich, N. Y.



Creamelle Korndyke Konigen

Our senior herdsire is a show bull of superior excellence. Study his conformation and note his many good points. He is of Segis, Korndyke and Creamelle blood and his dam, one of the best cows I ever owned, was a daughter of Walker Korndyke Copia.

The six nearest dams of **CREAMELLE KORNDYKE KONIGEN** have a daily milk average of 84 lb.

The daughters of this bull are well-grown, handsome, straight animals with large, square udders and they are profitable producers in their every day work.

This herd is **ACCREDITED**. We are in one of the best Holstein sections of Susquehanna County and stock you obtain here will make good for the purchasers.

A. L. BOWELL & SON

THOMPSON

PENNA.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. V

HARRISBURG, PA., MAY 8, 1926

No. 9

Elmwood Farm Herd

A Good Dairy Herd in a Good Dairy Country

FREDERICK COUNTY, Maryland, is one of the wealthiest agricultural counties in America. Its fertile limestone soil assures a bounteous crop of corn, wheat and alfalfa, the climate and also the soil are particularly adapted to diversified farming. A large acreage of vegetables, sweet corn, string beans and tomatoes, are planted each year, and sold to local fruit packing and canning factories.

The broad meadows and well watered pastures make Frederick County particularly adapted to dairying, and one of the leading dairy farms in Frederick County, is Elmwood Farm owned by Mr. Charles Wertheimer of Frederick. On his farm, which is situated just at the edge of the city of Frederick, he raises wheat, corn, barley and alfalfa, and has a herd of upwards of forty purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle. The fields are level or slightly rolling with a deep limestone soil. The pasture is intercepted with a spring brook making it an ideal dairy farm.

Mr. Wertheimer is not a gentleman farmer or a dirt farmer, but is a business farmer. The conducting

whose dam, Rolo Mercena De Kol 613854, holds the world's short time record for butterfat production. "Rolo" is a handsome typy individual and stamps his type and transmits his mother's milk producing qualities through his daughters. His daughters are developing into wonderful individuals, straight tops, well developed udders, heavy milkers and test in the neighborhood of 4 per cent butterfat.

That Mr. Wertheimer's herd is operated on a business basis is shown in the Frederick County Cow Testing Association report for January 30, 1926, presented by County Agent, Peter W. Chichester. The entire herd averaged over 300 lb. butterfat for the year. The average income per cow above cost of feed was \$177.84. The average feed cost per cow being \$70.66. These figures prove that Mr. Wertheimer is not keeping cows but they are keeping themselves and paying a profit.

The following paragraph appeared in the Frederick County Cow Testing Association report:

HIGH COW IN BUTTERFAT

"Mr. Charles Wertheimer's purebred Holstein cow, 'Colanthe,' was high cow for the year in butterfat. She produced 539.4 lb. of butterfat one lactation period from March 1 to December 1, 1925. Mr. Wertheimer is one of our brightest lights in Holstein breeding. He has sold quite a few cows at top prices in consignment sales held in this and other counties. He also has imported from the west some very good cows. Among other animals bought by Mr. Wertheimer was 'Rolo Pontiac Fayne,' a good individual and the only bull whose dam produced over 50-lb. of butterfat in seven days, Mr. Wertheimer says. We can safely say he is leaving at 'Elmwood' a fine string of youngsters."

Mr. Wertheimer is not without honor in his own country. He is President of the Maryland State Holstein Breeders Association and is a Charter Member and First Vice-President of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

Mr. Wertheimer's personal influence has been a great factor in placing the Holstein Industry in the State of Maryland on a firm business foundation. He has consigned only animals of good quality to the local breeders' sales and has repeatedly contended at breeders' meetings, that only animals of outstanding quality should be offered at these sales.

Mr. Wertheimer is a man who practices what he preaches and teaches by setting a good example.



CRESCENT BEAUTY BURKE PONTIAC TOPPED THE MARYLAND STATE SALE LAST YEAR

of Elmwood Farm is to Mr. Wertheimer a recreation as well as a business. He is a successful business man and has been able to demonstrate his business ability in conducting his farm operations, as well as in his other business enterprises.

On visiting Mr. Wertheimer's farm and herd of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle, one is impressed with the large number of cows in the herd with outstanding individuality, which speaks better than words can express Mr. Wertheimer's ability as an expert judge of good Holsteins.

The herd is headed by Rolo Pontiac Fayne 385047.

The Penn State Dairy Exposition

THE fourth annual Dairy Exposition, staged by Dairy Husbandry students at The Pennsylvania State College, was held Saturday, May first.

The contests were open to all students in the School of Agriculture. Wednesday and Thursday preceding the Exposition clean milk samples were prepared at the college dairy barn. First prize in this contest was won by F. W. Morrow of Camptown, Pennsylvania; to whom a handsome Silver Cup and Medal were presented by the Inter-State Milk Producers Association of Philadelphia.

Friday afternoon preceding the Exposition the Dairy Products Judging contest was held under the supervision of Professor Doan. Of the nineteen students competing J. L. Soponis, Minersville, Pennsylvania, was acclaimed the champion judge of products. A Silver Cup and Medal by the DeLaval Separator Company of New York City was given for sweepstakes prize.

The Dairy Cattle Judging contest at 10 a. m. Saturday aroused a lot of interest from spectators. One class of each breed was judged. Medals were given to winners of each class by The Dairymen's Coöperative Sales Company of Pittsburgh. Robert W. Eno of Honesdale, Pennsylvania was high man for all breeds over a class of thirty-two contestants. Mr. Eno was given a Silver Cup and Medal by Miss Jane Gordon Cox, owner of Willisbrook Farm at Malvern, Pennsylvania.

Saturday afternoon the showing of fifty-two dairy cattle in the Fitting and Showing contest was the most important event of the day. The students had been working arduously since Easter grooming them for the Fitting contest. Professor Borland, Professor Beam and Mr. Jones had scored the animals before fitting began and on Saturday again scored them choosing the winners on the basis of improvement shown. There were thirteen classes including the four major breeds.

George R. Sharples of London Grove, Pennsylvania was best fitter of aged Holstein in class I, thereby winning a Type and Production Booklet, *Holstein-Friesian World*. M. A. Farrell of Waverly, Penna., was best fitter in class II of aged Holstein and therefore the recipient of a year's subscription to the *Holstein Friesian Register*. In the class of two-year-old Holstein A. E. Ifft of Slippery Rock, Penna., was judged best fitter and was given a year's subscription to the *HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN* of Harrisburg; also a medal by that organization. The class of Senior Yearlings, D. C. Way of State College, Pennsylvania, placed first and earned a year's subscription given by the *HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN*.

The Grand Champion fitter of Holsteins was G. R. Sharpless. The Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein Friesian Clubs placed a Silver Cup at the college as a yearly trophy for the champion Holstein Fitter. Each year the winner's name will be inscribed on this cup. A medal from the Holstein Friesian Association of America will be given to the winner each year.

A Grand Champion Fitter of all breeds was chosen—G. R. Sharpless being awarded a gold medal by the Dairymen's Coöperative Sales Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. R. B. Dickerson of Easton, Pennsylvania, was

second and was awarded a silver medal by the same organization.

Saturday evening the annual dairy banquet was held at the University Club. Covers were provided for one hundred fifteen guests.

The following speakers gave interesting talks, which added much to the enjoyment of the occasion:

R. L. Watts, Dean of the School of Agriculture, State College, Pa.; Joseph Gibson, DeLaval Separator Company, New York City; Charles Tuck, Dairymen's League, New York City; R. W. Balderston, Sec'y Inter-State Milk Producers Ass'n, Philadelphia, Dr. E. S. Deubler, Penshurst Farm, Narberth, Pa.; Howard B. Steele, Dairymen's Coöperative Sales Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. M. McKee, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

The prizes won in the various contests were presented at the banquet by the representatives of the donors.

The Exposition was a big success for all concerned. The very attractive prizes so generously donated by dairy farm organizations and commercial firms made competition more keen and the students put forth much effort in their contests. The interest which the people of the State have taken in this Exposition is very gratifying as it brings united action between the college, its students, and dairy interests in promoting the dairy interests at large.

Freemartin

MRS. MAUD DWIGHT of South Otselic, New York, asked a representative of the *HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMEN* to express his opinion as to whether the heifer would breed in case of a pair of twins where one was a male and the other a female. Such a heifer is known as a "Freemartin." The reply was that a very small percentage of such heifers proved to be breeders and therefore it would not pay to raise them.



FREEMARTIN AND HER HEIFER CALF

Mrs. Dwight writes us the following letter and encloses a photograph of the "Freemartin" heifer with her calf at her side.

"Enclosed find photo of my twin heifer to a bull, which freshened on April 6, 1926, with her heifer calf. I have raised three heifers that were twins to bulls, but this is the only one that proved a breeder. Her name is Ul-Wa Queen Echo, she being sired by King Sylvia Pontiac Pietje, my line-bred son of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac.

"Her dam is an A. R. O. daughter of the 31-lb. sire, King Urma, and from a daughter of King Artis Canada. She is now giving nearly 40 lb. milk a day on twice-a-day milking, and was not quite 2 years old when she freshened. I have not put her on full grain ration yet, so she has not reached her full flow of milk.

"Her heifer calf is sired by King Ona Aaggie Sunnyside, whose two nearest dams are both above 33 lb. butter and 700 lb. milk in 7 days, and 1000 lb. butter in a year."

Maple Grove Cattle to Mexico

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM, situated in Crawford County has long been recognized as one of the leading Holstein breeding establishments in Pennsylvania. The farm is owned by Mr. Charles Jones, 5043 Fulton Street, Chicago, Illinois, and is operated by his brother, Frank Jones.

Mr. Charles Jones writes that he has recently sold and shipped, on April 28th, the five heifers that were advertised in the *HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN*, to Mr. Otto P. M. Leeberenz, Tampico, Tampi, Mexico. Mr. Jones states that they were excellent individuals and are sure to give a good account of themselves and create favor for the Holstein-Friesian breed in their new home and country.



MAPLE GROVE YBMA GLISTA 330879
His dam is the greatest butterfat producer developed in Maple Grove herd

with an average test of 4.6% fat. The following year she was credited with 31.21 lb. butter, 581.8 lb. milk in a week with an average fat test of 4.29%.

Her dam, Maple Grove Hesseltje Elgin 551882, is credited with 16.61 lb. butter and 443.4 lb. milk in seven days.

MAPLE GROVE UNEEDA ORMSBY GLISTA 875131, Born January 8, 1925, was sired by Maple Grove Ybma Glista 330879. He is from Maple Grove Spofford Princess, 25.04 lb. butter, 542.3 lb. milk in seven days as an eight-year-old and just one year later she made 27 lb. butter and 641.3 lb. milk in seven days. This cow is from an A. R. O. granddaughter of Helena De Kol Artis and was sired by a good son of Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline Count, a son of the former world's champion Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline.

The sire of Maple Grove Ybma Glista is Model Daniel Glista, a former herdsire at Maple Grove. He was by the show bull, Model King Segis Koningen and his dam, Glista Dinah, has a record of 502.7 lb. milk, 31.26 lb. butter in seven days as an eleven-year-old.

Her dam, Maple Grove Koningen Ormsby Glista

662544, has a record of 20.25 lb. butter and 464.5 lb. milk made in February, 1926.

MAPLE GROVE NORA MARJORIE GLISTA 958996, Born November 16, 1924. Sired by Maple Grove Ybma Glista 330879, and out of Maple Grove Mercedes Hesseltje 355274, a good daughter of King Pontiac Jupiter with a record of 421.1 lb. milk, 16.86 lb. butter. King Pontiac Jupiter was by King of the Pontiacs from one of the many good daughters of the great Hengerveld De Kol.

MAPLE GROVE UNEEDA YBMA GLISTA 1008911, Born May 26, 1925. Sire, Maple Grove Ybma Glista 330879.

Dam, Maple Grove Pontiac Betti 721635, a daughter of King Pontiac Jupiter.

MAPLE GROVE UNEEDA NORA YBMA GLISTA 1008912, Born June 12, 1925. Sire, Maple Grove Ybma Glista 330879.

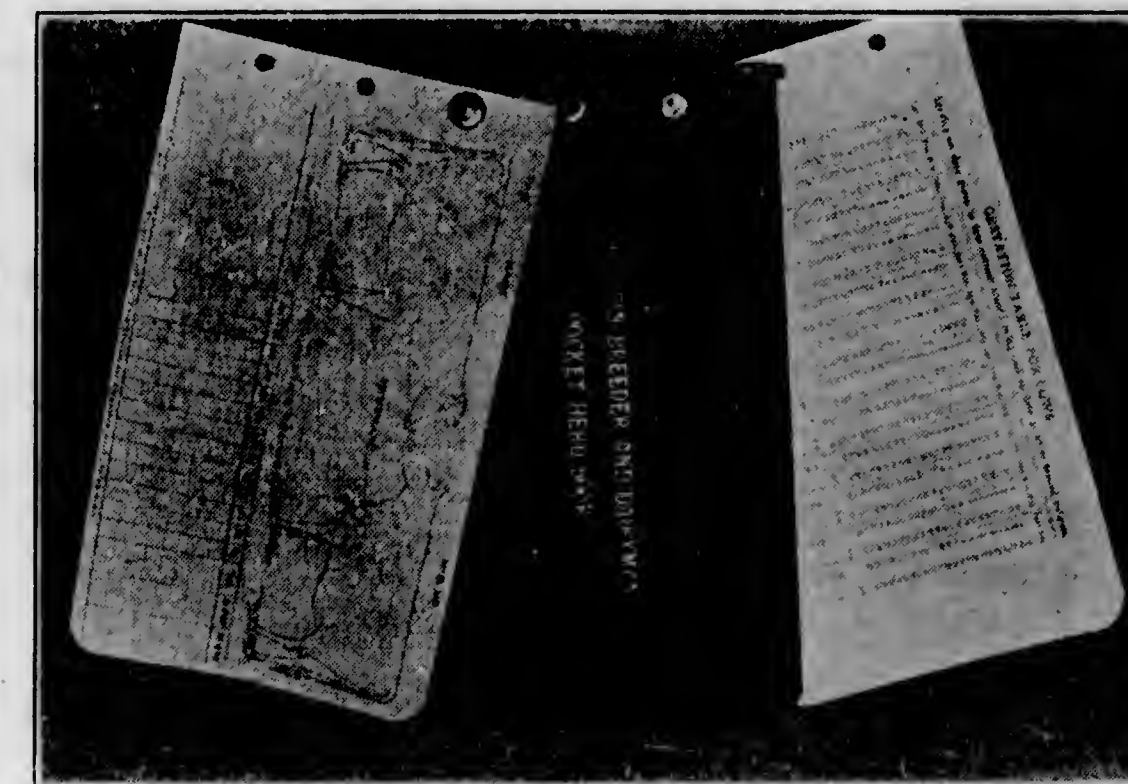
Dam, Maple Grove Maggie Spofford 355273. In cow testing association work she made a very fine record of 13,114 lb. milk, 406.9 lb. butterfat in 365 days.

Mr. Jones' herd is operated strictly as a working dairy herd. The milk is usually sold at the local skimming station making the skim milk available for feeding young stock and as a result Maple Grove youngsters are usually well grown and developed.

Mr. Otto P. M. Leeberenz, we believe, was fortunate in finding a man of Mr. Charles Jones' type with which to deal as he is not only getting good cattle, which barring accidents are sure to please, but he is dealing with a reliable and responsible breeding establishment.

It is usually on our detours that we pick up the tacks.

YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE!



This POCKET HERD BOOK is the result of years of experimentation by practical breeders. The result is the most convenient, practical, up-to-date BREEDERS' COMPANION you ever saw.

Given as a premium with a two year's subscription to THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN at One Dollar, new or renewal.

If you once use one you will never be without it while you own purebred cattle. The handiest premium you ever saw.

The Mother Watch

By EDGAR A. GUEST

She never closed her eyes in sleep till we were all in bed;
On party nights till we came home she often sat and read.
We little thought about it then, when we were young and gay,
How much the mother worried when we children were away.
We only knew she never slept when we were out at night,
And that she waited just to know that we'd come home all right.

Why, sometimes when we'd stayed away till one or two or three,
It seemed to us that mother heard the turning of the key;
For always when we stepped inside she'd call and we'd reply,
But we were all too young back then to understand just why.
Until the last one had returned she always kept a light,
For mother couldn't sleep until she'd kissed us all good-night.

She had to know that we were safe before she went to rest;
She seemed to fear the world might harm the ones she loved the best.
And once she said: "When you are grown to women and to men,
Perhaps I'll sleep the whole night through; I may be different then."
And so it seemed that night and day we knew a mother's care—
That always when we got back home we'd find her waiting there.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

The Kitchen

THE housekeeper of today prides herself on her workshop—her kitchen; prides herself not only on the convenience of arrangement for working but on its attractive appearance. And when one realizes how many hours the women of the family spend in this one room, and that the food for the family is all prepared there, the importance of sanitary and attractive conditions becomes more significant.

In the modern houses, the builders plan for convenience in the kitchen, as, apparently, our forefathers never dreamed of doing. I know one well-built, commodious farm home, in which one had to cross a good sized dining room to reach the pantry and the milk room from the kitchen, and I think of the extra miles that good old soul must have traveled in the course of her fifty years of housekeeping there. Yet when it was built, that house was regarded as a model for miles around. Today, efficiency is the watchword in the home as well as in the factory. Stove, sink and work table should all be within easy reach of each other, and the cupboards as near as can conveniently be arranged. Shelves near the sink for the keeping of the most frequently used articles, and for the storing of pans and kettles, are of the greatest help. Plenty of hooks on the under side of a high shelf will provide a place for the smaller cooking utensils.

THE SINK

The sink should be placed at just the right height for the woman who is to preside over it. For some unknown reason, in the majority of instances, sinks are placed too low, so that the worker has to stoop over her work. If your sink is one of these, and cannot be raised, keep a small pan handy, and overturning it in the sink, place the dish pan on it. This will help a lot. The drain board, or table to hold the rinsing pan should be on the left. In washing dishes, the majority of people hold the dish in the left hand, using the right to wash the article. If the rinsing pan is on the left, the piece can be easily dropped into it without changing hands.

SOME OTHER CONVENIENCES

A knife rack fastened to the wall is a great help in keeping their edges sharp. This may easily be made by the man of the house, by taking two pieces of wood, one of which—the back piece—is notched wide enough to admit the blade of a knife. My own rack has seven places, three small ones for paring knives and four wider ones for carving knives. And today there is no excuse for dull knives in the kitchen, with the many good knife sharpeners that there are on the market. If there is one aggravating thing it is a dull knife, though it sharpens the temper!

ATTRACTIVENESS

Of course, beauty should not be forgotten. Kitchens

should be kept well painted, and that in a bright, attractive color, and not the dull drab that is enough to drive one to—well, melancholia. My personal preference is for a bright, cheery yellow, that makes the kitchen look sunny on even a dull day. Walls and ceiling and doors are all the same color. A brown and cream linoleum on the floor goes well with this color, and it is varnished once a year. There is a floor varnish that will dry so as to be used in twenty-four hours, and it makes the floor so easy to clean. And here is a wrinkle that may not strike you so well, at first, but it is really quite attractive with the yellow paint. Each door has a black strip painted just where the finger marks would show. Inasmuch as there are six large doors in my kitchen (one into the dining room, one into the cellar, one onto the back stairs, one onto the summer enclosed dining porch, one into the "subtraction" and one honest to goodness back door). Besides these there are three pairs of cupboard doors and one small cupboard door. Those little black strips have saved a great deal of paint washing in the past eighteen years. The subtraction? O, the kitchen was too large, so we built a partition across one end, making a much needed closet, and it has always been called the "subtraction" because it was taken off. This has drifted into a far more personal affair than I had planned, but, after all, these suggestions, which have worked out well for one woman may do so for another. And since I have become so personal, I am going to say that I have a rocking chair in my kitchen which I use whenever possible in the course of my work, and a high stool at the sink, of which, ditto. If only some of the bright farm wives would let us know of some of their own individual plans for convenience in their kitchens, it might materially lighten the burdens of others. Personally, I prefer, any time, the results of the experiences of practical housewives to the advice of home economic experts, which may sound like heresy to some.

KEEPING EGGS

During the months of May and June is the best time for the careful housewife to preserve a winter's supply of eggs in silicate of soda, better known as "waterglass." For the next few weeks, eggs will bring rather low prices at the store, while next winter, they will be high enough to cause one to pause thoughtfully when eggs are needed in the family menu.

When all the eggs for setting have been used, it is wiser to keep the roosters away from the hens, as infertile eggs keep better than fertile ones, although the latter are perfectly all right for preserving if the directions are carefully followed. One quart of waterglass, added to three gallons of water will be sufficient to take care of twenty-five dozen eggs. It is quite imperative to follow the directions that come with the preservative, if success is to be attained. The water should be boiled and cooled, avoiding the use of

tin or iron vessels in so doing, and also in the packing for the winter. A stone crock, with a well fitted cover to prevent evaporation, is the best container for the eggs. These should be clean and fresh, and never, under any circumstances, should they be washed as this destroys the mucilaginous coating. If any of the eggs are very dirty it is better to lay them aside for present use, and to preserve only those that can be sufficiently cleaned with a dry cloth. This is very important.

Now many farmers, accustomed to having all the fresh eggs they want, are rather prejudiced against using these preserved eggs in the winter time. Yet, it will take a pretty keen taste to tell them from fresh laid eggs, especially when fried with ham or bacon. Of course, they cannot be boiled, unless the shell is pricked with a pin, nor are they very successfully poached. But for all kinds of baking where eggs are called for, and for frying they are all anyone would ask. The whites of these preserved eggs beat up even more lightly than those of fresh eggs, and make wonderful meringues. Even if one puts down just enough to take care of the family baking, it will be a great help next winter, when eggs are so high that one feels quite inclined to reduce the number used, and grabs eagerly all the eggless recipes. If you have never put any down in this way, try just a few this spring, for the cost is trifling. I was just as prejudiced as any one until persuaded to try it, and now it is a part of my regular spring program.

When making kitchen aprons, make them with extra long and quite wide strings. Then when it is necessary to patch them, you can take a piece off the end of the strings and it will be nearer the color of the apron than a new piece, having been through the same number of launderings. Very often a patch of new material on the front of a worn apron, will at once challenge the eye by its bright colors, whereas, it would pass almost unnoticed had it faded to something near the shade as the surrounding material. When making dresses a couple of pieces, sewn to the inside of the skirt will answer the same purpose in the same way.

Pennsylvania Issues Quarantine

QUARANTINE against cattle from Illinois, effective May 1, 1926.

Warning is hereby given that cattle of questionable health are being freely offered for sale in Illinois and have come into the hands of unsuspecting purchasers in Pennsylvania; therefore:

Under authority of the Acts of July 22, 1913 and June 7, 1923, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has adopted and will strictly enforce a General Quarantine Regulation and the following rules until the danger of invasion of bovine tuberculosis from Illinois shall have passed:

A General Quarantine is hereby declared against all cattle originating in the State of Illinois: Such cattle may be consigned to Pennsylvania points only under the following rules:

1. Apparently healthy cattle of strictly slaughter type may be consigned to approved slaughter houses for

immediate slaughter within ten days of arrival at destination.

2. Cattle from accredited herds and accredited areas will be admitted to Pennsylvania when accompanied by an official certificate showing such accreditation.

3. All other cattle, including stockers and feeders, must be accompanied by a certificate of health and tuberculin test made by an approved veterinarian and signed by the Federal or State Official in Charge: Such cattle will be held in quarantine at destination in Pennsylvania for sixty (60) days at owner's expense and retested with tuberculin; Except: When such cattle are billed to or through the stockyards at Pittsburgh or Lancaster the certificate of health and tuberculin test will not be required but the cattle will be examined and tested at these yards then forwarded to destination in quarantine to be retested in sixty (60) days.

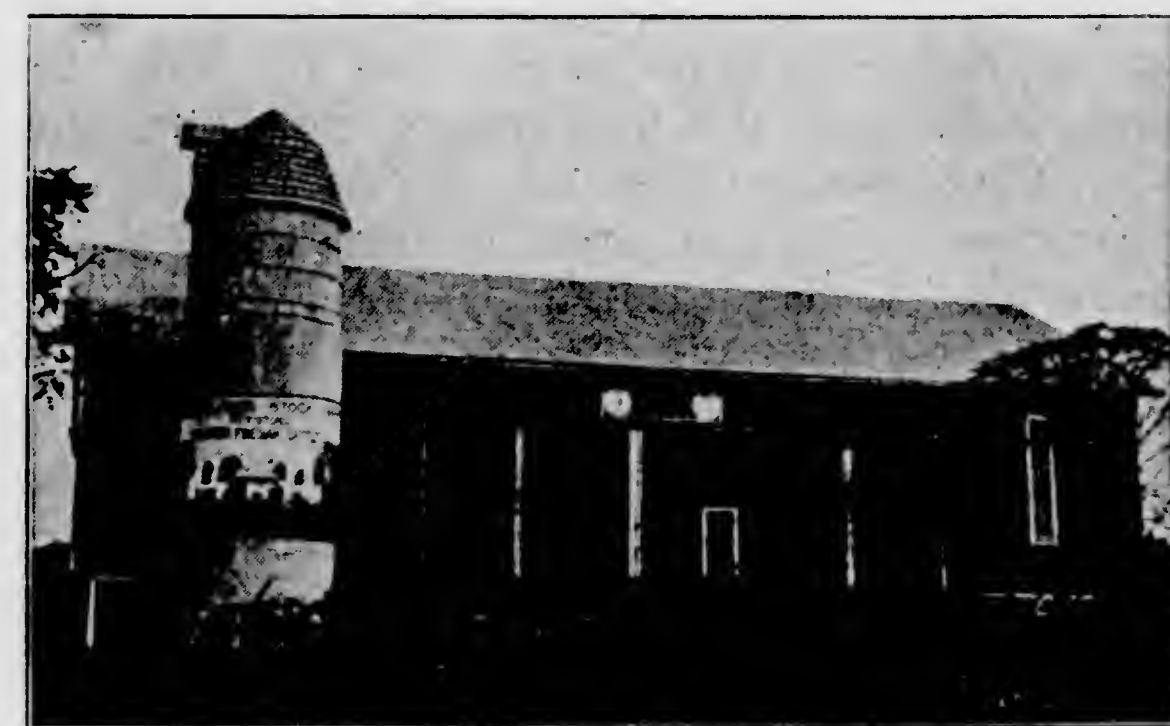
4. This regulation and the rules shall apply to calves as well as mature cattle.

5. This General Quarantine Regulation against the State of Illinois does not suspend or nullify the requirements of previously existing cattle regulations governing the importation of various classes of cattle into Pennsylvania.

Any violation of this General Quarantine Regulation or of these rules will be vigorously prosecuted.

Judges ought to be more learned than witty, more revered than plausible, and more advised than confident. Above all things, integrity is their portion and proper virtue.—Bacon.

You Pass This Barn



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Sunny Lawn Herd

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Sunny Lawn Herd is Accredited and is headed by the splendidly bred young sire, *Susquehanna Judge Segis Leoraline*, a real show bull whose three nearest dams were show cows. You will see a herd of milk producers any one of which is capable of making money for YOU.

Murray A. Miller

Sunny Lawn Stock Farm MILTON, PA., R. D. 3

THE PRACTICAL DAIRYMAN

TIME TO CLEAN UP THE BARN AND LOTS

Every dairy farmer should begin now and plan his work so he can take a few days off, if necessary, sometime this month and give the barn and barn lots a thorough cleaning. All old manure should be scraped loose in the barn and a coat of paint or whitewash applied to the walls and ceiling.

Whitewashing the interior of the barn at frequent intervals serves not only to make the barn lighter and improve its appearance, but also destroys many germs. It does not require a great amount of time or money to put an ordinary dairy barn into sanitary condition and the time and money spent is only a safeguard for the future. In many instances diseases spread throughout a herd because of very unsanitary conditions.

The manure in the barn lots should be scraped up and hauled to the fields. It is valuable as a fertilizer in the field but in the barn lot it is very unsanitary and may serve as a means of spreading diseases. It also serves as a breeding place for flies.

The expensive dairy barn is not always the best barn from a sanitary and general appearance standpoint. In fact, an expensive barn poorly kept detracts from the quality of milk and cattle, while an ordinary barn kept in good condition adds to the quality of the product and appearance of the cattle. And certainly it is more agreeable and the cattle are more attractive in a barn well lighted, with clean floors, and whitewashed walls and ceiling.

In practically all cases the most prosperous dairy farmer is the one that keeps his barn and lots clean and free from unsightly manure piles. He keeps more productive cows, sells his surplus animals at a higher price, and puts a better quality product on the market, and thus he receives a better price.

THE SUMMER SILO

A Profitable Adjunct on High Priced Land

Silage has found a wide use in this country as a palatable, succulent, and economical roughage for use during the winter. Many of the advantages of its use in winter apply equally well in summer, and there are additional ones that apply alone to the latter season.

The use of a summer silo is particularly applicable on high-priced land. If the land is pastured it will require from one to three or more acres a season for each cow, while one acre of corn put in the silo, will supply succulent roughage for several cows for a like period. It is true that grain will be necessary in addition to silage, but the great problem on high priced land is to raise a sufficient quantity of roughage.

As has previously been said, soiling crops have been used to a great extent either in place of or in addition to pasture. The greatest disadvantage in their use is that much labor is required. In order to use these crops they must be cut and hauled from day to day. This work is expensive because only small areas are cut at one time, thus making it impracticable to use the harvesting machinery of the farm to advantage and entailing considerable loss of time in harnessing and unhitching the team. Considerable inconvenience also is occasioned by the fact that the field work is pressing at that season of the year and both man- and horse-power are badly needed in the fields. Silage, on the other hand, is cut at one operation when the work in the field is not pressing. The crop ordinarily grown for silage is corn, which is a part of the regular farm rotation and consequently fits in well with the regular routine of work.

With a silo for summer feeding, the dairyman always has an abundant supply of feed that is easily handled. By using silage the necessity of cutting and hauling the supplementary roughage during the rainy weather is eliminated. Another advantage as compared with the soiling system lies in the fact that with the latter it is often necessary to feed a portion of each crop after it has matured too much to be palatable, and probably to start on the succeeding one while it is still a little too green. It is difficult to plan exactly so as to prevent these conditions. With silage, however, the crop can be cut at the

best stage for feeding and preserved at that point.

One of the most important uses of silage in the summer is as a supplement for short or poor pasture. This condition frequently occurs as a result of long continued dry weather. Under such circumstances even the most carefully planned soiling system may fail. It is then that the greatest value of the summer silo is realized for with the silo full from the previous season, an abundant supply of succulent feed for the cows is available, regardless of weather conditions.

When it is not necessary to use the silo during the summer, it can be sealed up and the silage preserved for winter use. This prevents any waste in feed.

One point, however, must be kept in mind in planning the summer silo. This is the diameter of the silo in relation to the number of cows to be fed and the quantity to be fed to each cow. Silage enough must be fed daily to prevent excessive surface fermentation. On this basis the diameter of the silo in reference to the number of cows to be fed in the summer will be as follows:

20 cows.....	8 feet in diameter
30 cows.....	10 feet in diameter
40 cows.....	12 feet in diameter

Inasmuch as eight feet is about the minimum diameter of a silo in best practice, it will be seen that the summer silo for supplementing pasture has its best application in herds of 20 cows or more.—United States Department of Agriculture.

THE ART OF FEEDING

The art of feeding can be summarized in three general rules as follows:

1. Feed the grain mixture in proportion to the milk yield. The most general rule is to feed one pound of the grain per day for each three to four pounds of milk produced, according to the quality of the milk.

2. Feed all the roughage which the cow will eat clean. Some of the roughage should be succulent in nature.

3. Whenever the cow shows signs of becoming fat, reduce either the amount of roughage or grain, or even some of both, the one to be reduced to be determined by the cost. Since the roughage is generally grown on the farm, the skilful feeder will feed the cow as much of it as possible. By so doing the cost of concentrates can be reduced.

The art of feeding roughage can be summarized by the following general rules:

1. Feed 2½ to 3½ pounds of silage for each 100 pounds of live weight of the cow. Most cows seem to prefer about three pounds.

2. Feed .5 to .8 pounds of hay or its equivalent, in addition to silage, for each 100 pounds of live weight of the cow. Most cows seem to prefer about .6 pound. When grain is being fed the rate should be grain one pound for each three pounds of milk produced. The quality of the roughage will have much to do with the amount of it consumed.

3. When silage or any other succulent feed is not available, it will be found that cows will eat from 1.6 to two pounds of roughage for each 100 pounds of live weight.

These rules are simply useful guides for the beginner in the feeding of dairy cows. They are fairly accurate in so far as the quantity of food is concerned. When a feeder takes into consideration both quantity and quality of the food, and of the milk, he passes from the art of feeding to that of balancing rations. In general it can be said that it is not practicable to calculate balanced rations for every cow in the herd. It is desirable, however, to balance the ration for the entire herd, and to let the appetite of each cow determine the amount of any one ingredient that she will eat.

LARSON AND PUTNEY.

The optimist looks at all he has; the pessimist at all he hasn't.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years \$1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

MAY 8, 1926

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

One Standard

BREEDERS and owners of dairy cattle must unite on a single standard for measuring milk and butter production of the dairy cow.

The various Registry Associations representing the different breeds of purebred dairy cattle have each established a department for supervising and recording records of milk and butterfat production of animals of their respective breed on the contention that the breeders personal interest in the cattle which he breeds or owns might cause him to exaggerate their milk and butter producing qualities.

If we concede that a breeder's interest in his own cattle might cause him to exaggerate or be dishonest, is it not equally true that a Registry Association being interested in a single breed of cattle would formulate rules and regulations and adopt such methods of measuring milk and butterfat production that would tend to exaggerate producing qualities of their respective breed in competition with other Associations and breeds?

Particularly, would the above be true if the control of the Association fell into the hands of those who were interested in promoting the breed for speculation.

The departments for officially recording milk and butter production, which have been established by the Registry Associations registering purebred dairy cattle, were established, we believe, for the sole purpose of compiling accurate, reliable, and trustworthy information that would be of assistance to the breeder in choosing and mating animals with a view of perpetuating and improving the breed.

In Volume III of the Dutch Friesian Association Herd Book we find the following paragraph explained in no uncertain language that the Association should avoid giving countenance to exaggerated statements of the qualities and characteristics of this breed.

"It is the policy of the Association to avoid giving

countenance to exaggerated statements of the qualities and characteristics of this breed, and also to avoid giving special prominence to any particular breeder or breeders, or to any particular animal or animals. Hence in the Introductions to the volumes heretofore published the general characteristics of the breed, determined by long periods of trial in Europe, have only been given. There is no departure from this policy in the present volume."

Notwithstanding the good intentions of the early importers and promoters of the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle, in contending that the Association should avoid giving countenance to exaggerated statements of the qualities and characteristics of the breed, if we review the history of the Advanced Registry Department and the activities of the Association in sale promotion in recent years, the principles laid down by the early breeders have been entirely lost sight of and SPECULATION AND EXAGGERATION have been the emblem nailed to the masthead.

In recent years the Holstein-Friesian Association of America has encouraged the making of exaggerated records by offering special prizes and premiums, and giving such records preferred publicity.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America is not alone in the matter of encouraging and recording phenomenal and exaggerated records. Other purebred Registry Associations have been guilty to a greater or less degree.

The Agricultural Colleges and the Dairy Division of the Federal Department of Agriculture realizing the necessity and desirability of a system of recording milk and butter production that would represent normal, hereditary and economical production, and furnish reliable information, have devised a plan which is known as the Cow Testing Association Plan.

The Cow Testing Association Plan has now been in operation for nearly twenty years. The records that have been tabulated are being accepted as reliable information in selecting dairy cattle and choosing breeding stock.

Under the Cow Testing Association Plan all records are made under uniform rules and regulations. Cows of all breeds, including purebred and grades, are entered on the same basis and the entire supervision is under the Agricultural Colleges.

Aside from the fact that the Cow Testing Association records have proven to be reliable in that they furnish more accurate information regarding the normal, economical and hereditary butter producing qualities of the animal, this system of recording records of milk and butterfat production fits in very conveniently with the general routine of the practical dairyman and is less expensive. The expense of compiling the records, other than the expense of the tester, is born by the Colleges.

The making of official records is very costly. The expense of operating the Advance Registry Department of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America from April 30, 1919 until January 1, 1925 was over \$443,000.00. The expense of maintaining the department to record official records by the other breed associations cost the breeders thousands of dollars annually.

The expense in maintaining these Advance Registry

Departments, in a sense, is only a minor consideration. What the breeders want and what the dairy public demands is reliable and trustworthy information that can be depended upon as a true index into the normal hereditary milk and butter producing qualities of the animals in question. They want records that will represent what the cow is capable of producing under economical working dairy conditions. In case of a purebred, they want to know not only how much milk the cow will produce but also her normal butterfat percentage. The breeders find by actual experience that Cow Testing Association records are most reliable in furnishing this information.

The making of official records has never been popular. Only a small percentage of breeders have availed themselves of the privilege of making official records, and barely 10% of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cows have been tested. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended by the Association in publicity and propaganda in an effort to popularize the making of

official records, and have such records accepted as a standard in choosing dairy cattle and selecting breeding stock.

The value of official records in selecting breeding stock has not been taken seriously by the breeders who were most ardent advocates of the plan. When purchasing cattle they would make their selection from untested animals and place records on them with a view of selling them at increased prices.

The Cow Testing Association plan of recording milk and butterfat production has proven to be more practical, more reliable and less expensive than official records. This plan places the making of records of milk and butterfat production under a single standard with one set of rules and under one supervising authority. As to the integrity of the records, let the cow be living proof; let the record be a guarantee of the cow's future usefulness and not merely a certification of past performance.

Lowden Politically Dead

THE PUBLIC LEDGER, one of the foremost and reliable daily publications in America, under date of April 30th, published an article dealing with legislation now pending in Washington which we believe is of vital importance not only to the farmers and dairymen but to every fair minded, honest, upright American citizen.

The Public Ledger is one of the Curtis publications. The Ladies Home Journal, The Saturday Evening Post and The Country Gentlemen have made Mr. Curtis famous as one of America's foremost publishers.

We believe the article is of such vital importance to the breeders and owners of Holstein cattle that we are reprinting excerpts for the benefit of the readers of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN:

LOWDEN "POLITICALLY DEAD" FOR BACKING "UNWORKABLE" FARM BILL, OBSERVERS SAY
Espousal of Corn-Belt Crop Fee Regarded as Menace to His Chances for Republican Presidential Nomination in 1928

Opponents Consider Measure Boon to Artificial Price-Fixers

That Governor Lowden, recognized potential candidate for the presidency in 1928, has attached himself to a measure which is "unsound, uneconomic and unworkable" by adhering to the Corn-Belt Bill, is the candid opinion of those legislators and officials who classify themselves as safe and sane molders of constructive legislation.

They go further, asserting that the distinguished Illinoisan, who was born in Minnesota and raised in Iowa, can now be numbered among the political "dead ones."

All the defects of the Haugen, or Corn-Belt Bill, are upon Lowden's back, and the load is heavy, perhaps too heavy for a presidential candidate who must count for support upon consumers as well as producers.

REPEAL NATURAL LAWS

Lowden has placed himself before the country in the difficult position of favoring the repeal of the natural laws of supply and demand, say those who have studied the Haugen measure. They insist that the bill, instead of discouraging overproduction, the nightmare of present price relationships in agricultural

commodities, will put a premium on overproduction and establish a precedent which may extend the practice of artificial regulation of prices to other products than cotton, corn, wheat, butter, cattle and swine.

"This proposed stewardship, which former Governor Lowden has sponsored, over the surplus of certain agricultural products," said one critic, "if successful in farm products, might next be extended to spring millinery when the weather is bad, or the overproduction of ice cream when any hot wave passes. It will stimulate a desire for growers or manufacturers of anything annually to possess a surplus so that the artificial price-fixers can be called upon to legalize prices levied upon the ultimate consumers."

Then Lowden, it is pointed out, has allied himself with a measure which, if enacted into law, may menace the tariff regulations.

MAY REVIVE TARIFF ISSUE

For the Haugen bill aims to establish a domestic price for six articles at a sum made to equal the world price, plus the American tariff on these commodities, plus "a reasonable charge" for the transportation cost to the various markets of the United States.

To keep down the domestic prices the enemies of protection will have a club which to hammer at the tariff, and that issue of vital importance to every worker and manufacturer will be reopened and perhaps become a political issue again. And the Middle West agricultural interests will have the responsibility of having again put in danger the prosperity of America.

Although a lawyer, Mr. Lowden evidently has not studied the constitutionality of the Haugen bill. Suppose there is an overproduction of wheat and an "operation period" is declared in force and the new Federal Farm Board proceeds to remove the surplus by a system of assessing all the producers.

Undoubtedly there will be thousands of farmers who will refuse to pay these assessments, and to enforce them and collect the penalties provided in the bill, the board in the Government will take legal action. The overhead of these actions, plus the "tab" necessary to the supervision will cost hundreds of thousands of dollars and be a burden upon all taxpayers.

A taxpayer suit to stop this outgo is a logical possibility, which might throw the whole issue into the Supreme Court, where the question of class legislation would be raised and passed upon.

A clause in the bill reads: "It shall be unlawful to import into the United States any such commodity, if the so doing

threatens to break the internal price of one of the six articles named in the bill.

To give such power to any board is declared an invasion of the powers of Congress and most amazing.

Washington generally is amazed that a statesman of Governor Lowden's business acumen should, for political advantage, have allied himself with a bill which is declared as a "threat" to destroy American individual initiative and launch the Government in private business.

In the same edition appeared the following editorial:

THE LOWDEN CHOICE

When Frank O. Lowden left Illinois the other day he left as a gentleman farmer, conservative business man and a Corn-Belt spokesman. He had for years refused to throw in with the pop-eyed price-fixers. He had diagnosed farm ailments, but had not prescribed for them. By so doing he had won a considerable farm following without alarming the cities or the business and industrial worlds.

"Farmer Frank" came East to make the first mistake so far made in his still-hunt for the presidency. Having decided that he cannot hold his farm strength without carrying the banner of farm radicalism, he has declared in favor of a \$375,000,000 raid on the Federal Treasury and a subsidy for his brother farmers. He is ready to scatter this bait for votes through the Corn Belt, the Cotton Belt, the Cow Country, the Wheat Lands and the Hog-and-Hominy Belt. He is a conservative at heart, but is willing to play with the radicals.

A business man, who should and does know better, is willing to flirt with economic disaster and play with sectional dynamite. With his eye on the White House, "Farmer Frank" has made his choice.

The following is an excerpt of an editorial on the same subject, under date of May 2d:

Besides these Senators who feel the need of farm support there is ex-Governor Lowden, of Illinois. He hopes to be nominated for President. He kept out of Mr. Coolidge's way two years ago, and he feels that Mr. Coolidge must in decency keep out of his way two years hence. "Keeping cool with Coolidge" is no longer a winning slogan. Something hot is needed, and some form of farm subsidy would be pretty warm; it would heat things up now, and would probably keep warm for 1928. Undoubtedly it has stimulated the politicians of the Northwest to a bolder course of action. Heretofore they have been asking for things from the President, but now they are beginning to demand them.

The probability is that the farmers are not in nearly so much distress as the politicians are, and if they are really demanding that the Government obtain higher prices for them there are only two ways by which it can be done. One is by duties on imported farm products, but few of these can be produced in the United States. What little, if anything, the tariff can do for the farmers has been done. The other method is by direct subsidy. We do not imagine that either the President or Congress would ever assent to that, but something that looked like it might serve the immediate necessities of Republicans looking for an election.

The *Public Ledger* is not alone in exposing the methods that are being practiced by Lowden and other office seekers.

Editors of both Agricultural and Commercial Publications have pointed out the unsoundness of the principles which the political office seekers have advanced.

The following editorial appeared in a recent issue of *Farm and Ranch* published at Dallas, Texas:

WHO IS YOUR FRIEND?

Everybody loves the farmer. No other vocation could exist without him. He is the original "horny-handed son of toil" over whom the demagogues weep in election years. He is the one untarnished altruist of the human race, according to those who want to use him for their own ends. All these and much more to the same mushy, gushy, slushy intent, we have heard from time immemorial and unto nauseation.

No intelligent farmer accepts such bunk as the truth; he knows in his heart that it is bunk of the rawest kind, but true to human nature, he too often swallows this sugar-coated poppycock and lends, not only his ears to the demagogues, but also his influence and votes to their ends.

A speaker or writer who will lambast the other fellow will receive cheers, while one who tells the brutal truth, if not hissed down, at least gets little support. It is time the adults of the human race acted like grown-ups rather than children. It is time they quit kidding themselves and allowing themselves to be kidded, be honest with themselves and the generations to follow by accepting, approving, and acting upon the truth.

The truth is that farmers, if they will inform themselves and act together, can do more for themselves than all their self-styled helpers and advisors. In other words, the obligation for "aiding agriculture" rests primarily on its practitioners, and if they shirk the responsibility they will continue to be exploited. Other interests look after their own; so must farmers. They cannot do it unless they apply their minds to the problems first, and cast aside vain hopes of help from other sources.

The one who speaks the truth may not be as popular as the "soft-soaper," but he is a real friend because he demands an honest facing of the facts.

Many breeders and owners of Holstein-Friesian cattle have been impressed with the belief that Frank O. Lowden was using his position as President of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America to promote his candidacy for President of the United States. Since Mr. Lowden became President of that organization in 1921, thousands of dollars of the Association's money have been expended by officers in speech-making trips that have taken them through the length and breadth of the United States and the Association's Publicity Bureau has kept the public press well informed as to their activities.

The art with which the Publicity has endeavored to interweave cow talk and politics in the published reports of some of these meetings has been cheapening in the opinion of many.

The breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle have witnessed a sad experience since Mr. Lowden has been serving as President of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Their right to a direct vote has been taken away and the transfer fee has been increased from 50 cents to \$1.50 and extravagance has prevailed in the Association's management to such an extent that it was operated at a loss for the year 1921 of \$59,909.67; for the year 1922 of \$39,530.56; for the year 1923, of \$40,896.15 and for the year 1924, of \$56,830.63 or a total loss during this period of over \$197,000.00. During this same time the Association has been recording a decreased amount of business from year to year.

In 1919, 131,000 transfer certificates were issued; in 1924 only 87,000 were issued or a decrease of over 44,000 between the two years saying nothing of the many thousands of animals that have changed hands during the intervening years without the proper transfer papers.

If the Corn Belt farmer and the Cotton Belt farmer and all other kinds of farmers have been experiencing the same depression in their particular line of agriculture that the breeders and owners of Holstein-Friesian cattle have experienced, the remedy can not be found at Washington but each agricultural organization should rid itself of political parasites.

Willits Defendant

THE Attorneys representing Mr. Arthur Robinson of Montrose, Penna., and Mr. Lester H. Oyler of Chambersburg, Penna., in their mandamus proceedings brought against Secretary of Agriculture, Frank P. Willits, to collect claims for indemnity which amount to several hundred dollars and which have been pending since early in October, in the case of Mr. Robinson, and since December in the case of Mr. Oyler, is scheduled for trial in the Dauphin County Court, Thursday, May 20th.

Beware of "Easy Money"

EASY money is the biggest motive used by swindlers of all kinds. Worthless stocks promising a big increase in value and high dividends; extraordinary interest on plausibly good investments—all these alluring offers deserve careful investigation. Consult some one in whom you have confidence, preferably your banker, before investing.

Swindlers also do big business with an appeal to the benevolent instincts of the people.

The fact has been dug up that New Yorkers annually give up \$10,000,000 in contributions in fraudulent charity campaigns. The entire United States gives out \$100,000,000 to fake charities, according to the *New York Evening Post*, which has investigated the matter.

It is stated that any organization ostensibly charitable can get an indorsement from prominent men in public

life and these names so impress the suckers that they break their necks to send in checks.

Armed with such indorsement, or even using the names of prominent persons without authorization, adroit telephone salesmen call up persons on their "sucker list" and are said to make from \$300 to \$600 a week.

New York State Holstein Breeders Beware

WE HAVE called our readers' attention to the manner in which the affairs of the New York Holstein-Friesian Association have been conducted under the present management. We have referred to the disgraceful manner in which the breeders' funds have been wasted and have voiced our disapproval.

Last year's attempt to collect funds from the breeders resulted in such a decided failure that we did not believe there would be another campaign put on to collect money from the breeders to support such an organization as is now in existence in that State.

However, we are informed that the political management of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America is going to place "Squeaky Little Crissey" in the State of New York for the purpose of extracting a few dollars from the breeders that they have not been able to get through increased fees.

Give a sheik an inch and he'll take the entire veranda.

THE BLOOD OF OUR GREAT COW Cornucopia Plum Johanna



HAS BEEN INTENSIFIED IN THIS HERD

She produced 1056.78 lb. butter in a year, has two daughters each above 1,000 lb. and she, with her five tested daughters averaged 18,723.1 lb. milk, 918.35 lb. butter in long time test with a 4% fat test.

SHE AND HER DAUGHTERS WERE HORNLESS

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building

Scranton, Penna.

Herd Under State and Federal Supervision.



ORMSBY SENSATION 3D

heads Springbrook Herd which is under State and Federal Supervision.

His sire, Ormsby Sensation, heads the noted Beaver Dam Herd. You know about him, the work of his dam and his daughters.

Ormsby Sensation 3d's dam, as a two-year-old, averaged 69.5 lb. milk daily in her official test. She produced 20.22 lb. butter in 7 days, 628.53 lb. in a year.

Ormsby Sensation 3d combines choice individuality with royal breeding. His daughters are exceptionally promising. Come and see them and their sire in my herd. You will want to take one of his sons back with you.

S. T. WITMER

Union Deposit,

Dauphin Co., Pa.

This Herd is ACCREDITED

SECRETARIES JARDINE AND HOOVER EMPHASIZE HIDE CONSERVATION

Plans for a nation-wide campaign to improve the quality of raw hides and skins used in making leather were outlined by the United States Department of Agriculture and approved at a recent conference by representatives of farmers, cattlemen, dairymen, butchers, hide dealers, tanners, and shoe manufacturers. Millions of dollars are annually lost to producers of the raw material and consumers of finished leather goods through imperfections in raw skins and hides which result from faulty skinning and curing, careless and excessive branding, and the effects of diseases and parasites.

Secretary of Agriculture Jardine speaking before the conference told of the enormous quantity of leather used in this country for shoes and harness, 300,000,000 pairs of shoes being bought each year at a cost of more than \$1,500,000,000, and of the great waste that might be avoided by producing a better quality of raw material for leather making.

"I hope," he continued, "that a coöperative basis for operating can be devised that will enable the producer to get a price that will encourage him to take more pains in skinning his animals and curing the hides than he feels is possible under present circumstances, or that he will be able to get shoes that will wear longer and harness that is more durable and less expensive. In other words, if we are going to reach our objective we should put up better goods at a better price, which will probably encourage demand."

Secretary Hoover, in his talk before the conference, said "the one theory of economy that will hold water is that of the elimination of waste." "If you can bring about the elimination of waste in the production of raw leather-making material," he added, "you will first benefit the farmer, then cut the cost of leather production, and in the end benefit the consumer."

In line with the department's plan to eliminate waste and improve the quality of raw material, an advisory committee will be appointed to work primarily on the economic aspects of the several technical problems and to enlist cordial support for the campaign. Other committees will be appointed by Secretary Jardine one to work on the problem of grubs, insects, diseases, and branding; another on the problem of skinning and curing; a third on classification and marketing; and a fourth on statistics.

The elimination of grubs, ticks, and other insect pests, and the prevention and cure of diseases will pay the farmer and cattlemen well in increased milk and beef production. The department has long fostered such movements as a means of increasing the profits to livestock men. The leather industry and allied interests will add the force of their publicity and educational campaign to further encourage these practices, first as a means of producing healthier and more profitable livestock, and finally to secure a better quality of hide.

The loss due to the cattle grub has been estimated at from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 annually, a loss which is felt by several industries. Dairymen have estimated a reduction of 10 to 25 per cent in milk flow is often due to irritation by the grubs. The growth of young stock is retarded and vitality is reduced through grub infestation. Cattle raisers and feeders suffer from a like reduction in the condition of cattle on feed and the loss of growth and vitality in young stock. Butchers and packers lose money on hides that have grub holes in them, hides with five or more holes in them being discounted, according to trade custom, one cent a pound. The tanning industry as a whole prefers grub-free hides. For certain uses a single hole in the hide makes it unserviceable. The grubs perforate the skin along the back of the animal, thus damaging the portion which is of the greatest value when the hide is tanned, and the extra handling of hides necessary in classifying them as to grubbiness is an economic loss.

Faulty skinning and curing are responsible for tremendous annual money losses, especially in those hides taken off and cured on the farm and ranch, or by town and country butchers. The department has repeatedly emphasized the fact that this condition can be remedied only by making it more profitable for these men to take more care in skinning and curing. Premiums for quality hides would be an incentive for more care. The practice of hammering down the price of a hide simply because of its "Country" origin must be eliminated, says the department, if improved methods of skinning and curing are to become effective. "Flat" buying of country hides must go before general improvement can be brought about. It will be the duty of the committee on this subject to work out practicable ways to improve the methods of skinning and curing in the country which can be demonstrated by the department and kept constantly before the public through the agricultural and trade press.

The approved plans also call for a committee on marketing and classification of hides. A system of marketing and classification that is fair to all interests will be worked out. It is in this work that the success of the coöperative effort will be determined because it will show whether or not the smaller producers of hides are getting anything for their greater care and labor in improving quality. A fourth committee will devise better means for obtaining more accurate statistics, especially in connection with the supply of country hides.

All of these forces working in harmony and to a definite end should, in the opinion of the department, result in improvement in the quality of raw hides and skins for leather making.

"I don't know whether to become a painter or a poet!"

"Become a painter!"

"Have you seen my pictures?"

"No, but I have read your poems!"—Dorfbartier (Berlin).

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

NATIONAL POLAND-CHINA JOURNAL, SHELBYVILLE, INDIANA



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cts. for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.00. National Record records your Poland-Chinas.

Life Membership \$10.00

No Dues. No Assessments. Saves half in recording fees.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

THE CHICAGO MILK SITUATION

By GLENN G. HAYES

As a public health safeguard and as a means for enhancing the profitability of dairy farming, a city ordinance can do more good in one month than is possible in a life time any other way. At least that has proved to be the case in the Chicago dairy district where all efforts for many years to procure safe milk for city consumption have failed. However, since April 1st the shipment of milk from tubercular cows into the city of Chicago has been forbidden by city ordinance. As a result, consumers in that city are now receiving milk that is of higher quality than ever before. Moreover, coming from healthy cows, it is safe. An appreciable increase in milk consumption is also reported.

"We had looked for a lot of trouble from farmers who would fail to comply with the ordinance requirements. In fact, our inspectors were instructed to find 20 or 25 violators at the earliest possible moment after April 1st to use as examples to show that the health department meant business. After a three weeks' search among some 30,000 dairymen and milk distributing plants, the first violator has yet to be found," declared Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, Chicago health commissioner.

LITTLE OPPOSITION TO ORDINANCE

In view of the intense bitter feeling that seemed to prevail among many producers in many sections before April 1st, the peaceful status of things at the present time is a distinct surprise to many who have followed the situation closely the past few months. One attempt has been made to cite Dr. Bundesen for contempt of court for violating a state injunction, without avail.

Not only is Chicago's milk of higher quality now than ever before, but the available supply is more than adequate for the city's needs. Numerous offers from dairy companies and individual dairymen in neighboring states with milk from fully accredited herds have had to be refused and many dealers in Chicago have been required to shut off some of their sources of supply owing to increased production.

The only outlet non-tested dairy farms have for their product in Chicago is in the sale of cream for manufacturing purposes. The system of identification employed by the city health department makes it readily possible for inspectors to distinguish good milk and cream from bad. No mixed shipments are permitted.

DAIRYMEN MUST FURNISH CERTIFICATE OF TEST

The thorough methods used by Dr. Bundesen's department leave little opportunity for violating the new milk ordinance. Every dairyman is required to furnish a certificate issued by the state veterinarian to show that all the cows in his herd are

tuberculosis free. A record is also made of the amount of each shipment of milk. With these records on file, with frequent inspections and a close check on every shipment, it is practically impossible for any farmer or dealer to violate the ordinance undetected.

Evidence of the success the health department is meeting in the enforcement of the pure milk ordinance is indicated in the following statement issued by a committee of Chicago physicians and business men which made a study of the situation:

"Reports have been given considerable publicity recently to the effect that a large quantity of 'bootleg' milk is being brought into the city in violation of Chicago's new pure milk ordinance.

"We the undersigned, having made a thorough investigation of the situation, find that such reports are entirely without foundation.

"So far as we have been able to ascertain there is no milk entering the city which does not come from cows, certified as free from disease, and which has not been properly inspected by officials of the health department.

"Dr. Bundesen, we believe, has the situation well under control and there is no need for misgivings by the people of Chicago that provisions of the ordinance are not being thoroughly and efficiently enforced.

"(Signed) Frank Billings, M.D.; Asa S. Bacon, President, American Hospital Assn.; D. F. Kelly, President, The Fair; Isaac A. Abt, M.D.; Specialist in Children's Diseases; Ludwig Hektoen, M.D., Head, McCormick Memorial Institute; Dr. Morris Fishbein, Editor, *American Medical Journal*."

The situation among dairy farmers in the Chicago milk zone is unfortunate. Many failed to take steps to clean up their herds when informed last year that they would lose their market in Chicago unless they did. Now that they are convinced that their market is lost, they are clamoring to have their herds tested. However, no state and federal funds for increasing the scope of this work are now available. The federal appropriation for indemnifying farmers on reactors has been exhausted for the present fiscal year. The state of Illinois then closed the doors of its treasury to farmers who had not yet tested their herds, although a considerable part of the original indemnity appropriation yet remains intact. The only indemnities being paid in Illinois are those on reactors resulting from retests.

ABSENT FRIEND

A curator of a certain zoological garden was on holiday. He received a note from his assistant: "The chimpanzee is sick. He appears to pine for a companion. We don't know what to do pending your return."—Answers.

Maple Grove Stock Farm OFFERS FOR SALE

A young bull of superior breeding in Maple Grove Uncia De Kol Glista. He is a son of Maple Grove Ybma Glista (you know him) and Maple Grove Pontiac Victoria who has a very good record made as a heifer.

We also have for sale a beautiful daughter of Clever Model Glista and Maple Grove Pontiac Clintonia Lady, an A. R. O. junior two-year-old. The bull calf was born September 6, 1925, and the heifer was born May 25, 1925. They are a wonderful pair, and \$150 takes them.

Maple Grove Stock Farm
Centerville, Crawford Co., Pa.
F. JONES, Manager



OUR KIND

This heifer was bred in our herd as was her dam and granddam.

Such heifers grow into producing cows that make good wherever they go.

L. N. MACK & SON and
FLOYD E. MACK
Montrose, Pennsylvania

Herd under State and Federal Supervision. We have 120 head to select from.

All the Cattle in Crawford County, Pa.

Have been tuberculin tested TWICE under the Accredited Area Plan. In the second test 99.2% passed CLEAN.

When buying Holsteins, purebred or grade, why not come to Crawford County. The producing capacity and individuality of our cattle equal their health record.

Any of the men listed below would be pleased to supply your needs or put you in touch with responsible breeders who can.

L. S. Brown, Saegertown
Ralph C. Jackson,
..... Conneaut Lake
Maple Grove Stock Farm, F.
Jones, Mgr., Centerville
O. I. Martin,
..... Cambridge Springs

RANKS HIGH IN HAY PRODUCTION

Pennsylvania ranked fourth among all states in the production of hay in 1925, and over one-third of her three-million-ton crop was produced in ten counties including Lancaster, Bedford, Berks, Chester, Crawford, York, Washington, Tioga, Susquehanna and Westmoreland. In the production per acre this state stands third, being exceeded only by California and Wisconsin. The acreage in hay has not changed materially in Pennsylvania during the past forty-five years. In 1880 the acreage was 2,700,000; in 1900, 2,900,000 and in 1925, 3,000,000 acres. While there has been no material change in acreage there has, however been a remarkable change in the kind of hay grown. The production of timothy alone has decreased and clover and timothy or clover alone has taken its place. During the last ten years alfalfa has increased greatly and now is grown on approximately 100,000 acres in the state.

THE NEW YORK CITY MILK SITUATION

For some years and particularly during the past five years we have been continuously informed and reinforced that New York City has had the best and purest milk supply in the world. In consequence the death rate of the city has decreased, the infant mortality rate is lower than formerly, and as a result of it all, the consumption of milk has increased. The City Board of Health has told us the good results that have come from city regulation and rigid inspection; the milk dealers say it was due to their initiative and practice in the handling and delivery of milk, and Dairymen's League officials proclaim that the health of the cities, the lives of the babies and the increased consumption of milk is one of their achievements.

Recently the propaganda has taken a new turn. Now we are officially told that bootleg milk and cream have been sold in the city for two years; that a certain dealer has collected large sums of money from many dealers for the alleged privilege of selling bootleg milk; that several inspectors and one important employee of the Board of Health are accused of participating in the "graft" and that 75 to 80 per cent of the city milk has been adulterated.

If we accept the present information and there can be no doubt that at least some of it is true, we must logically dispute some of the claims made by the officials, distributors and leaders during recent years. They credit themselves for the health of the city, the lives of children and the consumption of milk because they say they kept it clean and unadulterated, but now they admit it was not inspected; much of it came without approval, and 80 per cent was adulterated during the very time that the children used the most of it, and grew fat on it. Our candid opinion is that more children have died from the want of milk than from the use of uninspected or adulterated milk, and these two arguments seem to confirm that conviction.

Let us not forget that this bootleg milk from the West originated in an appeal to the Board of Health by the Dairymen's League, Borden's, Nestle's and several other dealers in August, 1924. Everyone of them knew that the inspection was

not and could not be efficient or that it was more than a pretense. It was an act of treachery to the dairymen of the local territory. The spirit of the thing was taken up by the inspectors and irresponsible dealers, and the perfidy once started spread and multiplied.

There is a suspicion that the present hysteria has a purpose. It is suggested that the number of inspectors should be increased. One of the needs given for more inspectors is to inspect milk from a greater distance than before, and the other is to keep milk producers guessing as to when the inspectors will swoop down on them at the farm.

Another possible purpose of the present flood of inspired newspaper propaganda is found in the suggestion that all milk for city consumption be sold only in bottles. If carried out this policy would cost \$30,000,000 more than now for distribution, and seriously check or decrease the consumption of milk. Those of us who were brought up on the now much despised milk of 50 to 70 years ago, can hardly escape the feeling that more milk would be a greater blessing to children than new laws and more regulation.—*Rural New Yorker*.

HISTORY AND PRODUCTION OF SWISS CHEESE

By GEORGE H. EHMANN

Many centuries ago, when the Asiatic did all of his traveling without the aid of high powered motors or locomotives, a lone traveler set out upon a long exhausting journey. He would need food and drink before reaching his destination, and milk being plentiful, he filled a sheep's stomach and started out. He did not stop for his noon day meal as time was precious, but late in the day, tired and hungry, he made camp. For his supper he took the crude bag, and tried to empty some of the milk into his wooden dipper. To his surprise only a few drops of watery substance appeared. He felt of the bag, it was full, so he tried again, but the same watery substance filled his cup. He then decided to open the bag, and Lo—it was filled with a mass of white curdled substance. He tasted it and found it to be good, sweet, and he ate greedily. Here we had the discovery of curd, caused by an action of the rennin in the stomach of the sheep or calf on fresh milk.

The discovery spread rapidly, and years later we found our pioneers making curd on their farms. Later as the process gained popularity we found people curing the curd or ageing it in various ways, hence the beginning of the making of cheese.

From that early discovery up to the present time we have two hundred and forty-five known varieties of cheese, Swiss being one of the more popular varieties.

Swiss cheese originated in Switzerland. It is one of the hardest cheese to make. It has large holes and is better known as the open-eyed Swiss.

For its manufacture it requires a perfectly sweet milk, sour milk cannot be used at all, and a poor flavored milk is objectionable. The milk is set much the same as American cheese only American cheese makers use a rennet extract while the Swiss cheese makers use the real calf stomach to curdle the milk.

The curd is cut with a Swiss harp, an instrument made of ten pieces of piano steel wire, slightly resembling a harp, and as soon as it is cut, heat is applied to the kettle and the stirring begins. The curd is slowly cooked and is continually stirred for about two hours when the heat is turned off, but stirring continues for twenty minutes to half an hour longer until the curd is somewhat firm.

It is taken from the kettles, much the same as we would net fish, a linen cloth being used, which later serves as a bandage. The bulk of cheese is then placed in a hoop which is adjustable to any size, and is pressed. We then have a Swiss cheese, better known as the "Swiss wheel."

After the cheese has been properly pressed it is placed in salt brine for three days, after which it is placed on a shelf. While curing it is washed daily with a mixture of paraffine and salt water for three months or longer if necessary.

Cheese is an essential food, one pound of cheese being equal to twenty-five eggs in food value. Twenty pounds of cheese is equal to the whole carcass of a sixty pound sheep.

First Farmer—How do you find your new hired man, Ezzy?
Second Farmer—I look in the shade of the tree nearest his work.



PRODUCERS AND CHOICE INDIVIDUALS

Remember that this is an Accredited Herd; that the cattle of this entire county, when recently tuberculin tested, passed 99.2% Clean, and that this herd has always been headed by high class bulls.

Can spare a few good ones raised here.

L. S. BROWN

Saegerstown, R. D. 1, Crawford Co., Pa

FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS

- July 12-17—Fargo, N. D., North Dakota State Fair.
July 19-24—Grand Forks, N. D., North Dakota State Fair.
Aug. 14-21—Sedalia, Mo., Missouri State Fair.
Aug. 21-28—Springfield, Ill., Illinois State Fair.
Aug. 23-26—Bangor, Me., Bangor Fair.
Aug. 23-27—White River Junction, Vt., Twin State Fair.
Aug. 23-28—Chehalis, Wash., Southwest Washington Fair.
Aug. 25 to Sept. 3—Des Moines, Ia., Iowa State Fair.
Aug. 27 to Sept. 4—Aurora, Ill., Central States Fair and Exposition.
Aug. 30 to Sept. 4—Milwaukee, Wis., Wisconsin State Fair.
Aug. 30 to Sept. 4—Syracuse, N. Y., New York State Fair.
Aug. 30 to Sept. 4—Columbus, Ohio, Ohio State Fair.
Sept. 2-10—Detroit, Mich., Michigan State Fair.
Sept. 4-11—Sacramento, Calif., California State Fair.
Sept. 4-11—Hamline, Minn., Minnesota State Fair.
Sept. 5-10—Lincoln, Nebr., Nebraska State Fair.
Sept. 6-9—Lewiston, Me., Maine State Fair.
Sept. 6-11—Hartford, Conn., Connecticut State Fair.
Sept. 6-11—Timonium, Md., Maryland State Fair.
Sept. 6-11—Grand Rapids, Mich., West Michigan State Fair.
Sept. 6-11—Rutland, Vt., Rutland Fair.
Sept. 6-11—Norfolk, Va., Norfolk Agriculture and Industrial Fair.
Sept. 6-11—Spokane, Wash., Spokane Inter-State Fair.
Sept. 6-11—Wheeling, W. Va., West Virginia State Fair.
Sept. 6-12—Indianapolis, Ind., Indiana State Fair.
Sept. 13-17—Huron, S. D., South Dakota State Fair.
Sept. 13-18—Louisville, Ky., Kentucky State Fair.
Sept. 13-18—Topeka, Kans., Kansas Free Fair.
Sept. 15—Douglas, Wyo., Wyoming State Fair.
Sept. 18-24—Hutchinson, Kans., Kansas State Fair.
Sept. 18-25—Nashville, Tenn., Tennessee State Fair.
Sept. 20-26—Springfield, Mass., Eastern States Exposition.
Sept. 25 to Oct. 2—Memphis, Tenn., Memphis Tri-State Fair.
Sept. 25 to Oct. 2—Oklahoma City, Okla., Oklahoma State Fair & Exposition.
Sept. 27 to Oct. 2—Salem, Ore., Oregon State Fair.
Sept. 27 to Oct. 2—Trenton, N. J., Trenton Inter-State Fair.
Sept. 28-29—Brattleboro, Vt., Valley Fair.
Sept. 28 to Oct. 1—Worcester, Mass., New England Fair.
Oct. 1-7—Salt Lake City, Utah, Utah State Fair.
Oct. 2-9—Muskogee, Okla., Oklahoma Free State Fair.
Oct. 5-9—Brockton, Mass., Brockton Fair.
Oct. 7-16—Atlanta, Ga., Southeastern Fair.
Oct. 9-16—Detroit, Mich., National Dairy Exposition.
Oct. 9-24—Dallas, Texas, Texas State Fair.
Oct. 18-23—Columbia, S. C., South Carolina State Fair.
Oct. 28 to Nov. 7—Shreveport, La., Louisiana State Fair.
Oct. 30 to Nov. 6—Portland, Ore., Pacific International Live Stock Show.
Nov. 8-13—Phoenix, Ariz., Arizona State Fair.
Nov. 11-16—Little Rock, Ark., Arkansas State Fair.
Nov. 13-20—Kansas City, Kans., American Royal Live Stock Show.
Nov. 18-27—Jacksonville, Fla., Florida State Fair.
Jan. 4-8—Ogden, Utah, Ogden Live Stock Show.
Mar. 6-13—Ft. Worth Texas, Southwestern Exposition & Fat Stock Show.

MILKING MORE THAN TWICE DAILY

Under ordinary conditions the usual practice of milking twice daily is sufficient. The intervals between should be as nearly equal as possible. Occasionally there are conditions which justify milking three times daily even when the production of milk for market is the objective. Heavy-producing cows will increase their yield by an additional milking while small or medium milkers show no appreciable increase. Few cows will produce over 50 or 60 pounds, at the most, with twice-a-day milking. For the Channel Island breeds 35 to 45 pounds mark the same limits. With cows of this grade a third milking makes it possible not only to make use of the full capacity of the animal but also apparently to hold up the production to a high level for a longer period.

Ridford changed fifty cows averaging 45 pounds of milk daily from two to three-time milkings daily. The average in-

crease was four pounds of milk daily. It was noticed that the fresh cows responded best. He later compared the milk produced by a group of 25 cows on three milkings daily with the best production in previous lactations with two milkings daily. The increase due to the third milking varied from 9.1 to 13.2 pounds daily. He concludes that the third milking adds about 10 per cent to the production of cows ranging between 40 and 50 pounds daily, while for those near 60 pounds the increase is about 20 per cent.

Seventy or 80 pounds of milk daily for a Holstein or 50 for a Jersey is near the upper limit for three milkings daily. If the animal has a capacity above this, four milkings are necessary to obtain the maximum yield.

When a number of heavy milking cows are in a herd and other duties are not too pressing a third milking may pay liberally for the time required. When purebred cows are on official test and the object is to obtain the maximum amount of milk regardless of economy of labor three-times-a-day milking should be practiced for the greater part of the lactation period, and where the production is very high four milkings is the usual practice. The intervals between the milkings should be as near equal as possible, but if this is not practicable, milkings should be done regularly at the same hours. When the practice of three milkings is followed the highest fat test is usually found at the milking coming nearest midday and the lowest in the early morning milking. The early morning milking as a rule gives the largest quantity of milk and the late evening milking the lowest.

With four-times-a-day milking the highest fat content is usually found in the milking preceding noon and the lowest in the early morning. The highest milk yield is secured from the early morning and the lowest from the late evening milking. ECKLES.

This is a true story and it happened last week in the store of West Culbertson (Optician) in the Arcade. A sweet young thing in distress came in and said, "I've broken my glasses. Do I have to be examined all over again?"
"No," sighed West. "Just your eyes."—*Cincinnati Rotarian*.

Young Bull for Sale

Twelve weeks old. More white than black.

His dam has a record of 866 lb. butter in a year as a junior two-year-old with over 20,000 lb. of milk. She is a daughter of "37th."

The sire of this young bull is a 30-lb. son of Echo Sylvia King Model 266177.

OLDENBURG FARM

CHARLES WEIDLER, Owner

SOUTH BEND

INDIANA

BRADFORD COUNTY HOLSTEINS

Bradford county with almost 60,000 dairy cattle predominates largely in Holsteins. Approximately 200 dairymen have registered Holsteins. Bradford county for more than twelve years has been the leading county in Pennsylvania in its cow-testing association activities. The results are visible in the type and production of its dairy cattle. Another feature of equal importance has been the activity in the use of high quality sires.

For their spring sale to be held at Troy, May 15th, twenty-three breeders are offering sixty-two head of registered Holsteins, all from herds under the accredited herd plan for the control of tuberculosis, and all but five head are qualified to enter accredited herds. With the cow-testing association and herdsire improvement work as a foundation, this year's sale offers a consignment of cattle that will satisfy the most critical and supplies an excellent demonstration of cattle breeding skill.—*Stockman and Farmer.*

THE COMING GENERATION OF ARISTOCRATS

A survey made in the high schools of California shows that 74 per cent of the boys have a professional career in mind. A survey of conditions in the United States shows that only about 4 per cent of the high school boys will be needed to provide necessary professional services the next two or three decades.

Naturally, many of the boys who have a desire to enter some profession will change their minds, or be forced into some other occupation, but if this should happen to three-fourths of them, still there would be too many. In the meantime there is a shortage of skilled labor and scientific farmers. The trades are not keeping their ranks filled with the best material. Apprentices are few, and few men come into the class of skilled craftsmen as well prepared as they should. Most of them have picked up what they know about brick masonry, carpentry, plastering, etc., by acting as helpers, and, in time, some of them become fairly good workmen. Contractors, however, report that men who are really skilled in their trade are none too numerous.

This scarcity of men who rightfully can be termed skilled craftsmen has brought about a sharp advance in the scale of wages, and today any man who comes in that class is more sure of a substantial living than many who spent long years in preparing for some profession of some "white-collar" job. If the present ratio continues the skilled craftsman will become the aristocrats of the Nation.

Any doctor will tell you that his profession is crowded. The lawyers will tell you the same thing, and so will engineers, although the engineering field is much more expansive and opportunities more numerous, comparatively speaking, than those

offered by some other professions. The skilled craftsman is always in demand, and the work he performs is honorable and useful.

There is a much greater opportunity offered young men in the trades than in most professions. Agriculture also is offering advantages not found in many professions. The time has arrived when a young man with a working and professional knowledge of any one of the various branches of agriculture will have the way open for an interesting, useful, and profitable life.

"ABOLISH ALL COUNTY OFFICES"

Among the suggestions in the Farm and Ranch program of reform in Texas is the following:

For the abolishment of all county offices and the administration of their affairs and business through salaried agents to be employed by the commissioners' courts and to serve during good behavior.

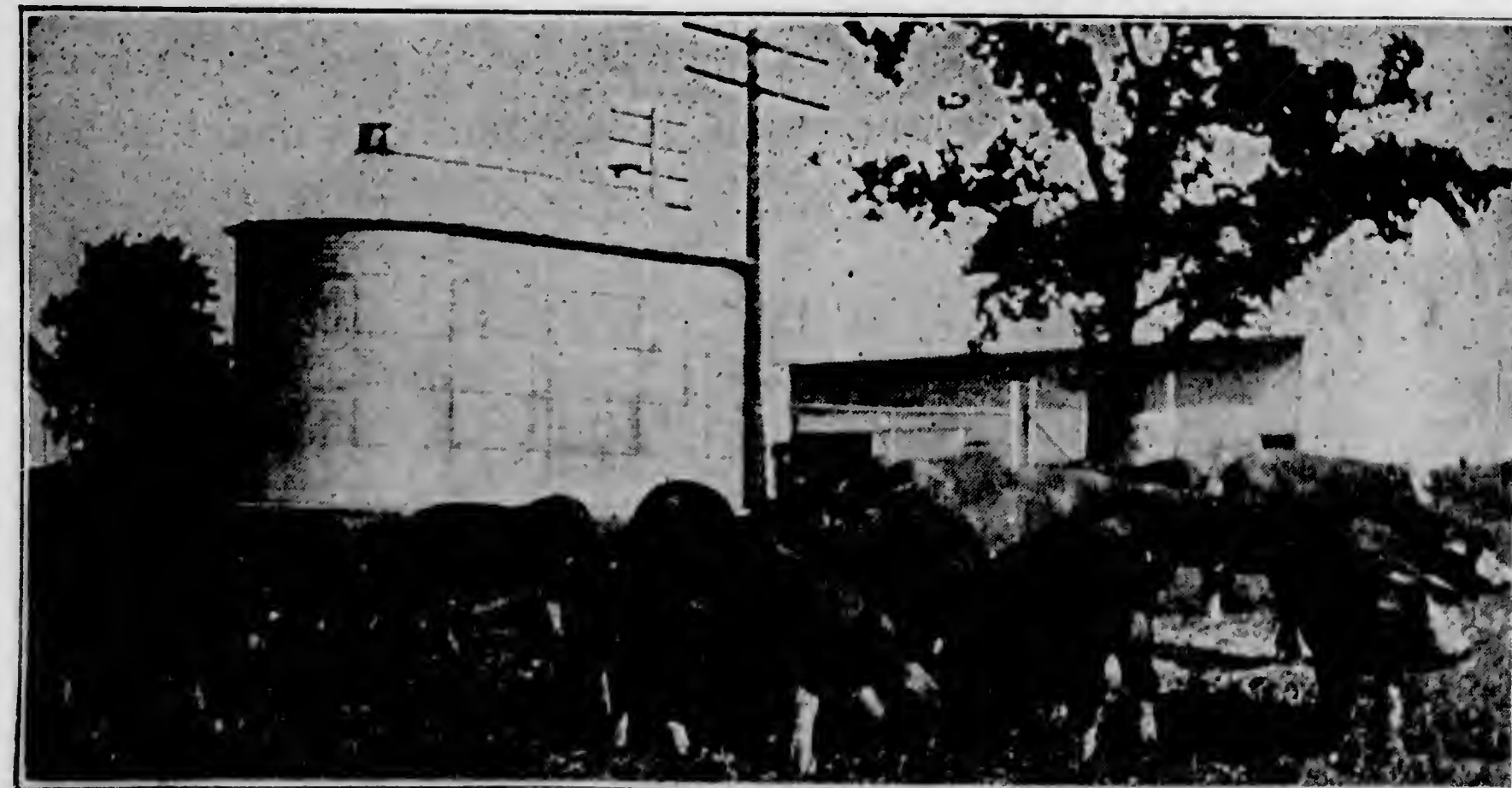
"Rather a radical proposition," said one man recently. Not at all. Just a good business proposition. We elect a commissioners' court to run the business of the county. Why not give them the authority to run it right? Is there any reason why the county of Dallas should pay \$15,000 in commissions and fees to a tax collector over and above the expenses of his office when a first-class man with the required qualifications and ability could be hired for \$5,000, which is \$1,000 more than we pay the governor? Why should the people of Dallas county pay in fees and commissions from \$20,000 to \$25,000 per year for a sheriff and many more thousands to deputies, when a first-class man could be hired for \$5,000 to \$6,000 per year and good deputies for \$2,500 per year and less? The City of Dallas only pays \$6,000 per year to its police commissioner and \$3,600 to its chief of police.

The same argument can be applied to other county offices. Men run for office and are elected who are not qualified to fill the position. We put the business of the county in the hands of men without regard to their ability, and we pay from three to five times as much as the jobs are worth. Wouldn't it be a good thing if politics could be cut out of our county affairs in every county in Texas? Why not get down to a business basis and save many millions of dollars now spent in paying big money for small services. If we have money to throw away, why not hand some of it to the rural schools?

Mother had come in from the farm to visit her daughter in the city. After the greeting, she noticed her daughter's bobbed hair. Her eyes opened wide in astonishment.

"Well, for pity's sake, Lizzy!" she exclaimed, "you never even writ me you had the typhoid."

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : Bluffton, Ohio

Full Information Free—Write Today for Sample Copy.

This Journal keeps you posted on the care and feeding of the hog. Much valuable information, worth many times your investment.

COMBINE THE COW and SOW as the real MORTGAGE lifter.

Advertising rates on economy basis. Don't miss a single copy of this interesting Journal.

Subscription 1 year, 50c; 3 years, \$1.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

May 8, 1926—Salunga, Pa., Pleasant View Accredited Herd Dispersal, E. M. Hastings, Sale Director, Pulaski, N. Y.
May 8, 1926—Hopewell Junction, N. Y., Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Reduction Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr., Mexico, N. Y.
May 10-11-12, 1926—Earlville, N. Y., Consignment Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr., Mexico, N. Y.
May 14, 1926—Springfield, Mass., Consignment Sale, Eastern States Exposition Grounds, R. Austin Backus, Sale Mgr., Mexico, N. Y.
May 15, 1926—Troy, Pa., Sale Pavilion, Troy-Canton Holstein Breeding & Sales Association Sale, R. H. Fleming Sales Mgr., Towanda, Pa.
May 26, 1926—Maryland Breeders Consignment Sale, Frederick, Md.
June 3, 1926—Des Moines, Iowa, The Seventh National Cooperative Sale.
June 4, 1926—Dispersal of W. O. Washburn's Juneway Herd, White Bear, Minn., Management Melvin-Petersen Co.
August 2, 1926—Minneapolis, Minn., Minnesota State Fair Grounds, First Annual Show Type Sale, Melvin-Petersen Co., Mgr., Minneapolis, Minn.
September 15, 1926—Detour, Md., C. Anderson & Son, S. R. Miller, Mgr., Chambersburg, Pa.
October 27-28, 1926—Orange, Va., Virginia Holstein-Friesian Club Sale.
November 2-3, 1926—Fond du Lac, Wis., Fond du Lac County Holstein Breeders' Sale, S. H. Bird, Mgr., South Byron, Wis.
November 10-11, 1926—Cornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Club Sale, C. H. Van Skiver, Secretary, Jasper, N. Y.

LAST CALL FOR

Maryland Breeders' Holstein Sale, May 26.

BURTT DAIRY FARMS DISPERSAL

At the dispersal of the Burtt Dairy Farms herd, April 15th, at Ithaca, New York, 58 head sold for \$8,490.00, an average of \$146.38.

Eleven females under one year, including seven under two months, averaged \$49.50. Eighteen from one to three years averaged \$126.00. Twenty mature cows averaged \$244.50. Seven males under one year averaged \$35.00, of these six were under six months of age. Two males over one year averaged \$270.00.

Two animals, a male and a female, each brought \$400.00.

Dutchland Creamelle Clothilde Lad, 434090, born January 30, 1924. This bull is light in color, well marked and well bred.

He is a son of the famous Dutchland Creamelle Korndyke Lad, and his dam is a noted producing and transmitting daughter of Dutchland Sir Pietertje Hengerveld, one of the good sons of the famous Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol, who has more daughters above 100 lb. milk in a day, than any other sire.

The second dam is also a record daughter of the greatest milk sire in the world, Colantha Johanna Lad.

Ulma Johanna Hengerveld De Kol, 785740, born December 19, 1922. She made 18.74 lb. butter and 309.50 lb. milk at 2 years and 2 months of age.

She is a fine individual, more dark than light in color.

She is a granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad.

Mr. J. J. Burtt writes that the success of the sale was due to the splendid team work of Glenn R. Mead and Jack Houck, auctioneers, and S. T. Wood, Pedigree expert.

NEBRASKA BREEDERS SALE

The Nebraska Breeders Holstein consignment sale held Wednesday, April 28, 1926, was one of credit to the consignors. The cattle were purchased by forty-two different buyers from Nebraska and Iowa.

The top price was \$325.00 for the bull, Sir Lass Della Ormsby, 437912, born April 26, 1924. His five nearest dams average 26.73 lb. butter and 524.90 lb. milk in seven days.

This bull is a good individual and made a very good showing in his class at the 1925 Nebraska State Fair.

He was consigned by Fred E. Sass, Chalco, and purchased by Herman Borman, Millard.

Two cows reached \$255.00. Twelve Bulls averaged \$137.50; 34 cows averaged \$125.00; nine yearling heifers averaged \$110.11 and the heifer calves averaged \$57.50. The entire offering of seventy-eight head averaged \$131.60.

Following is a list of animals which sold for \$125.00 or over, with name of purchaser and price:

Sir Lass Della Ormsby, Herman Borman, Millard	\$325.00
Dutch Beets Cornucopia, August Bohling, Auburn	135.00
Polkadot Aggie Wayne, Robert Simmons, York	135.00
May Ormsby Pontiac Azutha, C. A. Ehlers, Minden, Ia.	135.00
Nellie Posch, Fred Dickersbach, Malvern, Ia.	140.00
Uno De Kol Netherland, Theo. Torneten, Council Bluffs	140.00
Carril Monona Lenox, Harry Oatmeyer, Dakota City	127.00
Maud Kalmuck King, Fred Youngren, Guthrie Center, Ia.	165.00
Secis Valdesa Netherland, H. J. Kent, Lake View, Ia.	175.00
Lebraskhill Astrea Ormsby, C. N. Beegeroff, Omaha	250.00
Valentine Johanna Colantha 2d, A. W. Bohling, Auburn	172.00
Princess Quality Ormsby, Wm. R. Patrick, Omaha	125.00

(Concluded on page 276.)



Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herd-sire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

A. R. BUSH

Montrose

Penna.

Mr. Holstein Breeder

Don't you think you should have an experienced man to fit your cattle and assist you in making your dispersal sale a success?

I have had years of experience with Holsteins and have spent considerable time working with show cattle, under America's greatest Holstein show man, Mr. Frank White.

My rates are reasonable, and I am in a position to take charge of fitting your herd at any time.

F. R. Howard

Springville

Penna.



PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD

Reported sold for \$110,000. California's grand champion show bull and sire of show stock. Behind him is the highest yearly backing known, his seven nearest dams average in yearly work 1,181.81 lb. butter.

He is the sire of our herd bull BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO who is siring splendid animals.

Our herd is ACCREDITED and we can supply your need of good cattle.

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield,

Bradford Co., Pa.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,

Chambersburg, Penna.

The Old Home Farm



HOME OF CLEAN COWS

Just the place where you can get Purebred Heifer Calves of Quality and Breeding.

Eugene B. Bennett

Allamuchy New Jersey

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer

700 Second National Building
Akron, Ohio.

Come to Chenango County for Good Holsteins!

Chenango is one of the four leading counties of New York State for number of Registered Holstein-Friesians. Every owner is a practical Breeder and Dairyman, and each herd here listed is under State and Federal Supervision and is periodically Tuberculin Tested. These herds are within a short distance of Sherburne and Norwich. Good Roads and splendid railroad facilities.

Dan E. Anderson Norwich
Menzo A. Brooker
South New Berlin
Mrs. Maud Dwight
South Otselic

BABY CHICKS--From 200-Egg Hens

Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Minorcas, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, Indian Runner Ducks, Pekin Ducks, \$15 per 100 up. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. Hatching eggs, \$8 per 100 up. Circular free. Glen Rock Nursery & Stock Farm Ridgewood, N. J.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

(Concluded from page 275.)

Daisy Hengerveld Sylvia Waldorf, Fergus McGuire, Wisner	190.00
Dolly Hengerveld Sylvia Waldorf, August Bohling, Auburn	147.00
Ursula Hengerveld Oakdale, August Bohling, Auburn	160.00
Julia Rag Boon De Kol, A. W. Bohling, Auburn	160.00
Lakeside De Kol Alcatraz, Roy Barnett, Council Bluffs	170.00
Bateschelt & Vincent, Guthrie Center, Ia.	225.00
Jessie Maud Alton Spofford 2d, H. B. Grobeck, Omaha	132.00
U. College Bess De Kol Alcatraz, J. M. O'Connor, Hastings, Ia.	135.00
C. K. S. A. Boon Alcatraz, Jas. Davis, Council Bluffs	165.00
U. College Pietertje Ormsby Polly, Robert Simmons, York	160.00
Knapp Snowball Clorinda, Henry Stubbe, Central City	150.00
Logan View Pontiac, Frank King, Mondamin, Ia.	137.00
Ida Boon Pietertje, Theo. Torneten, Council Bluffs	150.00
Auggie Johanna Mapleleaf, S. J. Quantock, College View	147.00
Omaha Lotta Alcatraz, Theo. Torneten, Council Bluffs	195.00
Queen Segis River Kalmuck, Theo. Torneten, Council Bluffs	142.00
Segis Beauty Johanna Lyons, A. W. Bohling, Auburn	185.00
Ormsby Hengerveld Lotta, Bateschelt & Vincent	200.00
Segis Princess Jewel, Russell A. Smith, Carson, Ia.	127.00
Bess Burke Ormsby Kitty, Lewis Sutter, Papillion	140.00
Bess Burke Ormsby Princess Jewel, Paul Schlichtemeier	132.00
Marathon Ormsby Segis Beauty, G. E. Stanley, Herman	157.00
Marathon Ormsby Gerben De Kol, Robert Simmons, York	147.00
Marathon Ormsby Jane, Russell Smith, Carson, Ia.	125.00
N. P. Gerben Hengerveld Bopeep, Pather Flanigan's Home	225.00
N. P. Hengerveld Pontiac Rose, Woodlawn Dairy, Lincoln	225.00
U. Nebraska La Vertex Derby Combine, A. W. Bohling	180.00
Loup View Lady Ida, L. McGuire, Wisner	175.00
Loup View Korndyke Walker Clyde, Harry Ostmeier, Dakota City	240.00
C. K. S. A. Abbecker Alcatraz, Bateschelt & Vincent	200.00
Varsity Waldorf Echo Sylvia, C. N. Beecroft, Omaha	255.00

CARE AND FEED OF DAIRY CALVES

BY MELVIN P. JOHNSON

Prize Winning Essay, North Dakota Dairy Association

The care and feeding of dairy calves are the most important problems with which the dairyman has to deal. In this stage of the animal's life, the dairyman is building the foundation upon which his future herd depends. A dairy calf starts with certain potential possibilities, and as these are developed, so will the future of the calf be determined. It is impossible to develop a record-breaking cow out of a poor calf, but it is very easy, through the wrong care and feeding, to spoil an animal with the best possibilities.

In feeding and caring for a dairy calf, there are certain things at which we must aim. These are the qualities that a good dairy cow has, such as developing a good constitution, capacity, etc. These ends can only be obtained by keeping the calf in the best of health, giving proper care and the right kinds of feed in the proper amount.

EQUIPMENT

The equipment used must be sanitary as it is possible to keep it. Unsanitary equipment causes almost as large a number of the deaths of calves as any other cause. The chief cause of scours is unclean pails, feed cups, pens or other articles used in the care of the calf. Scours stunt the growth of calves. As soon as scours are noticed, the pails used should be thoroughly cleaned.

A critical period is from the time a calf is born until it is a week old, as during this time the calf is getting acquainted with his surroundings. When a calf is born, there should be someone around for the sake of both the cow and the calf. The place in which a calf is born should be warm so that the calf does not get chilled. If the place is not as warm as it should be, one should help the mother dry the calf. If the calf does not get started sucking within three or four hours, it may be necessary to help it. This does not happen very often.

During the first three or four days, the calf should be left with its mother. As long as this is done, the feeding problem is solved as there is no danger of the calf taking too much milk. It is very important that the calf gets the colostrum. Should the mother die, milk should be used from another fresh cow.

MAKE THE CALF THRIVE

On the third or fourth day, the calf should be taken from its mother and placed in an individual calf pen. This calf pen must be clean and preferably whitewashed. The calf should be provided with plenty of bedding and have a warm place that is well lighted. The main thing is to make the calf thrive. When the calf is taken from its mother, it should not be fed for about 12 hours. The calf will be hungry and will usually drink without any trouble. It is important that the calf learns to drink in as short a time as possible, because if it does not it sometimes becomes very mean when it is fed. The calf should always be fed in a clean pail as this will largely prevent scours. The calf should also get some water. If this water is too cold the results may be very bad, so care should be taken to have the water warm. During this period, the whole milk the calf is being given should be increased, starting with about 6 lbs. per day, and feeding about 12 at the end of the third week. The amount depends largely upon the size of the calf. Care must be taken not to give too much milk, as this will result in the calf getting "off feed." If the calf does get "off feed" the amount should immediately be decreased or a meal can even be skipped.

When the calf is about 4 days old, it is time to dehorn it. If it is done at this time, it does not cause much pain and the calf is easily handled. The horns can be killed by rubbing on a little caustic potash. It is important during this stage of the calf's life that it be kept clean and should be provided with plenty of bedding.

IMPORTANT CHANGES

From the third to the fifth week comes an important change in the calf's life.

About the beginning of the fourth week is a good time to start the change to skim milk. This should come gradually and the milk used should have the animal heat still in it. In order to have this, it must be used as soon as it has been run through the separator. As the change is made away from whole milk, the calf must also be given grain feed. Four parts oats, two parts corn or barley and a little oilmeal makes a good feed mixture. This feed should be fed in very small quantities at first and gradually increased as the amount of whole milk is decreased and the calf gets older. As soon as the calf starts eating its bedding, it should be given hay. There is no better hay than alfalfa and preferably the second or last cutting. The calf should also have plenty of water and salt.

From the time the calf is 5 weeks old and on, he can be fed milk in large amounts—15 to 20 lbs.—as long as it can be provided at a small enough cost. It will do the calf much good to be fed milk as long as it is growing, because there is nothing like milk for a growing animal. The growing calf, after it is 6 weeks old, must have plenty of exercise, fresh air, water and salt. The calf should be fed as much feed as it will eat. If it does not eat all its feed, the feed cup should be cleaned before more feed is placed in it. Cleanliness is always necessary to make a calf thrive and to do its best. The calf should not be fed so as to make it fat but should be fed for growth.

Until a calf is over 5 months, it is not desirable to have it on pasture unless it be in the fall after the grass has dried up. In the first place, calves do not do well on green grass, and in the second place, flies and the heat retard their growth. It is, however, a good practice to have a calf yard and let the calves pasture on this in the evening.

ON PASTURE

From the time the calf is 8 months old and on, it is usually kept on pasture, although there are more advisable ways of doing it. However, on the average farm, too much time cannot be spent on this stage of the animal's life.

Bulls should not be allowed to pasture with the herd but should be kept in a bull pen. When the bull calf is about a year old, a ring should be placed in its nose.

When the calf is young it should be trained to lead. The person handling the calf should always be kind to it but he must be stern. In preparing a calf for the show, it should be kept as clean as possible and flies kept away from it for a month or so before showing. It should be provided with a blanket and given oilmeal to make its coat smooth and glossy. If the calf cannot be kept where the flies will not bother it, the windows in the barn may be covered in some way.

If dairy calves are fed and cared for in the proper manner they will become strong, healthy cows, capable of producing more milk than cows that have not had this kind of care. If it is built upon a good foundation, dairying has always proven to be a safe business.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has compiled the following figures regarding coöperative marketing organizations:

Figures which roughly indicate rates at which farmers' coöperative associations have gone out of business, have been compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture. A total of 11,920 reports were available for the study, of which 1,117 were from associations which had gone out of business prior to December 31, 1925.

Percentages have been worked out for those groups for which enough reports are available to be considered fair samples. The department believes that while these percentages hold good for the past, probably they will not be true for the future, inasmuch as fewer associations are being launched where there is no need for them, and the associations already in existence are assured a longer life as management is becoming more efficient. Already the death rate is low in sections where farmers have had considerable experience with coöperative enterprises, and it is believed that ten years from now it will be even lower.

Reports from 1,376 associations formed for the purpose of collective buying for farmers, including farmers' coöperative stores, indicate that 14 per cent had gone out of business prior to 1926. The rate for fruit and vegetable marketing associations is 13 per cent; miscellaneous products 12 per cent; dairy products 10 per cent; grain 8 per cent, and livestock 4 per cent.

The low percentage for livestock is attributed to the fact that inasmuch as shipping livestock requires little in the way of an organization and capital, many of the efforts along this line have not been reported to the department. Moreover, the coöperative shipping of livestock is such a simple matter that the technique of this form of marketing is easily mastered.

Rates have been determined for the nine geographic divisions and for a few of the States where there are many coöperatives. The rate for the United States as a whole is nine associations out of business for each 100, or 9 per cent, for which reports have been obtained. The rate for the North Central States is 7 per cent; Middle Atlantic and Pacific States 11 per cent; South Atlantic States 14 per cent; East and West South Central States 15 and 16 per cent respectively; New England States 18 per cent, and the Mountain States 23 per cent.

The lowest rate of failure is in the States where the largest number of associations are found, and where the agricultural colleges have given considerable attention to improving the technique of coöperative marketing. The rates for a few of the States in which coöperative activity has flourished are: Minnesota, 8 per cent; Iowa, 6 per cent; Wisconsin, 7 per cent; Michigan, 9 per cent; Nebraska, 8 per cent, and Illinois, 6 per cent.

The Auctioneer

Mead's
the Man!



If in doubt who to employ for your coming sale ask those for whom I have sold.

Possibly the service I have sold to others will interest you.

Sound common sense; practical and modern methods will get the high dollar for your cattle.

Unique Service is Our Motto.

Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora, N. Y.

If You Want Fresh Cows, Springers, Heifers or Young Bulls

BRED IN THE PURPLE, you can secure them in Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania, from the following breeders and dairymen whose establishments are within easy driving distance of Tunkhannock, Thompson, or Montrose. *You are invited to inspect these herds and make your own selection.*

A. L. Bowell & Son...Thompson
A. R. Bush.....Montrose
L. N. Mack & Son....Montrose
Floyd E. Mack.....Montrose
Cecil L. A. Resseguie...Kingsley
A. E. Robinson.....Montrose
Robert Springer....Factoryville



SPRING FARM PONTIAC MAID 2D

Butter 7 days 35.65; Milk 800.0
Butter 30 days 140.89; Milk 3,339.2
Butter 207 days 918.16; Milk 20,532.6
is the dam and CREATOR is the sire of my splendidly bred junior herd bull KING ORMSBY PONTIAC CREATOR.

His dam and sire's dam have 7 day records that average 796 lb. milk, 36.94 lb. butter. Let me send you pedigrees of some nice young bulls from big producing dams.

DAVID FALCONER
Scottsville, Mich.

This herd has always been T. B. free.

UNIQUE SELLING DODGE

A Kansas general store owner recently mailed a right-hand cotton glove to three hundred farmers. The farmers were asked to call at the store to receive the left-hand glove. They came—and went home with other things they had bought and paid for.—*The Outlook.*

TESTING THE DAIRYMAN

Several weeks ago the *Review* commented on the value of cow testing association work in the way of prompting dairymen into using better methods in handling their cows for production. We mentioned that finding out which cows in the herd are good producers and which are the poor ones is only one of the valuable features of testing. The influence that it has on the dairyman in adopting better methods of feeding and handling the herd is of equal importance.

Before we got this subject completely out of our mind, along comes a statement by Prof. B. H. Cocheron, of the Agricultural Extension Department of the University of California, which is presented elsewhere in this issue. It tells how the testing of his herd opened the eyes of a Marin county dairyman to his own deficiencies. He found soon after the association tester began to test his cows that a number of the cows were naturally poor producers. He "weeded" them out. But he found out something that was of still more importance. It was that the best cows in the herd could do better by giving attention to the feeding. The result has been that in five years this dairyman increased the average production of his herd from 208 lb. fat per year to 322 lb.

This is the dual rôle of the cow testing association—to first get rid of "impossible" cows and then to work for the limit of economical production of the good ones. Changes in feeding methods are at once reflected in the monthly tests of the herd. The dairyman finds out almost at once whether the herd is responding to his course of feeding or which particular cows in the herd are responding. He knows the ones that are making good use of their feed and which ones are not. In a word, testing makes him a thinker and inspires in him a desire to do things out of the ordinary. It is just as much a test of dairymen as it is of cows.—*Pacific Daily Review.*

WHY BUTTERFAT TESTS VARY

A. J. RANKIN, JR.

Numerous complaints are coming into our office, regarding the variation in butterfat tests. "Why does our butterfat test vary a whole point from one month to another," is the nature of the questions being asked by dairymen. It is generally admitted by authorities that all the reasons for the variation of butterfat tests are not known. Some of these reasons will be enumerated here, so the producer who does not understand these reasons, may by chance, glance over this article and answer the questions for himself.

EVENING'S MILK

As a rule the evening's milk tests higher than the morning's milk, even though the intervals between milkings are the same.

INTERVALS BETWEEN MILKING

It has been shown that a cow tests higher for a shorter interval than for a longer interval and as a rule, cows milked later in the morning than in the evening,

partly accounts for the morning's milk being poorer in butterfat.

THE FIRST AND LAST MILK

As the milking proceeds, the richness of the milk proceeds uniformly, portion to portion, commencing with a low and ending with a high butterfat test. There are several theories regarding this question which we will not enumerate here because they are not definite.

MILKINGS PER DAY

It is claimed that the average daily test is raised slightly by an increase in number of milkings. Milk and butterfat production may be somewhat increased by this means.

MILK FROM DIFFERENT QUARTERS

Several investigators have stated that milk varies in quality and quantity from the different quarters of the cow's udder. That the milk from the left fore quarter, usually tests lower and the right back quarter tests highest.

SKILL AND SPEED OF MILKING

Skill and speed of milking also have an influence on the test inasmuch as it has been proven that the longer a person takes to milk the lower the test will be. Not only this, but the skillful and fast milker will usually obtain more milk.

PARTIAL AND INCOMPLETE MILKING

As a rule, the tests for the incomplete milking is lower and those for the next milking or two, raised and without absolute surety.

FEED

Many farmers have attempted to raise the test by using certain kinds of feeds. The test may be raised by a small amount, by the use of certain feeds, but such increases are only temporary.

WATER SUPPLY

Shortage of drinking water, decreases the milk flow and usually increases the test slightly. Very cold water is also a cause of decrease in the quality of milk.

EXERCISE AND TREATMENT

Exercise, providing it is not excessive, has a stimulating effect on cattle and the appetite benefits greatly. Ill treatment tends to lower the production. The state of health or the condition of the cow has considerable influence on the amount and richness of her milk. Generally, when a cow is slightly ill or injured, the milk yield is lower and the test slightly increases.

WEATHER

Very rough and bleak weather reduces the milk flow and test as well, but where the cows are protected, the effects are very slight. Clear, cold weather tends to raise the test because the appetite is stimulated with the result that larger amounts of feed are consumed, while in hot weather the effects are just the opposite.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

Under this heading, are included such changes as tend to upset the cow, such as excitement, change of milkers, change of field, disturbance by dogs, presence of strangers and so on. The effect of these

conditions depends on how much the cow is upset.

CONCLUSIONS

There are three main rules which govern the variations in daily tests:

First: The test varies universally with the milk yield, providing that the milk yield is not of an extreme nature, in which case no definite rule can be given.

Second: Whenever a test is influenced by any means, it soon swings back to normal and usually in doing so, swings slightly past normal in the other direction, before returning to normal.

Third: In a case of the cow receiving good feeding and attention generally the test can not be permanently raised by an efficient amount of special feeds.

If you are having trouble with your butterfat test varying, consider the foregoing influences that cause this test to vary and you may be able to locate the trouble yourself, as you can see for yourself the variation in butterfat tests may be caused by one or any number of different causes which makes this solution very complex.

However, after you have made a thorough investigation of the matter and are not convinced that the cause is at that end of the line, this department will be glad to aid you in making a thorough investigation of the case, especially at the receiving station where the milk is being sampled and tested.

MARKETING DAIRY PRODUCTS

Edited by H. R. LEONARD

Milk Shipped 1,800 Miles

Recently a tank car was loaded with milk at Marshfield, Wisconsin, and was shipped to Miami, Florida, a little trip of 1,800 miles from cow to baby.

Mr. Houghtaling, who bought the milk in Miami, reports that the variation in temperature during the 100 hours that the milk was in transit was only one degree. There were 40 cans of cream in the car and these also went through in perfect condition.

Dairy cows do not seem to thrive in Florida, so there will be a constant market there for milk and cream from the north. The Northland Milk Co. of Minneapolis has started a plant in Jacksonville, and there is constantly a closer contact between the source of supply in the North and the market in the South. Milk is selling for 25 to 30 cents a quart in Florida, which is not out of line with other things as 50 foot lots sell, or rather did sell, as high as \$100,000.00 and the usual hotel rate is from \$12.00 to \$20.00 a day. A St. Paul creamery man who just returned says he had to break a \$50.00 bill every morning except Sundays. Probably he stayed in bed all day Sunday so that he could get along with the small change from his six fifties.

Although there is a let up in the reckless and unreasonable speculation in Florida, the state has advanced in a wonderful way and will provide a valuable market to Northern dairymen who go after sales there and are prepared to give service.

Elmwood Dairy Farm Consigns

TO

The Maryland Holstein Breeders' Sale

FAIR GROUNDS

FREDERICK, MD.

Wednesday, May 26, 1926



ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE 385047

My consignment consists of:

DORCAS OF GRAYFIELDS 681653, a handsome individual, large, straight top line, will be fresh by day of sale. She is sired by Sir Fairview Pontiac Korndyke 119151, and out of Dora Burke Segis 241270. She was bred at Grayfields Farms and is closely related to the wonderful cows being developed at Sinking Springs Farms owned by Mr. Abner Deysher. She is in calf to Rolo Pontiac Fayne, the *World's Record Bull*, shown above.

A GRANDDAUGHTER OF RAG APPLE KORNDYKE 8th, bred to the *World's Record Bull*. Will be fresh by day of sale. A great foundation for a fine herd.

A BEAUTIFUL HEIFER CALF, 4 MONTHS OLD. Her two nearest dams averaged over 38 lb. of butter in 7 days.

I am also offering two promising young bulls sired by Rolo Pontiac Fayne and out of wonderful producing dams. Their dams producing 104 and 106 pounds of butter respectively during the month of August. The two nearest dams of one of the bulls averaged over 39 lb. butter in 7 days. These young sires are exceptional individuals comprising both show and dairy type.

If you are in need of a real high-class herdsire, this is your opportunity.

I extend to all breeders a cordial invitation to visit my Elmwood Farm and herd.

MY HERD IS ACCREDITED.

CHARLES WERTHEIMER

FREDERICK

MARYLAND

PENN STATE FARMERS' DAY TO BE HELD JUNE 18th

Farmers' Field Day at the Pennsylvania State College will be held Friday, June 18, instead of the previous day as originally planned. T. I. Mairs, director of the correspondence courses in agriculture at the college, who is in charge of arrangements, announced.

An alternative program has been planned and will be available in case rain necessitates holding all meetings indoors. Announcements regarding the work of the different departments and what visitors will see in them will be sent out soon.

Among the features planned for this year are a horse pulling contest, using the Penn State dynamometer which took part in 15 contests in the state last year; an exhibit of rats and chickens, showing the effect of nutritional deficiency diseases; the dairy herd which averaged \$282 per cow above feed cost last year; the poultry plant and the college flocks; greenhouses, gardens, experimental plots, and scores of other interesting things in the plant and animal world.

STEADY INCREASE IN PUREBRED SIRE USERS

U. S. Department of Agriculture

One hundred and fifty new members a month is the average number of livestock owners joining the "Better Sires—Better Stock" campaign fostered by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. The members have adopted the use of purebred sires for all kinds of livestock on their farms, including poultry. This increase in membership is believed to be a good index of progress in livestock improvement in this country.

During the three months, January 1 to March 31, as shown by the report just issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry, 450 livestock owners signed enrollment blanks, thus affiliating themselves with the better-livestock movement and bringing the total number of persons so enrolled to 16,560. Persons participating in this work receive from the department educational literature on animal breeding and feeding and also a lithographed sign, "Purebred Sires Exclusively Used on This Farm."



Not only is this herd ACCREDITED but there has never been a case of Abortion in it.

Young Stock for Sale

Prices Reasonable

HARRY C REYNOLDS

Scranton

Pennsylvania

Many other agencies, also, are at work striving toward the same goal, but in most cases their influence is not so easy to measure.

In the report just issued, a list of 43 counties shows that each of these areas has more than 100 persons who are using purebred sires exclusively for the improvement of their herds and flocks. In each of the three leading counties the number of persons active in this work exceeds 500. The relative standing of these counties follows:

County, Pulaski, Va.; County Agent, E. C. Grigsby; Purebred sire users, 592.

County, New Haven, Conn.; County Agent, Raymond K. Clapp; Purebred sire users, 552.

County, Union, Ky.; County Agent, R. O. Wilson; Purebred sire users, 550.

Special activity in livestock improvement during January, February, and March of this year centered in New Haven County, Connecticut, though participants were listed from 13 counties in 8 States.

The development of the better-sires movement during the last six years has been marked by a steady increase in the number of participants, by excellent support from the agricultural and city press, and by direct efforts of livestock organizations and extension workers. County agricultural agents, representing the various States and the United States Department of Agriculture, have conducted most of the work in their respective counties. The Department of Agriculture keeps records of progress and furnishes suitable educational literature and information.

A recent development in the department's service is that of lending country newspapers electrotypes cuts and furnishing illustrations and text matter for special editions devoted to livestock improvement.

CANNING THE CULLS

R. B. RUSHING

I do not want to have culls hanging around my place of business, whether they be cull cows, cull chickens, cull hogs, cull hired men or any other kind of culls. A poor animal alone can lose a farmer about as much money in the course of a year as can a poor hired man, with the

added disadvantage that the poor qualities of the animals are not discovered as readily as are those of the hired man.

There are a great many cows kept for milking purposes, out of which the owner gets nothing but the exercise of milking, and for which privilege he often pays dearly. This is not the general rule, I don't mean to say that, but nevertheless it does occur. I have done the thing myself and have seen other men do it. Looking the matter squarely in the face, it must be admitted that there are a great many cows occupying barn space and field space that fail to return to their owners any profit at the end of the year.

One of my neighbors in reviewing his records discovered that during the past year he has fed his few cows to the extent of \$800, and received \$1,200 in the form of cream checks. The man says that he made some money on his dairy herd last year, and in his statement he is probably right, but the fact nevertheless remains that there are three cows in his herd which have failed to return any profit at all, and are thus decreasing the total profit of the herd.

ALL MAY NOT BE PROFITABLE

It is ever possible and often true that in a herd of ten cows five of them produce all of the clear profit while the other five are kept at a dead loss to the owner. If these cows were "canned" the entire herd could be kept at a greater profit and less work.

While my experience is that it is not always the fault of the cow when she fails to produce a profit, such items as insufficient feed and poor care and housing conditions result in low production when it is not really the fault of the cow.

When keeping a herd of cows it is easy to forget the merits and faults of each cow. It may be remembered that a certain cow produced fifteen quarts of milk night and morning when she was fresh for a few months, but too often it is forgotten that the same cow kept this up for only a few months, and was practically dry for the remainder of the year. In this way one gets a false impression of a cow's preference. I have found that memory alone must not be relied upon when it comes to sifting out and canning the culls.

Paper and pencil prove more reliable than memory. Tack up a sheet of paper in the barn and rule off some squares. It requires but a moment of time to jot down morning and evening the exact amount of milk which each cow gives. Have the scales hanging handy and weigh the feed as well as the milk; then at the end of the year there is an exact record of the milk production of each cow and the feed consumed. This can be figured out and will show where each cow stands.

WHAT RECORDS REVEALED

My first experience with keeping such records revealed the fact that one cow produced 8,000 pounds of milk, while another cow by her side, and one I was very proud of, only produced 5,000 pounds. But at the same time while the sheet revealed these facts, the test sheet

also revealed the fact that the cow giving 8,000 pounds of milk only produced 200 pounds of butterfat, while the cow that only produced the 5,000 pounds of milk produced 300 pounds of butterfat. It is plain to be seen that both the milk and feed sheet and the milk-test sheet must be kept together in order that we may be fairly certain which cow needs "canning." There are various means for having this testing done. It may be done by the farmer himself, by the boys, by a creamery or a cream station. Testing is interesting work, and it is a good idea to interest the young folks in testing and get a small outfit and test at home. You can learn to do fairly accurate work, keep tab on your own herd with little cost. The first thing you know you will have a herd that is making the figures on the cream check look larger and the "canning" will prove very profitable.—*Farm & Ranch.*

ONE MINNESOTA COUNTY MAKES GOOD RECORD IN TUBERCULOSIS ERADICATION

In four months the farmers of Murray county, Minnesota, have shipped about 7,000 hogs to the Sioux City market, and only one entire carcass has been condemned for tuberculosis as unfit for food. During the regular kill at the market last year one hog was condemned out of every 338 slaughtered, according to Harry J. Boyts, live stock commissioner of the Sioux City Live Stock Exchange. Murray county was accredited and declared a free area December 1, 1925.

Murray county shows 85 per cent less carcasses being condemned for grease and sterilization and 30 per cent less hogs showing the disease as compared with the regular kill of hogs at Sioux City last year.

The farmers of Murray county have received \$1,858.26 in premiums for the 7,875 hogs shipped to Sioux City in four months. The premium of 10c per hundredweight is paid by the packers on hogs coming from accredited counties. This premium for hogs from counties that have tested their cattle is voluntarily offered by the packers to encourage the eradication of tuberculosis.

The farmers in 172 counties of the United States are now receiving the 10c per hundredweight premium on their hogs, as that many counties have been accredited to date. The premium will amount to considerable over a million dollars to those counties in a year.

The testing of cattle for tuberculosis is progressing rapidly in the Sioux City territory. During 1925 the states of Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota and Nebraska tested 2,318,468 cattle and 48,962 diseased animals were removed from the tested herds.

In all of the states 13,962,797 cattle have been tested for tuberculosis under government supervision. Of this number more than 7,000,000 head were tested in 1925, or over one-half the total number were tested last year. There are 43,549,795 cattle on the waiting list to be tested, according to the April government report.

There is an annual estimated loss of \$40,000,000 worth of live stock in the United States due to tuberculosis. At the nine large live stock markets last year 3 per cent of the cattle, or three cattle out of every 100 cattle slaughtered, were affected with tuberculosis, and 14 per cent of the hogs, or 14 hogs out of every 100 head slaughtered, showed lesions of this dreadful disease.—*Exchange.*

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

The Cumberland County, Penna., Cow Testing Association report for the month of April shows that 90 cows produced over 40 lb. fat for the month and 30 cows produced over 50 lb. fat. One hundred twenty-eight cows gave over 1000 lb. milk and 73 cows gave over 1200 lb. milk.

Following is a list of the owners of the ten highest cows and the amount of milk, percentage of butterfat and pounds of butterfat which the cows produced:

	Lb. milk	% fat	Lb. butterfat
Ivo V. Otto,	2182	4.1	89.4
J. N. Kruger,	1890	4.1	77.5
J. M. Conrad,	2666	2.9	77.3
A. N. Lehman,	1980	3.7	73.3
J. W. Raudabaugh,	2070	3.5	72.5
Ivo V. Otto,	2173	3.3	71.7
Jesse Kurtz,	1854	3.44	68.6
A. N. Lehman,	1926	3.4	65.5
H. B. McCormick,	1169	5.6	65.5
Geo. L. Snyder,	1902	3.4	64.7

Mr. A. A. Raudabaugh has charge of the testing in the Cumberland County Association.

LEGAL WISDOM

Lawyers have some odd experiences. A good citizen died. The last request he made of his wife was not to let the undertaker twist his lips so he would appear to be smiling. "I've not had a very good time in life," said he, "still I don't want it to appear I am tickled to go." But when the undertaker got through with him there was a trace of a smile on the man's face and the widow wanted the lawyer to tell her what to do. The answer depended upon wisdom rather than on precedent. The lawyer said: "Do nothing. What your dead husband doesn't know won't hurt him."—*Capper's Weekly.*

WEST CHESTER COUNTY

M. L. Jones' herd again leads the West Chester County Cow Testing Association. Seven of the ten highest producing animals in the Association are members of the Jones' herd.

The Association report is as follows: Number of herds tested during month, 19; cows in milk, 453; cows dry, 45; cows sold profitable, 8; sold unprofitable, 3; separators tested, 1; cows producing over 40 lb. fat, 102; over 50 lb. fat, 37; cows producing over 1000 lb. milk, 144; over 1200 lb. milk, 77.

Still, the new flivver has that same supercilious cough as it goes by on a hill.

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and 200 5½x8½ Note or Lettersheets,

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MABEL BEETS MODEL

She has spent her whole life in this herd Cows and heifers of this quality, from A.R.O. dams, are bred to KING PIETJE AAGGIE PONTIAC. He was by King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje and his four direct descendant dams average 611.3 lb. milk, 30.62 lb. butter in seven-day work.

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PLAN SUCCULENT FEED FOR NEXT WINTER

A silo is most essential for greater profits on farms where ten or more good dairy cows are kept. Silage has no equal as a succulent and economical feed for dairy cattle. The dairy cow seems to need laxative succulent feeds in order to keep the digestive tract in good condition and to consume a maximum amount of roughage. Being palatable, the succulent feeds will be consumed when other roughages are refused. Because of the large acre yield of digestible nutrients, corn or sorghum silage is, therefore, both an economical and profitable addition to the dairy ration.

While corn or sorghum silage is an excellent feed for dairy cattle, it is not complete in itself, but must be used in connection with other roughages and concentrates. Both corn silage and sorghum silage are low in protein and mineral matter; therefore, leguminous hays are especially adapted to supplement the deficiencies. Clover, alfalfa, and soybean hay stand high in protein and calcium which are essential for large milk production. In addition to the roughages for maximum production, suitable grain mixtures should be fed in proportion to the quality and amount of milk produced. For milking cows the usual amount of silage fed per day is three pounds to each 100 pounds of live weight. For instance, a 1000-pound cow would be fed 30 pounds of silage per day.

In addition to being almost indispensable in furnishing a succulent winter feed, silage is rapidly filling a place in supplementing the pastures during the late months of summer. During parts of July and August the flow of milk generally decreases because of the poor pastures. Cows falling off in milk at this time cannot be brought back to their normal production later. Silage or soiling crops are extremely valuable at this time. Silage has been found by many experiments to be a cheaper, more uniform feed than soiling crops because of the labor involved and the difficulty of having a succession of crops available at the right time for soiling.

Though calves when a few weeks old will eat some silage, it is not fed to any considerable extent to young stock until they are about six months old. Then it should be fed with a leguminous hay and a good grain mixture.

The cost of producing and ensiling corn and sorghum differs widely in different sections of the country; therefore, no definite figures are available for costs per ton for silage. However, the fact that 25 to 30 per cent more of the corn crop is saved when ensiled greatly offsets the cost of filling the silo.

RAISING GOOD DAIRY CALVES

"Born unlucky" are words that can be applied to the average dairy calf. Perhaps no other farm animal has fallen so foul of rigid economic laws. The average dairy heifer calf is begrudged every mouthful of milk she consumes, but yet is expected to grow into a profitable cow if she is raised at all. More often than

not, she is denied the privilege of reaching cowhood, but somewhere between birth and maturity yields up her young life on the altar of human selfishness and power. This is no doubt as it should be for by the nature of things on the farm, little or no sentiment exists between the master and his subjects unless, indeed, the subject has passed through the economic crucible and has shown a fitness to survive and thus, by that survival, be rewarded.

But a comparatively few years ago, a large proportion of dairy calves were allowed to run with their mothers, as nature intended, or were fed fresh, warm, whole milk from a pail. Later, the increasing value of butterfat brought about a situation where the calf was forced to get along after the first week or two of her life, on that part of the milk which remained after practically all the butterfat was removed.

STANDARD METHOD EVOLVED

A large number of trials by experiment station workers, Government specialists, and other investigators developed a more or less standard method of raising good calves on skim milk supplemented by common hays, grains, as well as pasture and other succulent feeds. But now there has come a day when even that part of milk other than butterfat has become so valuable in the world markets that as calf feed, it is being regarded as expensive. The result is that an increasing percentage of the dairy calves of the United States are vealed as soon as the law will permit.

Man has ever been tempted to "kill the goose that lays the golden egg." Something like this happens, when promising heifer calves are slaughtered to yield a small but quick profit. Or if the heifer is raised she is too frequently so impoverished in her youth that her later usefulness is greatly impaired.

The dairyman is constantly asking questions such as: How can I raise my calves without milk?

How can I obtain a herd of cows free from such diseases as tuberculosis and contagious abortion?

Is it cheaper to buy good healthy cows than it is to raise them?

How can I buy my cows and yet increase the average producing capacity of my herd from year to year?

In answer to these questions the voice of experience replies:

You cannot raise good calves without milk.

It is very difficult to acquire a herd by purchase, especially at public sale without buying disease of some kind.

If you succeed in buying a good healthy cow for less than it costs to raise her, some one has lost money.

Unless one is prepared to pay fancy prices for the privilege it is almost impossible to increase the average productive power of a herd from year to year if one depends upon buying and selling.

To improve the herd and to prevent the introduction of disease it is imperative to raise heifer calves from the best cows, such calves must be fed some milk if the animal is to be properly developed.—*Farm & Ranch*.

COWS FRESH IN FALL RETURN MOST PROFITS

An important problem that too often receives scant consideration in the management of the dairy herd is the time of freshening. Many dairymen might increase their profits by planning to have more of their cows freshen in the fall.

It is a common practice to have cows freshen in the spring so as to get a large flow of milk at small cost while the cows are on good pasture. Later the heat of summer and drying up of pasture cause a marked reduction in milk. Feeding grain will help to overcome this shortage, but it is practically impossible to overcome the effect of atmospheric conditions.

Cows freshening in the fall or early winter will be benefited by the fresh pasture of spring and early summer and the adverse conditions of pasture and late summer will have little effect on milk production as the cows are nearing the end of lactation.

Milk tests higher in fall and winter than in spring and summer. This difference is not entirely due to green pasture, as cows kept on dry feed all the year also test lower during spring and summer. The difference in milk production is approximately 10 per cent in favor of the cows freshening in the fall and early winter.

Fall calves are old enough by spring to make use of pasture, while spring calves are receiving milk in the flush of the pasture season. The heat and flies of summer are especially annoying to young calves.

Still other items in favor of the fall cows are the better distribution of labor throughout the year and the higher price of milk and butter in winter.—*Ohio Experiment Station*.

WISCONSIN APPROPRIATES MONEY FOR TESTING

Indemnity funds in Wisconsin also became exhausted recently, but the situation was met promptly in that state by an additional appropriation of \$450,000 to carry on the work so that Wisconsin dairymen in the Chicago milk zone would not suffer. No such emergency action has been forthcoming in Illinois, where over half of the dairy herds which supply Chicago with milk remain untested.

The only opportunity that is left for Illinois milk producers, who have not yet tested their cows, is to have their herds tested and waive indemnity. This is now being done on a number of farms. That this is unfair to the dairyman who wants to produce clean milk is apparent on the face. The state, however, has voiced its disapproval of such action, and a definite order is expected this week from Springfield to stop all testing, even where producers are willing to waive indemnity. The Illinois situation is critical.

Stranger (at gate)—Is your mother at home?

Youngster—Say, do you suppose I am mowing this back yard because the grass is long?

THIS YEAR'S DAIRY EXPOSITION TO BE HELD AT DETROIT

At a meeting of the executive committee of the National Dairy Association in Chicago recently arrangements were completed for the twentieth annual National Dairy Exposition, to be held on the Michigan State Fair Grounds at Detroit, October 6 to 13. The plans provide for a complete showing of the production, marketing and educational features of this great industry in keeping with its importance in the agricultural development work going on throughout the country.

Exhibits of cattle of the five leading dairy breeds and of grade cows from C. T. A. herds, college students' judging contests, boys' and girls' calf club work and vocational school students' judging contests, the national farmers' cattle judging contest, educational exhibits by the American Dairy Science Association and the United States Bureau of Dairying, the Health Food Show and exhibits by cow test associations—these are some of the features that will make the exposition of infinite value to the entire dairy industry.

GESTATION PERIOD; CALVING TIME

The average gestation period of the cow is placed by various authorities at from 280 to 285 days. Wing of the New York (Cornell) Station found the average of 182 recorded gestation periods for the cow to be 280 days, ranging from 264 to 296 days. About an equal number of births occurred on each day from the 274th to the 287th, inclusive. The gestation period was not different for the sexes.

Unless the herd is at pasture, the cow should be kept in a clean, comfortable, well-bedded box stall at calving time. If her bowels are not moving freely, give a drench of Epsom salts. As parturition approaches, the udder will become distended and hard, and when the muscles on each side of the tail head relax, leaving a hollow on each side, the calf may be expected within 24 hours, or 3 to 4 days at the longest. If a considerable amount of concentrates have been fed while the cow was dry to get her into good condition, the allowance should be reduced a few days before calving, and laxative feeds used, such as a mixture of 2 parts bran and 1 part linseed meal. If this does not have the desired effect, a dose of 1 quart of linseed oil or 1 lb. of Epsom salts should be given. Freedom from milk fever and other troubles after calving is largely due to the feed and care the cow receives just previous to freshening.

The cow should not be molested during calving, unless assistance is required. For 2 or 3 days after calving, her drinking water should be lukewarm, and she should be protected from cold drafts, for her vitality is then low. If necessary, the afterbirth should be removed by a thoroughly competent person, and the cow should never be allowed to eat it. Many experienced dairymen advise separating the calf from the cow within 24 hours

after birth, as the cow usually does not then miss the calf and fret for it, as she would had it been left with her for 2 or 3 days.

The feed for the first few days after calving should be very limited in amount and cooling and laxative in nature. The first day or two only legume hay and a limited amount of silage should be fed, with bran mash. Then such a mixture as bran, oats, and linseed meal may be substituted for the bran. High-producing cows should be watched closely for signs of milk-fever, and the air treatment, the great boon to dairymen, used if necessary.

The yearly production of the cow depends in a large measure on the feed she receives during the first month after calving. It is even more essential to increase the concentrate allowance of the dairy cow gradually after calving, than it is to use care in getting the fattening steer on full feed, for her system has been weakened by parturition. Starting with 4 or 5 lbs. of concentrates on the fourth or fifth day after calving, the allowance should be increased gradually, at the rate of a half-pound every other day until she is on full feed, for heavy feeding immediately after calving is apt to lead to digestive disturbances. If the udder is swollen and hard, even more care should be used in getting the cows to the full ration.

It is quite customary to save the seventh milking after the cow calves for human use, although sometimes the milk is not normal before the eighth or ninth milking. A simple test for normal milk, is to heat a small quantity to boiling; if the sample does not thicken, due to the high content of albumin, the milk is usable.—*Henry & Morrison*.

FARM POPULATION CONTINUES TO DECREASE

The United States Department of Agriculture has just issued a statement to show that the farm population of this country continues to decrease, and that on January 1st of this year there were 479,000 fewer people on farms than was the case on January 1, 1925. This is a big shrinkage, but it does not show the full extent to which people left the farms during the year just passed, for in the same report the statement goes on to explain that "the movement from farms to cities, towns and villages in 1925 is estimated at 2,035,000, and the movement to farms at 1,135,000, a net movement away from the farms of 901,000 persons. Births on farms during 1925 are estimated at 710,000, and deaths at 288,000, leaving a natural increase of 422,000 which reduced the loss due to cityward movement to 479,000."

While the balance shows only 479,000 fewer persons on farms at the end of the year due to the natural birth increase over death, there was in reality a loss of 901,000 from the farms. This exodus from the farm to the city has been going on for some years and since 1922 has exceeded a gross of 2,000,000 persons yearly. Just how long this movement cityward will continue is problematical; but it is

safe to say that it will last as long as the cities and towns offer the greater inducements in the way of wages and ease in living. Just so long as city employment is plentiful and wages are good, just so long will ruralists drift cityward to live lives of less resistance. But a balance in opportunity is bound to be reached, so sooner or later the tide will reach its flood and then for a time the balance will be stationary; and following this as conditions become congested in the city, and work less plentiful, and at lowering wages, the sons of the soil will feel the call of the land and the tide will turn farmward again. As yet there is no immediate prospect of this changing condition, so the city will continue to attract a certain percentage of our rural population each year.

SAW-KNIFE OF 1500 B. C. UNEARTHED IN ENGLAND

The skeleton of an early Bronze age man, period between 1500 and 200 B. C., with flint tools permitting scientific classification of its antiquity, has been discovered in the Peak district of Derbyshire, England.

This discovery was made by W. Allan Milton of the British Archeological society, and F. A. Holmes fellow of the Royal Geographical society, during excavations among the tumuli in the Buxton neighborhood, and scientists regard it a confirmation of earlier finds indicating the presence of prehistoric man in this district.

The skeleton was that of a man five feet seven inches in height, and conforms to the peculiarities of other known specimens of human races at that period. Buried with the skeleton were some ancient flint tools, one a saw-knife three inches long and three-quarter-inch wide, which experienced archeologists regard as the best specimen of its kind yet found in Derbyshire. One side of this implement is pointed like a knife, and the other has 12 perfect serrations. The saw evidently was used to cut through the flesh of animals and the knife to pare off the skin.

As some tumuli in the neighborhood have been known to contain 18 interments, Milton and Holmes are continuing their search, and are in hopes of unearthing pottery urns as the calcined bones of the dead were buried in the Bronze age. The searchers have also found two Roman pottery eating vessels and a drinking cup unearthed at Sylvan Cliff, Buxton. The vessels are broken, but can easily be pieced together, and are pronounced fine specimens of Roman work.—*Exchange*.

Lady (just back home from shopping)—"I've got a feeling that I've forgotten something. Oh, yes—now I know. I left my husband waiting outside the store and then came out the other way."—*Hamburg Illustrirte Zeitung*.

"Yes," said Esther, to her girl friends, "I had my photograph taken and it was lovely! And now I'm going to a beauty specialist to have her make me look like the photograph."—*Toronto Telegram*.

\$812.50 VERDICT GIVEN FOR KILLING VALUABLE COW

The death of a valued pedigree Guernsey cow, on the Lincoln highway three miles west of Lisbon, killed by a high powered truck said to have been traveling at 50 miles an hour, figured in a damage action which was tried in the Columbiana county common pleas court last week. The cow was owned by Forrest Mason, Lincoln highway farmer, west of Lisbon, and the jury after short deliberation returned a damage verdict for \$812.50 in his favor against the Stark Provision Company of Canton, owner of the truck. Mason asked judgment for \$1,000.

On the 13th of last August a high powered motor truck en route from Canton to Lisbon passed the Mason farm, it is said at a rate of 50 miles an hour, and with no regard for other traffic, and hit and almost instantly killed the pedigreed cow owned by Mason, known as France's Rose of the Lincoln Highway. The cow had broken from a pasture field and had strayed upon the public highway, and it was claimed that the driver of the truck could easily have avoided hitting her, and could have seen her for a distance of 425 yards.—*Farm & Dairy.*

AVOID INJURY TO HORSES IN SPRING RUSH

More farm horses are injured in one way or another during the early spring work than in any other season of the year. Forethought and attention to the horse stock will prevent many cases of loss. Horses which have been used for regular teaming work through the winter and have consequently had a satisfactory grain ration, have not developed a long coat of hair and are accustomed to work, will stand the spring's work in better shape than those kept in idleness on scant rations unless the latter are accustomed gradually to both work and feed.

Brood mares will come in for their share of the spring work, and if in good shape and worked carefully they may be used to good advantage. It is the worst sort of folly, however, to go to the trouble of breeding a mare, caring for her through nearly a year and then use bad judgment or carelessness regarding her, causing her to lose her foal when it is about ready to be born. Brood mares which have been running out through the winter on light rations should be worked carefully and if expected to do full work, should be gradually gotten in shape for the job.

Many colts will be broken during the spring. This job is in many cases postponed until spring work comes on in order that the colt may be put in beside an old horse and worked down in short order. The theory of working him beside an old horse where he can do no damage is good, but the idea of expecting him to carry his half of the load with a mature, well fed horse is hardly justified. Colts should be broken during the winter and gradually accustomed to work as spring approaches.

One of the most frequent injuries to colts is sweeny or atrophy of the muscles

of the shoulder. The constant strain of the collar when horses are plowing or the extreme jerks which occasionally come in using some other implements are the most frequent cause of this difficulty. It is money saved to give a colt a chance to rest a few minutes, lifting the collar from his neck, pulling the mane from underneath it and letting him breathe freely.

In the rush of preparing for and starting spring work it must be remembered that horses can do their best work only with well fitted harness. Well fitted collars especially should be furnished. Some horses have gotten fat during the winter and the collars which they formerly wore are not large enough; others that have gotten thin will require smaller collars. A well fitted collar fits snugly along the sides of the neck and leaves room enough at the bottom for one to put his hand through. It is important that all collars in use give ample breathing space. What is true of the collar is also true of other parts of the harness. Sore necks are all too frequent during the early spring and sometimes they persist throughout the season. Properly fitted collars will avoid much of this. When difficulties of this sort are observed they should have immediate attention, and this will in most cases eliminate serious injury.—*Exchange.*

THREE-DAY SALE AT EARLVILLE

The Backus' Earlville Sale to be held May 10th, 11th and 12th, at Earlville, promises to be one of the best sales held in New York State for a long time.

Thirty-five consignors are offering 225 head and they represent some of the best blood lines in this section of the country. They are all from herds under State and Federal Supervision and many are from fully accredited herds.

One hundred fresh cows or near springers and a splendid lot of promising heifers, some bred and some open.

Earlville is located in the heart of one of the greatest Holstein and dairy sections of New York State, on the Madison-Chenango county line, and is easily accessible by hard surface road from all of the principal cities of the State, as well as being the junction of three railroad lines.

DID YOU EVER HEAR—

—Of a hen waiting for the worms to come up to be eaten?

—Of a bee that kept one eye on a time clock?

—Of a meadowlark that complained about the weather?

—Of a dog that whined because another dog could run faster than he?

—Of a cat that quit watching while the mouse was in the hole?

—Of a goat that ever admitted times were hard?

—Of a parrot that could say anything original?—*Roy L. Smith, D.D., in Farm Implement News.*

Among those enterprises which depend for success on implicit faith are love, democracy and hash.—*Detroit News.*

DAIRY CALF CLUBS IN 42 IOWA COUNTIES

Dairy calf club work has enjoyed increasing popularity in Iowa during the last five or six years until it is being carried on in 42 Iowa counties this year, which is eight more than in 1925.

The increase in size and quality of the club section of the Dairy Cattle Congress at Waterloo is an outstanding mark of progress in dairy calf club work. In 1922 there were but 47 calves shown, in 1923 the number was increased to 76, the following year to 129 and last year, 1925, to 192 calves.

Prizes have been increased in accordance with the increase of numbers in the club department until they now total over \$2,600 in cash besides a number of minor prizes.

A report made by Floyd Johnson, field secretary for the Iowa State Dairy Association, at the 49th annual meeting of the dairy association, disclosed the fact that over 100 calf club meetings were held in 1925.

It was decided at the annual meeting to continue dairy calf club work as the main project for the State Dairy Association again in 1926.—*Exchange.*

SELL YOUR CORN AS PORK

Many farmers in Iowa are getting tired of holding their corn, and are beginning to let it go on the market. At the present price of corn it is needless to say that this is indeed an unprofitable practice.

Statistics and the demand for hogs indicate that there is a shortage of porkers throughout the state, as well as the entire corn belt. Why not hold the corn if possible and feed it to hogs?

An Illinois bank is advocating just such a movement. The question is asked, "Why should the farmer sell his corn to the local elevator at 50 or 55 cents per bushel when hogs are bringing 14 dollars per cwt.? That price for hogs justifies a price of \$1.40 per bushel for hogs, according to the rules of the feeders."

The most of the corn this year is found in the states of Iowa and Illinois. These are also the principal hog raising states. For this reason there is a reason to hope that the surplus (if there is a surplus) will be consumed where it is produced.

It is too late now to think about raising spring pigs to consume the corn, but hogs can be shipped in from areas where there is little corn this year. The primary markets are receiving plenty of light hogs every day to supply corn belt feeders.

Consume the corn on the farm. Raise more pigs.—*Exchange.*

A "CRIMINAL" LAWYER

There's an ancient joke in which it is related that a stranger alighted in a county-seat town and inquired of a resident:

"Have you a criminal lawyer here?"

"Well, now," ruminated the citizen, "we think the town is full of 'em, but we can't prove it on 'em."

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

POULTRY

FANCY POULTRY—30 varieties. Catalogue free. HERMAN BLUMER, BERGER, Mo.

PREMIUM BUFF ROCK COCKERELS. EDGEWOOD FARM, Ballston Lake, N. Y.

JERSEY BLACK GIANT COCKERELS, farm grown, hatching eggs in season. THREE MAPLES, CLYDE, OHIO.

PURE BRED WHITE CHINESE GOOSE EGGS, thirty-five cents each. CLARK CLINE, R. 2, Phillipsburg, New Jersey.

PEAFOWL, Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, Wild Geese, Ducks. Free circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

CHICKS. One breed—better breeding. Stock having several years of Certification back of it. Large—premium size white eggs. Strong sturdy chicks that live. Prices right. GENESSEE VALLEY POULTRY FARM, Castile, N. Y.

CHICKS 7½ cents up for May 26, and later delivery, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Leghorns and assorted chicks. Hatched from high class bred to lay stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for free catalog and information. TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, Millers-town, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTE Baby chicks from a carefully culled free range flock. Postpaid live delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Twenty-five, \$5.25; 50, \$9.50; 100, \$16.00; 300, \$46.00; 500, \$75.00; 1,000, \$145.00. J. O. STRICKLAND, Leedy, Miss.



PARTRIDGE ROCKS—BLUE RIBBON WINNERS. Hatching eggs. For March, April and May. \$1.50 per 15. FRED RITTER, Concord, Mich.

ENGLISH LEGHORN BABY CHICKS—State accredited. Arrival guaranteed; \$13.00 per hundred. MILLION SMILES LEGHORN FARM, Pierce City, Mo.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Gold Bank strain, from extra heavy stock, toms, 20-22 lbs., \$15; one tom, lighter, \$10. MRS. A. M. ANSTEAD, Adams, N. Y.

CERTIFIED CHICKS—Leghorns, 12c; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Minorcas, 13c. Thirty breeds, 100 eggs, \$5.00; breeders, \$1.25. CONTINENTAL HATCHERY, YORK, PA.

OUR WYCKOFF and Dan Young S. C. White Leghorn chicks mature quickly and lay when egg prices are high. \$21 per 100. Discount if ordered now for April and May delivery. ADAM SEABURY, SAVVILLE, L. I.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN BABY CHICKS, from hens on our farm. Blood tested and trapped, also chicks four other breeds; order early, don't delay. Send for catalog. WALKER HALLA POULTRY FARM, Box H. B., Noblesville, Ind.

POULTRY

BLUE ANDALUSIAN, Buff Leghorn, Buff Rock eggs, \$1.50 per setting. Standard breeders bred for egg production. DISABLED VETERAN POULTRY FARM, Benham, Indiana.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS from my own breeding stock; nothing but two- and three-year-old hens used in matings, with young, vigorous cockerels; ready for delivery after February 10. Price, \$22 per 100. Order now; 20% deposit books order, and assures delivery date. J. F. WINEKE, Reisterstown, Md.

CHESTER COUNTY BABY CHICKS

Black and White Leghorns\$10 per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds\$12 per 100
White and Silver Wyandottes\$13 per 100
Jersey Giants\$22 per 100
larger Lots Cheaper. 1,000 chick orders a specialty.

GEORGE S. CULLEN,

Box H ELKVIEW, PA.

DOGS

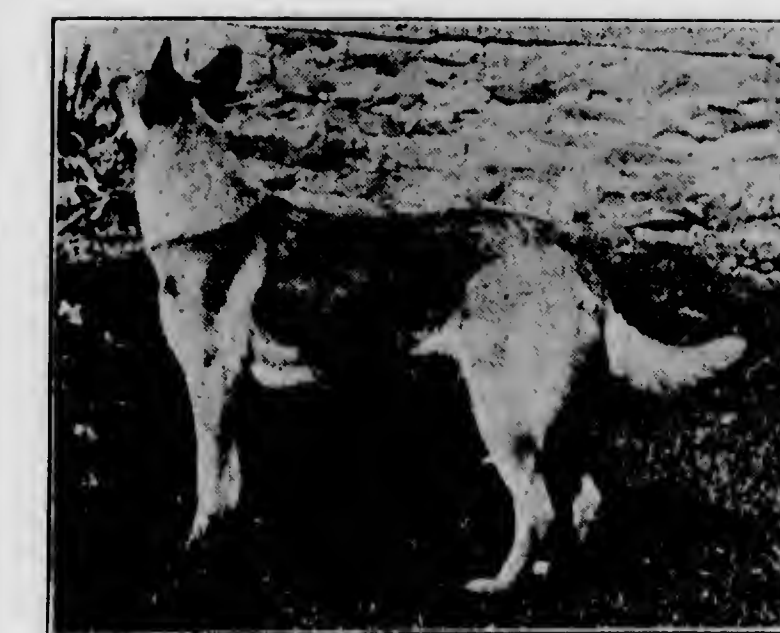
SHEPHERD PUPS—Guaranteed from heel working stock.

FAIR OAKS FARM, NORWOOD, MINN.

PUREBRED NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES. Beautiful Specimens. Specially priced. Write Mr. ALFRED GREGERSON, Fosland, Ill.

CHOICE COLLIE PUPPIES—Handsome, intelligent, NORRIDGEWOCK FARM, NORTH STONINGTON, CONN.

PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIE PUPS, Shomout strain, males \$15.00. GEORGE GORANS, BENSON, MINN.



PEDIGREED AIRDALE PUPPIES—eight weeks old, sound, healthy stock, priced right. SUPERIOR KENNELS, PINCONNING, MICH.

FOR SALE—Collie pups, 4 months' old, from heel driving parents, \$15.00. JOHN C. RADY, Oakfield, Wis.

BEAGLES—8 months females, pedigreed, The kind that please. On approval anywhere. Bench and field winners at Stud Photo's. WM. DEANE, Somerset, Mass.

DOGS

GERMAN POLICE PUPS, pedigreed. Females only; color, wolf gray; three months' old; beauties, \$15 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Also male Airdales at \$10. OLIVE HALL, Hampton, Conn.

POLICE AND RED CROSS PUPPIES, formerly known as the German Stock Dogs, priced very reasonable considering breeding. GEO. RAUCH, Catskill Mountain Stock Farm, Freehold, Greene County, N. Y.



LIVE STOCK

GOATS—Grade Toggenburgs, \$20 to \$40. WILLARD MERRILEES, Leavenworth, Ind.

FOR SALE—Big type Chester White male pigs, old enough for service. Price reasonable for quick sale. COURTNEY HELLER, Geneva, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

FOXES WANTED—Young Reds and Greys. ROSS BROWN, Eastaboga, Alabama.

MAPLE SUGAR—Ounce cakes, in pound boxes, 70c lb., prepaid. LAWRENCE THOMPSON, Colchester, Vt. Member Boys' and Girls' Club.

FOR SALE—Milk Bottle Caps, by the thousand or by the million, one or two colors, bulk or in tubes. DEPOY BOTTLE CAP CO., Muncie, Indiana.

AUTOMATIC DRIVEWAY GATES, each \$30 delivered. Card brings description. Money-back guarantee. ROSS BUCHANAN, Morganfield, Ky.

PLEASANT ROOT inexpensively overcomes any Tobacco Habit, or High Blood Pressure. Send address, mention your trouble. DR. E. E. STOKES, Mohawk, Florida.

LIME AND FERTILIZER SPREADER that will do good work. Made to attach to any farm cart or wagon, \$15. J. S. GREENLEAF, Anson, Maine.

BASKETRY MATERIALS—65-page catalog and directions, 15c. Reeds, raffia, wooden bases, chair cane, Indian ash splints, cane webbing, wooden beads, rush, pine needles, books, tools, dyes. LOUIS STOUTINGTON DRAKE, INC., 28 Everett St., Allston Station, Boston 34, Mass.

Grow your own Dairy Feed. Sow the famous "Genesee Valley" mixture. Flax Seed, Canada Peas, Spring Wheat, Oats and Barley. Yields fifty to seventy bushels per acre. Makes a balanced ration with clover hay or bean pods. Send for sample, information and price delivered your station. Livonia Seed & Produce Co., Livonia, N. Y.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

POTATOES—Enormous Cobbler, Spaulding, Sixweeks, others. CHARLES FORD, Fishers, N. Y.

ALFALFA and all kinds of hay. Ask for delivered prices. HARRY D. GATES COMPANY, Jackson, Michigan.

SEND \$1 for 12 Dahlia Bulbs. All colors, labeled, worth \$3. BOLTS DAHLIA FARM, Stepney, Connecticut, Dept. H.

TOBACCO—Fine yellow mammoth chewing, 10 pounds, \$3; smoking, 10 pounds, \$2; 20 pounds, \$3.50. FARMERS CLUB, Mayfield, Ky.

SEED CORN—Imp. early Baldwin, solid yellow. Also Imported Leaming and Clarage crossed. Germination 91 to 100%. \$3.00, shelled, graded. G. C. TREGO, R. 3, Convoy, Ohio.

GLADIOLI—Very choice improved mixture, large No. 1 bulbs, \$1.50 per 100; planting stock, \$6.00 per 1,000. P. D. WHITE, North Attleboro, Mass.

FOR SALE—Cumberland and Cuthbert Raspberry Plants. Disease free; twice inspected; \$2.00 hundred, postpaid. J. K. ORERHOLTZER, Millintown, Pa.

FOR SALE—Early Fordhook sweet corn. The best in 12 years' experience, 1 lb., 35c; 25 lbs. or more, 20c, postpaid. J. R. HUMPHREYS, Penns Grove, N. J.

COSSACK & GRIMM'S ALFALFA SEED, hardest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, S. D.

ALFALFA SEED—92% pure, \$6.00 a bushel; Scarified sweet clover, 92% pure, \$4.00 a bushel; Red clover, \$13.00; Alsike, \$12.00; Sacks free. GEORGE BOWMAN, Concordia, Kan.

ALFALFA, CLOVER HAY, DAIRY FEEDS, for sale. Write or wire for prices. Weights and grades guaranteed. J. A. BENSON Co., 332 So. La Salle, Chicago.

FROST-PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS. All Head Early, Flat Dutch, Succession, Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, 50 to bunch, labeled separate; packed careful to arrive safely. Postpaid: 100, 30c.; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75; express, \$1.00, thousand; 10,000, \$7.50. E. A. GODWIN, Lenox, Ga.

DAHLIAS—Special offer to make new customers and friends. Will send 15 strong Dahlia roots, labeled, no two alike, for \$1.25 postpaid, if ordered direct from this ad. Worth at least, \$1.75. Mixed tubers, unlabeled, while they last, 3 doz. for \$1.25 postpaid. Order now. Catalog free. Mrs. R. B. WIRT, Overback Farm, East Greenbush, N. Y.

IRIS AT BARGAIN PRICES in order to vacate my grounds. One each of varieties listed \$2, 3 each, \$5, 12 different varieties, (your selection), \$1.50, (my selection) \$1.25, labeled and sent postpaid.—Dorothea, Walhalla, Kochis, Major, Prince Victor, Flavescens, Loreley, Pars-de-Neuilly, Mary Garden, Mme. Chereau, Albert Victor, Queen of May Perfection, Kathleen, Celeste, Gajus, Fairy, Nine Wells. Iris in mixture, all named varieties, not seedlings, at least 25 varieties, \$3.00 for fifty, \$5 per hundred. ANNIE D. HAZEN, West Hartford, Vt.

"Any real estate improvement out your way?" "No. A lot of atrocious-looking houses have gone up. The real estate isn't improved. It's only more expensive."—Washington Star.

ALONG CAME THE MILKING MACHINE

Yes, we owe quite a lot to Marconi and Watt,
And to Edison, Tesla and Wright,
And inventors who scheme over gas, over steam,
To give us more power and light;
They have lessened our fret and our toil
and our sweat,
And have made life more smooth and serene;
But I hand my applause to whoever it was
That invented the milking machine!

For the worst of the bores on a farm
was the chores,
And the milking the worst one of all.
By the dawn's early light and the darkness of night,
In winter, spring, summer and fall,
'Twas the same thing each day in the same stupid way,
A job that was drudging and mean,
And it seemed like a curse that grew steadily worse
Till—along came the milking machine!

Oh, the grumbling I've done when the milking was one
Of the farm's most laborious stunts!
But now I sit and sing while that vacuum thing
Is milking two bossies at once.
And it seems like a dream as I watch the white stream
That shoots through the tubes, pure and clean.
For my hands don't get sore like they used to before
We put in that milking machine!

Now I don't know the name of the man who can claim
The milking machine was his hunch,
But I'm willing to swear it was some guy somewhere
Who'd had to milk cows in a bunch.
Some farm hand like me who conceived the idea
And who worked the thing out in his bean,
So that farm hands could smile while the milking, meanwhile,
Was done by the milking machine!

—Berton Braley.

HERD BOOKS

As I am otherwise engaged in Florida I wish to dispose of my entire outfit, consisting of a complete set of HERD BOOKS AND BLUE BOOKS, with a large number of extra herd and blue books making a total around 150 volumes. THE BEST OFFER WILL GET THESE. You can write me at 37 West Lane Ave., Columbus, Ohio, or Ohio Cottage, Andrews Ave. & George Street, Fort Lauderdale, Florida. F. G. JOHNSTON.

Of each dollar the consumer pays for butter, 78 cents, on an average, is returned to the dairy farmer. Of the dollar paid for meat, potatoes or wheat, the farmer gets about 45 cents.—Sam H. Greene.

WISE AND OTHERWISE

A butcher, walking down the street, read this sign: "Milk From Contented Cows." He was impressed with the idea and decided to adapt it to his line of business. The following morning this sign appeared in his window: "Sausages From Hogs That Died Happy."—The Progressive Grocer.

"I always consider most men fair," remarked the first man. "Well," replied the man addressed, "I may be a little peculiar, but the only two things I ever consider fare are tickets and money. You see, I am a conductor," he added.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The fact that the cry of a baby in New York was heard in London the other day needs explanation. It was not that the child cried so loud, but that the sound was sent by radio. Still, sometimes it does really seem that they can be heard that far, even without the radio.—Detroit Free Press.

Boss: "Why don't you give that customer the kerosene he wanted?" Clerk: "Because there's no kerosene." "Why didn't you let me know before?" "Because we had some before."—Good Hardware.

Some publicists urge people to vote the way they think, and then complain about the small vote.

"How come, brudder," asked the preacher, "dat when I talks about watermelon stealing yo' all snaps yo' fingers?"

"Nothin' 'tall, pahson, nothin' 'tall—I just happened to 'member where I left mah knife."

"How are trapping, Toofus?" asked his friend, the post trader. "Poor," answered Toofus. "The rabbits are busy broadcasting bedtime stories, while the beaver have apparently signed up for lecture tours. I can't find anything to trap."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Your husband is an inventor, I believe."

"Oh, yes! Some of his excuses for staying out late nights are in use all over the world."

He: "This movie will make your hair stand on end." She: "I hope not. The man behind will kick."—Boston Transcript.

QUITE TRUE

A salesman asked a Scotch farmer to buy a bicycle. "They are cheap now and I can let you have a good one for 7 pounds."

"I would rather put the money in another cow," said the farmer, reflecting.

"You would look mighty foolish riding around your farm on a cow, now wouldn't you?" said the salesman.

Said the Scot: "No more foolish than I would milking a bicycle."

Business Builders!

Breeder and Dairyman ads. are Business Builders because the readers of this journal are men who milk cows for a living, who buy bulls to head their herds, purebred and grades, and who, desiring to increase the producing capacity and improve the individuality of the animals they own, are in the market for purebred Holsteins.

To get in touch with this large and rapidly increasing market at a very low cost, just tell us your problems. We'll do the rest.

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman
Box 110, Harrisburg, Pa.

PENNA STATE COLLEGE
STATE COLLEGE PA
7-22-26



White Oak Roxie Burke

A record maker and a real producer. While she was nearly dry when this photo was taken it shows her size, quality and substance.

She and her stablemates have passed Three Clean T. B. tests and their milk tests from 3.7% to 3.9%.

Good stock at Reasonable Prices.

H. A. STOTTLEMYER

Hagerstown, Maryland, R. D. 5.

We Have For Sale



COWS OF THIS QUALITY

Also heifers—yearlings and calves.

Our service sire is the show bull KING PIEBE OF YORK 7TH, a grandson of Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King from a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs.

This herd is ACCREDITED and stock you obtain here is bound to make good.

Hubert S. Miller

Myerstown, Lebanon Co., Penn'a



THIS IS OUR KIND

Big, Handsome, Typy Cows—Producers and Profit makers.

Our senior Herdsire is

KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

noted sire of producers and shows animals.

Our Junior Herdsire is

IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE
DIONAGEN

whose three direct descendant dams have each made over 30 lb. butter in 7 days. Inspection invited. Prices Low.

A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna Co. Montrose, Pa.



Type and Quality

From this picture you get an idea of the character of the younger members of our herd, many of which are granddaughters of the noted CLARA CLOTHILDE LYONS, 639.8 lb. milk in a week, who averaged 79.8 lb. milk a day for three months and produced 20,771.2 lb. milk, 723.40 lb. butter in ten months AS A TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFER.

Let us sell You a few. Herd Accredited.

FRED B. KEENEY

Wyoming Co. Laceyville, Pa.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairman

Vol. V HARRISBURG, PA., MAY 22, 1926 No. 10

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Entered as second-class matter, April 8, 1922, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

PENNA STATE COLLEGE
STATE COLLEGE PA
7-22-26

THE BLOOD OF OUR GREAT COW Cornucopia Plum Johanna



HAS BEEN INTENSIFIED IN THIS HERD

She produced 1056.78 lb. butter in a year, has two daughters each above 1,000 lb. and she, with her five tested daughters averaged 18,723.1 lb. milk, 918.35 lb. butter in long time test with a 4% fat test.

SHE AND HER DAUGHTERS WERE HORNLESS

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building

Scranton, Penna.

Herd Under State and Federal Supervision.

My Herdsire



GRAY VIEW KING SYLVIA

is from Sylvia Prilly Pontiac and was sired by a son of Carnation King Sylvia and the 34.55 lb. cow Heilo Ormsby De Kol, 805 lb. butter and nearly 20,000 lb. milk in 295 days.

He is a splendid individual, straight, deep, long and handsome; a robust, hearty, healthy bull and his offspring take after him.

Let me sell you one of his sons or a few good females bred to him.

O. I. MARTIN

Cambridge Springs,

Penna.

This herd consists of Real Producers and is under State and Federal Supervision.

We Have For Sale



COWS OF THIS QUALITY

Also heifers—yearlings and calves.

Our service sire is the show bull KING PIEBE OF YORK 7TH, a grandson of Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King from a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs.

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A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna Co.

Montrose, Pa.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. V

HARRISBURG, PA., MAY 22, 1926

No. 10

Value of Cow-Testing Associations

S. R. WINTERS

"DO YOU hear that automatic tabulating machine in the next room?" inquired J. H. McClain of the Bureau of Dairying, United States Department of Agriculture. My reply was in the affirmative. "Well," continued Mr. McClain, "that machine is turning out thousands of records and, as strange as it may seem, the results or verdict of these figures may show that Bill Jones, a dairyman in Wisconsin, owns a purebred bull of great value."

The reader is likely to conclude that Bill Jones must already know that he is the possessor of a valuable purebred sire. Doubtless he is aware of the fact that his bull is of blooded stock, but, as Mr. McClain comments, "There are purebred bulls whose worth has been proved," and that brings us back to the story of the automatic tabulating machine, which is not only proving the merit or lack of merit of cows as milk producers, but is, indirectly, singling out bills of outstanding merit.

AN EXAMPLE

Bill Jones' bull has sired many daughters whose records are unknown to the owner of the bull. Some of these daughters, for instance, may have been shipped to North Carolina, where they have developed into high-producing cows. Cow-testing records should disclose this information and if it is made known to that Wisconsin dairyman it will not only stimulate his pride of ownership in such a sire, but will undoubtedly prolong the life of a worthy bull. The extension agent of the Bureau of Dairying will caution this dairyman. "Keep your eye on that sire—he has proved his worth."

"When is a dead bull worth more than a live bull?" is a curious question that has occurred to me. Strange as it may seem, this happens frequently in the light of circumstances that a sire of proved worth is killed, while the life of a scrub bull may be perpetuated indefinitely. The high-producing daughters of this dead bull carry on nobly while the live scrub bull is a millstone on the neck of dairying. Cow-testing association records are revealing numerous examples of dairymen who are consigning bulls to the slaughter house, whereas these sires are very valuable to the purebred dairy business because they have produced daughters that are high-producing milk animals. And yet, in the absence of the records of that automatic tabulating machine, the owners of these bulls consider them of no special value.

This condition justifies J. C. McDowell of the Bureau of Dairying in characterizing the cow-testing as-

sociation as a searchlight which penetrates the darkness that prevails regarding the records of dairy animals. "In this penetrating and revealing light," declares Mr. McDowell, "production and feed-cost records stand out clearly. Only the scrub cow whose milk or butterfat production is scant need fear the light. Well may that cow dread the truth as told by the milk scales and the Babcock test, because when her record becomes known her doom is sealed and she must depart forever from the herd."

The files of the Bureau of Dairying are replete with testimonials from farmers and dairymen who are profiting from membership in cow-testing associations.

HEARTY ENDORSEMENTS

"The first year I belonged to the association my herd of ten cows produced an average of 279 pounds of butterfat, with an average income over cost of feed of \$37. The fifth year my herd, which then consisted of seventeen cows, produced an average of 380 pounds of butterfat with an average income over cost of feed of \$82."

"The work of the cow-testing association has increased the cream checks about \$250 a year on my twelve cows."

"It is the best paying investment I ever made."

"By doing away with guesswork one can triple his profits and lessen his labor."

"The association culls the boarder cows and advertises the good ones."

"I found that my best cows were producing butterfat at a third the cost of the poorest one."

"I offered to sell a cow for \$75 before testing. She made 495 pounds of butterfat. I would not sell her now."

"The cow-testing association has added at least \$25 a head to all the cattle I have sold."

"The association has greatly improved the social life of the community."

"What a change since the association was organized! Now we cooperate in buying feed, in hauling cream, and in holding public sales of tested cows. Every member grows alfalfa, keeps a purebred dairy sire, and raises the best of heifer calves."

COMMAND PREMIUM

Purebred sires and dairy cows command a premium if their records of performances are established and made known through cow-testing associations. Here

again that automatic tabulating machine works for farmers and dairymen. "Reliable production records help in the sale of good stock," is a statement of Mr. McDowell and is well-nigh patent because of its universal recognition. "Buyers," he continues, "usually want to know how much milk a cow gives. The cow-testing association records not only tell this, but they show her butterfat production and the amount of feed she ate while making the record. Any one would pay more for an animal whose yearly production record shows 10,000 pounds of milk and 450 pounds of butterfat than if nothing definite were known about her.

"At public sales cow-testing association records have sometimes greatly raised the prices received for cows. Association sales may be arranged in some cases to advantage. When a sale can be arranged among a number of neighboring farmers it is possible to attract more buyers and thus obtain for the cattle what they are actually worth. Such a sale has an advantage for the buyer also, because he knows where to find the stock that is for sale and does not have to spend time and money driving from farm to farm looking for it.

"According to government estimates, the average yearly production of our dairy cows in 1924 was 4,368 pounds of milk. Certainly no one will contend that a mature cow whose production is below that level should long be kept on a dairy farm. A tabulation of more than 21,000 yearly records of cow-testing association cows has shown an average yearly production of 6,077 pounds of milk and 248 pounds of butterfat per cow. Many dairymen feel that a level of 6,000 pounds of milk and 240 pounds of butterfat per cow per year should be required of every mature cow in the herd."—*Farm and Ranch.*

Why Breeders Quit

A READER of the *Review*, who entered the purebred dairy cattle breeding business several years ago, wants us to tell him why so many breeders throughout the country are dispersing their herds and going out of the business. He says he can't account for all the boosting that the dairy papers, governmental and educational agencies are doing for the purebred cause while at the same time those who breed purebreds soon seem to get sick of the business and quit.

This question is one that is running in the minds of a great many who are interested in purebreds but the answer, we believe, is easy to find. There are a number of reasons why breeders retire from the business. One is that in many cases they have reached the veteran stage and retire for the same reason that others retire from business. A breeding business is no snap. It calls for a lot of work, attention to details and aggressive management. Once upon a time much of this could be delegated to employees, but breeders are finding it difficult to secure this class of talent and are often forced to liquidate their business and retire.

Then there is another large class of visionaries, impractical people who have been attracted by the business, either as a fad or as a get-rich-quick game. It resulted in the boom that surrounded the business a few years ago. A boom resting on such a sentiment is sure to burst, and it did. It is this class that wrecked

the breeding business and threw it into its present stagnation. It is largely this class that quit the business through an over supply of optimism. With the best of intentions and well laid plans many otherwise practical dairymen lost their heads, plunged into debt for high priced breeding animals and elaborate equipment. The business was over-capitalized in proportion to the income and creditors force a closing out of the business.

The fault in all of these forced sales is not due to any weakness in the purebred cause, but to the fact that it is a business in which it is easy for one to lose his head. What is true of purebred dairy cattle is even more so with the beef breeds and swine. Legitimate propaganda in the interest of purebreds was boosted into a boom that simply had to collapse. It is our conviction that the present stagnation is clearing the atmosphere and that the purebred cause is going to emerge from it and assume a sane and profitable condition by the time the faddists, visionaries and speculators are squeezed out of the breeding business.

Elmwood Farm Consignment

IN MR. CHARLES WERTHEIMER'S consignment to the Maryland State sale are two young bulls whose pictures were taken just as you find them running in the paddock at Mr. Wertheimer's Elmwood Farm.

Last year Mr. Wertheimer consigned two young bulls similarly bred and they topped the sale in their class. These two young bulls are handsome individuals



TWO PROMISING YOUNGSTERS AT ELMWOOD FARM

and are sired by Rolo Pontiac Fayne 385047 and out of two of Mr. Wertheimer's best producing females. The dams of these two young bulls produced over 104 lb. and 106 lb. butter respectively during the month of August. From the standpoint of dairy type, conformation and breeding, these young bulls are qualified to go into any herd.

Breeders desirous of securing a high class young herdsire should not overlook this opportunity.

The editor of a newspaper wheeled his chair around and pressed a button on his desk. The office boy entered.

"Here," said the editor, "are a number of directions from outsiders telling us how to run our paper. See that every one is carried out."

And the office boy, gathering them all in a large wastebasket, did so.—*Exchange.*

Worry never paid a bill.

Annual Meeting of Kanabec County Breeders

DESPITE weather conditions there was a good attendance at the Annual Meeting of the Holstein Breeders of Kanabec County, Minnesota.

A fine noonday lunch was served by the ladies before the business meeting. At the call of the President nearly fifty real breeders were present and the routine business quickly dispatched. The following officers were reelected: Emil Fredlund, President; W. G. Boyle, Treasurer, and Willis Fairbanks, Secretary.

To encourage exhibits at the local fair the Association voted to provide a caretaker for such Holstein cattle as were on exhibit. This should bring a better exhibit at the fair, as the general excuse was want of time to take care of the animals while at the fair. Cow Testing and Club Work were heartily endorsed.

State Secretary Geiger was present and gave a very good talk upon Holstein conditions in general. He could or would not hazard a reason for so few registrations the last few years, but did make some complimentary remarks about the New Registry Association. In reply to these remarks Secretary Fairbanks explained how an application sent to the New Association received immediate attention, and that there could be no question as to the value of a certificate in the New Association, as safeguards were thrown around every chance for irregularity. Furthermore if the New Association was in the wrong it would soon die a natural death, and if in the right it would make it stronger.

While many of the local members are members of the Old Association, there will be many that will join the New Association not wholly on account of fees but promptness in making out registrations.

WILLIS FAIRBANKS, Sec'y.

Facts Talk

MR. MELVIN A. TRAYLOR, President of the First National Bank of Chicago, in an address delivered at Durham, North Carolina, May the 10th, comes out very frank and quotes figures and facts to show that there is no surplus about which the political office seekers have talked so long and so loud and have even proposed a raid of \$375,000,000.00 on the United States Treasury to take care of the imaginary surplus.

According to the published account Mr. Traylor cites past statistics.

"Without burdening you with statistics, a few brief comparisons may be permitted. In the five-year period from 1911 to 1915, the average production of cotton was 14,175,000 bales at an average price of 12.41 cents a pound, while in the period from 1921 to 1925, the last year estimated, the production averaged 11,362,000 bales, at an average price of 21.85 cents a pound.

"In the 1911-1915 period wheat production averaged 806,358,000 bushels at an average price of 89 cents, while in the 1921-1925 period the average production was 804,384,000 bushels at a \$1.11½ average.

"In the former period, corn production averaged 2,754,000,000 bushels at an average price of 60.3 cents, while in the latter period the average was 2,873,000,000 at an average of 69.6 cents.

"Cattle on farms, January 1 figures in each case, for the period of 1911-1915 were 37,178,000 at an average estimated price of \$26.52 a head, while in the latter period the annual average was 41,616,000 at an average estimated price of \$26.08 a head.

"Hogs on farms in the first period were 63,151,000, at an average price of \$9.58 a head, and in the latter period, an average of 60,418,000 with an average price of \$11.34 a head.

PRODUCTION FOUND UNIFORM

"From these figures it will be observed that, with the exception of cotton and cattle on farms, production has been almost uniform in the two periods, which eliminates, of course, the five-year period from 1916 to 1920, inclusive, which embraced the activity of the war and the early post-war inflation. In no case, has production anywhere approached an increase commensurate with the increase in population between the two dates. It, therefore, seems perfectly obvious that the so-called surplus production is largely a myth, and that the cause of the farmer's complaint, that he is not making a profit from his farm operations, must be looked for in some other direction."

Being told to write an essay on the mule, a small boy turned in to his teacher the following effort: "The mawl is a hardier bird than the guse or turkie. It has two legs to walk with, two more to kick with and wears its wings on the sides of its head. It is stubbornly backward about coming forward."

Young Bull for Sale

Twelve weeks old. More white than black.

His dam has a record of 866 lb. butter in a year as a junior two-year-old with over 20,000 lb. of milk. She is a daughter of "37th."

The sire of this young bull is a 30-lb. son of Echo Sylvia King Model 266177.

OLDENBURG FARM

CHARLES WEIDLER, Owner

SOUTH BEND

INDIANA

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Screening the Home

GOOD screens are one of the most important of the many conveniences in the modern farm home, and in the past few years, great improvements have taken place in this respect. There was a time when flies and other insects were thought a necessary adjunct to the discomforts that naturally belong to the summer time, and that they could not be avoided. But that time has gone by, and the general public has become so well educated in the matter, that the well-kept home is now free from the pests. However, on the farm, freedom from flies can be attained only by thorough screening, and by eternal vigilance in swatting those that do get in. Seldom, if ever, can the stables be placed far enough from the house but that the flies, which are naturally attracted to such places, have easy access to the home. It is true that the wise farmer tries his best to reduce the number of flies in and around the stables, for they are no greater benefit to animals than to mankind, but there are still far too many of them, and they breed all summer long. So there is much greater need for the best of screening in the farm home than in the town house, for the automobile has replaced the horse to such an extent that stables are few and far between.

DANGER FROM FLIES

People to-day are too enlightened to need to be told of the dangers from these pests, danger from the carrying of disease and filth, as they are known to be carriers of typhoid fever, diarrhea, and enteritis and other diseases. And do you ever see a fly wandering over some article of food, destined for human consumption, without wondering through what filth his six feet have just been traveling? Even if they were clean, flies are a fearful nuisance, and should be excluded from our homes. Then, too, there are mosquitoes and the many varieties of insects which fly by night, and become so offensive as soon as the rooms are illuminated at night, and these also can be kept out only by the proper and thorough screening of doors and windows.

GOOD SCREENS

For windows, the best screens are those which fit over the entire window, being placed on the outside and fastened by a couple of catches at the top, and by a hook and eye at the bottom. The frame should be made light enough for a woman to handle alone in putting them on in the spring or taking them off in the fall, at it is often much more convenient to finish the job up by installing the screens as soon as the windows are cleaned, than to have to wait for the man of the house to do it. It is hardly necessary to say that they should be painted to match the body of the house, or the window trim. This type of screen is most convenient in case of sudden rainstorms, when it is necessary to close the window in a hurry, and it facilitates

the arrangement of the window for the proper admission of air, as it may be opened at both top and bottom, or all at the top or all at the bottom, as desired. Some houses, when built, are equipped with screens which slip into a groove made for that purpose in the window casing, but these are usually only a half sash affair, and are not so convenient. The old-fashioned sliding screen that is placed under the window is better than none, but is usually inadequate, as it seldom fits, leaving spaces for all manner of insects to crawl through, and being inconvenient to remove in case of sudden storm. Screen doors should be equipped with a good spring which keeps them closed, for who has not had to contend with the nuisance of a screen door which stands part way open. And if—after all the best precautions have been taken—a fly gets into the house, swat him instantly, without fear or favor.

BAKED SLICE OF HAM

I am beginning to have an uneasy feeling that if I don't write something for the family menu pretty soon, the men folks will see to it that I lose my job. The materials for a baked slice of ham should be on hand in every well regulated farm home, so you can try this at once. You will need one slice of ham, about an inch thick; six good sized apples; half a cup of seeded raisins, soaked one hour; two tablespoons vinegar; one teaspoon dry mustard. Trim the fat from the ham and cut it (the fat) in small pieces. Place the ham in the bottom of the roaster and put the pieces of fat over it, and bake in a moderate oven about half an hour. Wash the apples, and core them, but do not cut clear through; then stuff with the soaked raisins; mix the water in which the raisins have been soaked with the mustard and vinegar. When the ham has been baked for the half hour, remove from pan, and combine the gravy with the water, mustard and vinegar. Return ham to the roaster, place the apples around it, and the rest of the raisins on top, return to the oven and bake until apples are done.

SCALLOPED HAM AND POTATOES

This is a good supper dish, especially when company is expected, for it is both hearty and delicious, and very popular wherever served. Cut a slice of ham into small pieces, and slice thin, six good-sized potatoes. In a buttered dish place a layer of potato, then a layer of ham until the dish is full, having a layer of potato on top, and covering with bread crumbs. Pour over them enough milk to cover nicely. I always keep the fat of the ham out of the dish, fry it, and using the resulting grease with the proper amount of flour and milk, pour the combination over the ham and potatoes, and bake in a moderate oven for about two hours. Just before it is done, I place the pieces of fat ham that have been fried over the top, and let them bake a few minutes more, as the fat part is usually more palatable when crisp than when merely scalloped.

THE PRACTICAL DAIRYMAN

CALVES NEED GRAIN—GRASS ALONE IS HARMFUL

F. W. ATKESON

At this time of year when farmers are anxious to get as much stock as possible out on grass in order to eliminate work, it is a too-common practice to take four- or five-months-old calves off milk feed and turn them out with the rest of the herd, with no other but pasture feed.

These calves are not old enough to develop properly on such bulky feed as grass alone. They usually develop extremely large barrels, becoming what is commonly known as pot-bellied. They seem to get larger and larger in the barrel and do not make normal growth.

Calves less than seven or eight months of age should get a little grain, especially in the early spring when grass is very succulent. If skim milk is available it is well to milk feed until they are six months of age.

Such feeding may be done very easily by building calf stanchions in the fence line. Plenty of good fresh water and salt should be before the calves at all times, and some shade should be provided to protect them from the hot sun.

TEACHING THE CALF TO DRINK MILK

The longer the calf is nursed by the mother, the harder it is to teach it to drink. By instinct the calf stretches upward to receive its nourishment; in learning to drink it must be taught to reach downward. No better method of teaching the calf to drink is known than the simple one of putting one's finger in its mouth, and with one motion bringing head and finger into a pail or a wide shallow pan containing a small amount of whole milk. It will probably be necessary to crowd the calf into a corner, and to stand astride of its neck, in order to teach it to feed in this way. Some calves will learn to drink after the first attempt; with others it is quite a long process. It is desirable always to use whole milk for this purpose, especially if the calf is young. For the first ten days whole milk is best for the calf. After the first three or four days, as a rule, the new-born calf weighs less than it did at birth. It should, therefore, be given new milk, and the greatest care taken to start it to growing well before it is required to adjust itself to any substitute for the food which nature intended for it. A calf that weighs 65 lb. or under need receive only five to eight pounds of whole milk to begin with. A calf weighing over 65 lb. need not receive over 10 lb. a day at the start. If possible, this amount of milk should be divided into three feeds for the first week. After the ten-day period the food of the calf may be changed to skim milk or any milk substitute which the owner may desire to use.

UTENSILS.

Under any system of feeding it is essential that all the utensils which are used in the feeding of the calf be kept clean. Pails should be of metal with well soldered seams, so that bacteria cannot find a place in which to thrive. The pails in which the grain is fed should be kept perfectly clean. Graniteware dishes have been used with success for the feeding of grain and silage. These can then be thoroughly cleaned every day. Pails, of course, are cleaned and sterilized after each feeding. Many of the disorders of the digestive system of calves can be traced to dirty and unclean utensils. Wooden utensils can be used, but they are very difficult to keep clean.

SKIMMILK FEEDING.

In many sections of the country where cream or butter is sold, plenty of skim milk is available for calf raising. Farmers thus situated are fortunate, and do not have a very serious problem before them. The whole milk should be fed for about ten days. In some cases a few days more, and in other cases a few days less may be required, but when the calf is growing vigorously, change should gradually be made to skim milk.

The transition period should be nearly a week long. For the first day or two it may possibly be well to substitute only a half pound or a pound of the skim milk for the whole milk, and then a larger amount, such as two pounds.

If whole milk is very valuable, the change can be made more rapidly, and be brought about in four days. The amount of skim milk should then be gradually increased, as the appetite of the calf indicates, until 20 or 24 lb. is being fed. Most dairymen seem to agree that little benefit is derived from feeding over 20 pounds of skim milk to a calf. However, in the experience of the authors, some large, thrifty calves seem to relish and thrive on as high as 24 lb. The skim milk may well be fed for the first six months, and if the supply warrants, an even longer period.

LARSON AND PUTNEY.

SUMMARY OF CUSTOMARY PRACTICE IN RENTING DAIRY FARMS FOR HALF OF ALL RECEIPTS

Land, buildings, and fences.—These are furnished by the landlord. He usually pays the taxes against the real estate and provides the materials to keep the fences in repair, the tenant doing the work.

Man labor.—Almost invariably provided by the tenant. Competent tenants are commonly allowed to farm as they deem proper.

Work animals.—These are furnished by the tenant. Feed for the horses, like feed for the cows, is taken from the undivided crops raised on the farm, or feed is purchased at the joint expense.

Farm machinery and tools.—Usually, but by no means invariably, furnished by the tenant. Repair and replacement costs are paid by the tenant except for tools owned jointly by the landlord and tenant.

Dairy-herd ownership.—The landlord furnishes half or more than half of the cows. Where a large herd is kept, the landlord frequently owns all the cows when a tenant first comes on his farm.

Dairy-herd replacement.—The tenant usually has a half interest in stock raised. Receipts from cows sold go to the owners of such cows, and they pay the cost of cows purchased for replacement.

Receipts.—Receipts from sale of milk and crops are shared equally. It is usual to divide the money and not the products.

Procedure when tenants change.—Tenants who bring dairy animals and feed usually merge their interest with like property furnished by the landlord. Some landlords require an outgoing tenant to leave enough hay to supply an incoming tenant until the pasture season opens. Where jointly owned live stock is to be divided at the termination of a tenant's period of occupancy, a common method is to have the tenant divide such stock into two lots, either one of which lots the landlord is privileged to choose.—*Farm Bulletin No. 1272.*

FARMERS HIRE TOO MANY MEN

A visitor to Farm and Ranch recently remarked that one reason why so many farmers had to borrow money every spring to see them through until harvest time was that they hired too many men. When asked to explain he said:

"Thousands of farmers do not produce their own meat. They hire a farmer up North to grow their hogs; they hire a railroad to haul those hogs to market; hire a packing-house company to butcher them; then hire another railroad to haul them to Texas where a cold-storage man is hired to keep them, and then a retail merchant is hired to serve them in small portions over his counter."

The same thing can be said about the farmer who buys corn and other feedstuffs; who buys butter, canned fruits, canned milk, and other foods that he could produce for himself. He hires some other farmer to produce his food and feed, and then hires a lot of men to handle them for him until he is ready to use them. If fewer men were hired our farmers would be more prosperous.—*Farm and Ranch.*

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years \$1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

MAY 22, 1926

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Need for Economy in Tax Collecting

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE, famed for his practice of New England thrift in small things, would render the country a great service if he would tip the Treasury Department off to some scheme whereby the cost of collecting taxes could be reduced. Collecting taxes seems to be one of the most costly operations of the government, and especially the collecting of income taxes. An army of men and women are employed, and they make more trouble for the average business man than cooties did for the soldiers in the trenches.

Give the Farm Home a Distinctive Name

"NAME your farm home" is the slogan of a movement fostered by home demonstration agents in Tennessee for the past four years. More than 3,000 homes have already been named, according to a report received by the United States Department of Agriculture. This year the idea is again being stressed, as there are still many homes which have not registered a distinctive name either with the extension service or the State Department of Agriculture. The State recently passed a law permitting such registry.

Farm home owners are urged to give some thought and trouble to the selection of the right name. It should be dignified, suitable, lasting, not too common, easy to say, easy to read, and easy to remember. It should appear on the mail box or over it, or on a sign-board, or on the gate. It is intended that it should be used on letterheads and on the label of anything sold from the farm.

The naming of the farm home is often the first step in general home improvement. There is an effort to live up to the spirit which has been embodied in the

new name. The indirect effect of the name can often be seen in the grading and standardizing of products offered for sale.

Well established dairy farms would do well and act wisely if their properties were designated by distinct and representative names or titles. It would establish a veritable "trade mark."

President Coolidge says: "We should be guided by the principle that our government owes its first duty to its people." Only selfish, narrow-minded men can challenge these words expressed by President Coolidge. Governments are for the people and not the people for the government. This principle is too frequently forgotten in our country. Men are taken from our midst and placed in responsible positions by ourselves, but only too often many, after being placed on a pedestal, act as if the country belonged to them. They forget those who placed them where they are. Few can avoid pride and swell-headedness and so they are in no attitude of mind to help those who are most in need of it. Can proud men take an interest in the poor and indigent? Should not the poor receive the first attention? The rich can take care of themselves but the poor not. To whom does our government give its attention? Is it to the farmer, the laborer, and those in need?—*Exchange*.

Dairymen Must Advertise

THE story is told of a Japanese student who, after a trip to America, was explaining to his fellow students how American business men built up business by advertising. He illustrated by showing photographs of several bill boards and selected two as typical examples. One showed a contented cow and the other a famous bull. "You see," he said, "they have two kinds of cattle in America. One kind gives condensed milk and other smoking tobacco."

A French proverb says: "When you have not what you want you must want what you have." This is a rich advice for all of us. Why not try to be contented with what we have. Many go through life crying as do little children for what takes their fancy and which are discarded soon afterwards. After they have enjoyed a Ford for a few days they want a limousine. Indeed, the most of us remain children to the end of our days. Let us hope that we will be satisfied in heaven. This inclination to desire something that we do not possess is the cause of much restlessness and unhappiness in the world. Children, as soon as they come to the use of reason, should be taught to be satisfied with what they can reasonably demand. Too many parents are too indulgent in this line and ill prepare their children for the affairs of life. Pampered children will rarely become great when grown. Great men were made great by trials and struggles.—*Exchange*.

The boys who put something away for a dry day seem to be worrying.

Prospects are seldom harvested.

Hearing in Mandamus Case

THE hearing in the mandamus proceeding against Secretary of Agriculture Frank P. Willits, brought by Arthur E. Robinson of Montrose and Lester Oyler of Chambersburg, Penna., was held in Court Room 1 of the Dauphin County Court House, Harrisburg, on Thursday, May 20th. The case was heard by Judge William M. Hargest, Judge Frank B. Wickersham and Judge John E. Fox. Assistant Attorney General, Frank I. Gollmar represented Secretary Willits and Hon. William H. Earnest represented Mr. Robinson and Mr. Oyler.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America was represented at the hearing by their Attorney, O. U. Kellogg. James A. Reynolds, Secretary Houghton and Mr. Houghton Seaverns were also present.

Mr. Robinson and Mr. Oyler had several witnesses present. Mr. Arthur E. Robinson, Howard C. Reynolds and George E. Stevenson were called as witnesses in the interest of the Plaintiff. Secretary Willits and Mr. F. L. Houghton testified for the Defendant.

We will keep our readers informed as to the outcome of this case, and will publish the decision when handed down.

The Right Spirit

THE Holstein breeders of Kanabec County, Minnesota, at their Annual Meeting, an account of which is printed elsewhere in this issue, took exceptions to some of the statements made by the Paid State Secretary concerning the new Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc. The Paid State Secretary is employed by the Political management of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America at the breeders' expense and quite naturally would be opposed to the new Registry Association because if the breeders of his State patronize the new Registry Association they will not be contributing 50 cents on each transfer towards his maintenance and support.

Mr. Willis Fairbanks, Secretary of the County Association, after making a careful inquiry concerning the new Registry Association, has become one of its staunch supporters.

Minnesota breeders have given the new Association, thus far, loyal support and every indication would tend to show that their confidence is not misplaced. The new Association, because of its sound business policies and efficient management under the breeders control is bound to succeed and become the leading Association of its kind.

The unfavorable propaganda that has been circulated with the view of condemning and discrediting the new Association emanates from the paid propagandists employed by the political management of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. It would indicate, however, from the report of the club meeting in Kanabec County, Minnesota, that the breeders are getting wise.

"When you have an argument at your house, does your wife take part?"

"No, she takes all of it."

A Pleasure

WE ARE pleased to introduce to our readers, Mr. George Snodgrass of Woodbine, York County, Penna., as one of our regular advertisers for the next year.

Mr. Snodgrass owns one of the fertile farms in York County, Pennsylvania, where the growing of corn and wheat is practiced more extensively than dairying. Mr. Snodgrass is also a dairyman and began breeding purebred Holstein cattle some fourteen years ago. He bought a few foundation females from which he has developed an excellent producing herd.

Mr. Snodgrass has three sons, all of them farmers. Harry, the youngest son is married and lives at home. He and his father work the home farm together. Clyde, the second son, operates a farm about four miles from the home farm and the oldest son, Guy, has a beautiful tract of land adjoining his father's farm. Guy is a real Holstein enthusiast and while his herd and his father's herd are maintained separately, they have much in common.

The home farm herd is headed by C S Walker Fayne 438827, a son of Finderne Sir Valdessa 216590 and out of Walker Fayne Butter Girl 413982, while Guy's herd is headed by C S Echo Netherland 410219, a son of Finderne Sir Valdessa 216590 and out of Echo Netherland Korndyke 391887.

We will tell our readers more about the Snodgrass herd in future issues of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. We are showing on the front cover of this issue, Mr. George Snodgrass with his nephew, Lester Snodgrass and one of the good young heifers, which is much in evidence.

Charles W. Hays, M.D., says: "Mail carriers are the healthiest in U. S." This may be a surprise to many readers to learn that mail carriers are the healthiest in these U. S. What is conditional to their health? They are nearly all day in the open air, rain or shine. Most of them walk all day long. They have a chat with the little ones who as a rule watch the mail man and carry the letters to their mothers, so the mail man has joy in making children happy. Rheumatism and other disasters are unknown to him. Why is there such sickness with us to-day? Can it be otherwise since it is considered a disgrace to walk and be out in the fresh air and sunshine. Work with the hands is detested, so nature has her revenge sooner or later. Why are farmers as a rule as healthy as mail carriers? They both are not afraid of a raw wind or a blazing sun.—*Exchange*.

There is no short cut, no patent tramway to wisdom. After all the centuries of invention the soul's path lies through the thorny wilderness which must still be trodden in solitude, with bleeding feet and sobs for help as it was trodden by them of old time.—*George Eliot*.

"Did my wife speak at the meeting yesterday?"

"I don't know your wife, but there was a tall, thin woman who rose and said she could not find words to express her feelings."

"That wasn't my wife!"

Going Backwards

THE report of the Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1925, would indicate that that Association is drifting backwards as the records have shown for the past several years.

The number of new members joining the Association for the year ending December 31, 1925, was 379 less than the number joining the previous year; 1,310 new members joined the Association last year as compared with 1,689 breeders who joined the previous year.

The number of registration certificates issued during the past year was nearly 2,000 less than the number issued in the year 1924; 111,529 certificates being issued for the year 1924 and 109,594 for the year 1925.

There was a slight increase in the number of transfer certificates issued. Eighty-seven thousand, five hundred and thirty-five transfer certificates were issued for the year 1924; last year the number was increased to 87,940 or an increase of 405 certificates.

In 1923, the total number of certificates issued was 208,182. In 1924, this number had decreased to 200,464; last year there was a further decrease, the total number being 198,803.

A Purebred Registry Association, such as the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, in order to keep abreast with the natural increase of the breed, should issue an increased number of registration certificates each year.

If the Industry was in a thriving prosperous condition, and if the breeders had confidence in the Association, the number of transfer certificates should be equal to or greater than the number of registration certificates issued, showing that the breeders were able to dispose of their surplus stock.

For many years, and up to about the year 1919, or 1920, the Association recorded a steady growth in each Department. The number of certificates of registry issued each year was greater than the number of certificates issued the previous year while the number of transfer certificates issued was about equal to or greater than the number of registration certificates issued.

For example, in the year 1919, the Association issued 114,503 certificates of registry; 131,823 certificates of transfer and admitted 3,941 new members. The number of transfer certificates issued exceeded the number of registration certificates issued by 17,320.

It was about the year 1919 that the present managing influence assumed control. Fees have been increased, expenses have increased and yet the Association has recorded a decreased amount of business in each Department which can best be shown by comparing the number of registration certificates, transfer certificates, and members admitted to the Association.

For the year 1920, the Association issued 127,850 certificates of registration. In 1925, it issued 109,594 certificates, or a decrease in the number of certificates issued in that year from the number issued in the year 1920 was 18,256.

In 1919, the Association issued 131,823 transfer certificates. In the year 1925 it issued 87,940 or the decrease in 1925 from the number issued in 1919 was 43,883. The decrease between 1919 and 1925 equals

nearly half the total number of transfer certificates issued, in the year 1925.

The number of new members joining the Association in 1919 was 3,941. The number joining in 1925 was 1,310 or a decrease in the number of new members joining the Association of 2,631.

The above facts are the strongest evidence that can possibly be obtained to show that the Holstein-Friesian Association of America is drifting backwards and at a very rapid pace.

PRESERVING THE BREED

The new Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., was organized to preserve the purity of the blood of the animals within the Holstein-Friesian breed, thus retaining their equity as purebred breeding stock; also to take the purebred Holstein Industry out of the hands of speculators and promoters and to place it on a sound legitimate breeding and dairy basis.

There is a great work to be accomplished by the new Registry Association. It must take care of that large percentage of the natural increase of the breed that is now permitted to go unrecorded. Not animals of inferior type and confirmation, but that multitude of vigorous, outstanding specimens of the breed, animals developed by the real breeders and dairymen who conduct their business in a quiet, efficient and economical manner and who, in recent years, have permitted their animals to go unrecorded because of increased fees and because they have been denied the right to a direct voice in managing their affairs, a privilege which should be granted to each member of every organization unless they have been declared mentally unsound and incompetent by some tribunal other than a group of politicians.

Further, the new Registry Association must be prepared to take over the business of the old Association as it continues to wane.

For a time, the political management of the old Association might be successful in deceiving the breeders and having them continue to pay tribute to their support through increased fees and to provide funds to be used in fighting the real breeders who are trying to place the Industry on a sound legitimate basis. Eventually, the real breeders and dairymen will cease to be deceived and misled and will cease to contribute to the support of the political group that have taken over the management of the breeders' once prosperous Association and will join in the great movement to place the Industry on a sound legitimate business basis.

To Elbert H. Gary, the head of the United States Steel Corporation, is credited the most apt reply to a question of stock value.

"Do you think steel stocks will go up or down?" a woman once asked him.

"Yes," was the answer, "I think they will. They rarely stand still, and they can't go sidewise!"—*Watchman-Examiner*.

A dairymaid milked the pensive goat,
And pouting, paused to mutter,
"I wish, you brute, you'd turn to milk,"
And the animal turned to butter.

MINNESOTA VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

Manufactured on the special order of the University of Minnesota board of regents, a large animal operating table was recently delivered by William Sellers & Co. of Philadelphia to the division of veterinary medicine at University Farm, St. Paul. The table is operated by an electric motor and hydraulic pump and is so generous in its proportions that the largest horses and cows can be strapped upon it. Dr. C. P. Fitch, chief of the veterinary division of the university, says that only a few tables of its kind are in use in this country. It will be used at Minnesota chiefly for operations on large animals and for short course work in veterinarians and student classes.

"I AM JUST A POOR FARMER"

How many of you have heard the expression, "I am just a poor farmer"? Isn't it just about time the farmers of this country quit demeaning their own occupation and took a little pride in it? Who ever heard of a merchant, a doctor, a lawyer or a brick mason talk about his job as though he were ashamed of it? Successful men, and many who have not yet attained success, are proud of their occupation, trade or profession—all but the farmer—and not one of them has as much to be proud of as a farmer who successfully combats insects and variable weather and helps feed and clothe the world.

When a man walks into a bank to borrow a little money he should go in with head up and talk business with the banker as one business man to another. If he is worthy of credit or has security, he will get his money, for that is what banks are for. If he goes in with his hat in his hand and a hang-dog appearance, the banker won't have much use for him, "the bank is not putting out money just now," or "money is tight." So it is with farming. If farmers would spunk up and quit belittling their own job, they would find dealing with business men a real pleasure. Just so long as farmers make out that they are ignorant and are occupying a lowly position in life, just so long will other people deal with them on that basis.—*Farm and Ranch*.

FARM FIRE PROTECTION COMMITTEE FORMULATES PLANS FOR FUTURE ACTION

The recently organized committee on farm fire protection will make a preliminary report during the convention of the National Fire Protection Association at Atlantic City, N. J., May 10-13, in which will be outlined plans for future action. The formation of this committee to coordinate the activities of the various agencies interested in reducing the losses from fire on farms and in rural communities is a very definite step by the National association toward the solution of a long recognized problem. Heretofore farmers have had but little assistance in solving their fire-protection and prevention problems, says D. J. Price, of the United States Department of Agriculture, chairman of the new committee.

The annual fire loss in the United States is placed at \$550,000,000, of which approximately \$150,000,000 occurs on farms and in the smaller rural communities. It is estimated that from 70 to 90 per cent of this loss on farms could be prevented. Fire losses in cities are being reduced through education of the public and through the use and improvement of fire-fighting equipment. Losses in the country are on the increase. While the fire problem on the farm is somewhat different than that of the city where there is organized protection, there are, nevertheless, numerous preventive measures which might well be adopted by the individual in the country. Fires due to carelessness with matches, smoking in barns, to defective flues, to lightning, to the use of gasoline, kerosene, acetylene lights, and numerous other factors, are largely preventable.

It will be the object of the committee on farm fire protection to bring together all interested forces in an educational campaign to emphasize the enormity of farm fire losses and to encourage the adoption of preventive measures. Considerable good work has been done in the past in this direction by insurance companies and other agencies, but the fact that rural fire losses are increasing annually indicates the need for still greater effort.

The Bureau of Public Roads of the Federal Department of Agriculture has conducted studies leading to the development of methods for preventing barn fires. The Bureau of Chemistry has recently started a study of spontaneous combustion in various agricultural products with a view to devising control measures. It has also conducted extensive investigations of dust explosions and fires in the handling and milling of grain, and has made a special study of fires in grain threshing machinery and cotton gins. The effective way in which protection agencies have adopted the results of these and other investigations encourages the belief that more research will be productive.

The Secretary of Agriculture has expressed his desire to aid in the movement to reduce farm fire losses by designating three specialists from the department to act on the committee. N. A. Olsen will represent the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, M. C. Betts, the Bureau of Public Roads, and D. J. Price, the Bureau of Chemistry.

HEEDING DANGER SIGNALS

By J. Edw. Tufft.

I Have Lost a dozen neighbors since the auto came in style,
They are resting from their labors and their papers are on file,
All because they thought the fellow heeding "Stop!" upon a sign
Was a sissy, weak and mellow, was a tender, clinging vine!

"Trains may toot, and scream, and whistle," said these neighbors, everyone,
They may shake the downy thistle where their boasting race is run,
But there is no engine tossing on the long and rusty rail
That can beat me to a crossing or present to me its tail!

With my coursing, zipping flivver I defy the engineer,
And I neither wink nor shiver for I have no sense of fear
As I playfully go dashing right across the very track
Where a train comes, mad and crashing, with big bristles on its back!

No, the "Stop!" signs didn't matter, and the "Danger!" signs were punk,
While the "Listen!" signs were patter, and the "Look Out!" signs were junk.
They were all right for the jigger with a slow and plodding horse,
Or the poor old limping nigger with his oxen team, of course,
But a man, alive and speeding with an auto full of power
Could outrun an engine leading by a quarter of an hour!

Yes, I've helped to find the pieces of a dozen dashing friends,
And I've gathered up their nieces at the crossings and the bends.
I have done this now so often that I've vowed within my soul
When I slip into my coffin I shall try to slip in whole!
I've resolved I'll not be whittled, or shredded into hash
Through a danger sign belittled, through a mad, unthinking dash!

I would rather stop the meter, keep the trail rules as approved
Than to drive pell-mell to Peter with my shoulder blades removed!
All those dozen splintered neighbors, hobbling now across the skies,
Should be home and at their labors, with the careful and the wise!

Salesman: "I've called about an attachment I have for your typewriter."

Manager: "Oh, that's all right, but please don't bother her during working hours."

St. Peter (to applicant): "Where are you from?"

Applicant: "California."

St. Peter: "Come on in, but I don't think you'll like it."

FIRST COUNTY IN U. S. FREED OF SCRUB AND GRADE BULLS

Purebred bulls, 140; grade bulls, 0; scrub bulls, 0.

This is the official bull count for Union County, Kentucky, as reported to the United States Department of Agriculture by County Agent R. O. Wilson and Wayland Rhoads, Field Agent in Animal Husbandry, University of Kentucky.

On April 22, 1926, the last farmer in Union County owning a grade bull sent him to the shambles and replaced him with a purebred. The accomplishment marks a culmination of a systematic drive begun more than five years ago by L. C. Brewer, formerly county agent. At the beginning of 1926 the county had disposed of all of its scrub bulls, and all but four grades, but not until April 22 was the last grade bull disposed of. So far as the records or information of the United States Department of Agriculture show, Union County, Kentucky, is the first in the United States to reach a 100 per cent purebred bull goal.

Besides the accomplishment mentioned, Union County is third on the county honor list in the "Better Sires-Better Stock" campaign, fostered by the Bureau of Animal Industry and various States. This county has 550 livestock owners who are using purebred sires for all classes of livestock raised and who are following breeding methods leading to still further improvement. The results were achieved by persistent and systematic work by the county agent and influential citizens in cooperation with the State College of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture.

One of the means of stimulating interest in livestock improvement was the publication in July, 1924, of a special edition of the local paper, devoted entirely to the better-sires campaign and educational articles and illustrations showing the value of better-bred livestock. The cattle industry of the county is largely devoted to beef production, thus making the achievement especially timely, in view of current Federal-State plans to improve the quality of meat.

Campbell County, Kentucky, is now striving for the same achievement. Mr. Rhoads has informed the Department of Agriculture that the number of inferior bulls in Campbell County is being gradually reduced. On January 1, 1925, there were 93 grade and scrub bulls in Campbell County. On January 1 of this year the number had been reduced to 48, and the last report, late in April, showed a further reduction to 22. Local campaign plans indicate that Campbell County will have none but purebred bulls in the fall of this year.

The two factors that are chiefly responsible for the wider use of purebred sires, livestock specialists of the Department of Agriculture assert are educational work and economic pressure. Persons raising inferior livestock can not compete long with their neighbors who are raising animals of superior quality which, in most classes of stock, mature earlier and bring better prices.

SOURCES OF BAD MEAT BEING RAPIDLY ELIMINATED

Consumers in Pennsylvania will welcome the fact that sources of unwholesome meat and meat food products are being eliminated rapidly from the State.

Meat hygiene officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, are busy throughout the year inspecting meat markets, slaughter houses, carcasses and meats. In 1925, 2,050 meat markets, 4,075 slaughterhouses, 58,486 carcasses and 3,097,903 pounds of meat were inspected, of which an extremely small portion—1,348 carcasses and 163,414 pounds of meat, were not allowed to be sold. While several very serious cases of badly diseased carcasses were found on sale and a number of filthy slaughterhouses and insanitary meat markets were found in operation and the proprietors prosecuted, the general conditions throughout the State are improved. This is indicated by the fact that only 3.5 per cent of the meat markets were found defective, and these were markets which probably handle even a smaller per cent of the total meat supply of the State.

While 476 of the 4,075 slaughterhouses, or 11 per cent, were found defective and 241 were ordered closed after second examination, the number defective was about 3 per cent less than in 1924. It must be remembered that a large portion of

meat and meat products come from the large packing establishments which have careful Federal inspection of animals when slaughtered. The enforcement of the State meat hygiene law concerns the numerous slaughterhouses within Pennsylvania, each of which may not be the source of great quantities of meat but are nevertheless important from the standpoint of protecting the public health.

While the greater portion of slaughterhouse proprietors are interested in giving the public a clean, wholesome product, an unscrupulous butcher is occasionally found who is so unprincipled that he will maintain the most filthy slaughtering plant imaginable and knowingly sell diseased meats.

A butcher in the vicinity of Philadelphia was fined \$150, and another in western Pennsylvania \$250 recently for attempting to sell meat from diseased cows. Cases such as these are promptly taken care of so that the public is protected.—*Exchange*.

FREE AREA PIGS

Miner County, South Dakota, has been accredited by the United States government and declared a "modified free area." This is the first county in South Dakota to be accredited, says Harry J. Boyts, live stock commissioner of the Sioux City Live Stock Exchange. There is less than one-half of 1 per cent (.5 per cent) of tuberculosis in the cattle of the county. When the testing is completed every herd of breeding cattle will have passed two tests in which no diseased animals have been found.

J. S. Shimerda, of Howard, was one of the first farmers of Miner County to receive a premium on his hogs. He received \$16.91 as a premium on 78 hogs at Sioux City.

Miner County has the following advantages over other counties in South Dakota:

1. The packers pay a premium of 10c per cwt. for all hogs, which means about \$16.00 per car.
2. No cattle need to be tested for three years.
3. Cattle may be shipped anywhere in the United States without a test.
4. Importation of diseased cattle is prevented.
5. Pure milk is produced.
6. Milk cows are worth more.

Every state in the union is testing cattle under the county area plan, and many states have a number of counties accredited.

- Too much oil never ruined a machine.
- You never miss the oil till the bearings break.
- We need a non-personal Tariff Commission.
- Politics pretty nearly defeated the will of Iowa voters.
- Testing the skimmilk sometimes catches the separator stealing.

—Just plain good manners would prevent a lot of auto collisions.

—Is the damage done by cut worms greater than that caused by the corn the crows dig up and eat while destroying cut worms?

—A piece of Kansas fell in the other day. Probably over weighed by the "bumper" wheat crop newspaper writers always harvest for Kansas in March.

—Six days through Iowa mud and six hours from the Minnesota line to Minneapolis was the recent experience of a Chicago motorist. Which state will he boost?

—A good farm paper is a trade paper. Does anybody ever see trade papers in other lines failing to fight for their "trade" through fear of encouraging "class feeling"?

—"We don't cash checks. Have arranged with the banks so they don't sell grub," reads a sign in a restaurant. The Federal Trade Commission should investigate this, as a combination in restraint of trade.

—A cottonseed oil refiner has figured that cottonseed meal might be prepared for human food and furnish as much protein for seven cents a pound as beefsteak at forty. Grant the argument but try and get folks to eat it.

NATURAL ENOUGH

Wife: "Did you see those men staring at that flapper as she boarded the car?"

Husband: "What men?"

NOTICE OF FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

You are hereby notified that the Forty-first Annual Convention of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America will be held on the first Wednesday in June, 1926 (the second day of the month), at Des Moines, Iowa, in Hotel Fort Des Moines, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the election of officers and the transaction of any other business which may properly come before it. The meeting will be called to order promptly at 10 o'clock a. m.

The order of business will be substantially as follows:

1. Reading of the call for this meeting.
2. Report by the secretary of Committee on Elections (status of ballot for delegates), [Article III, Section 9, paragraph (a)].
3. Appointment of committee on credentials and permanent membership to consider the report of the Committee on Elections, to receive credentials from elected delegates, and to prepare a permanent roll for the convention. [Article III, Section 9, paragraph (a)].
4. Report of committee on permanent membership roll of delegates.
5. Roll call of delegates.
6. Appointment of tellers.
7. Reading of minutes of last meeting.
8. Annual report of the auditor.
9. Annual report of the treasurer.
10. Annual report of the finance committee.
11. Annual report of the superintendent of advanced registry.
12. Annual report of the secretary.
13. Annual report of the extension service committee.
14. Annual report of the director of extension service.
15. Annual report of committee on special prizes.
16. Reports of special committees—(1) Re-incorporation, Hon. F. O. Lowden, Oregon, Ill.; F. L. Houghton, Brattleboro, Vt.; W. S. Moscrip, Lake Elmo, Minn.; Jas. A. Reynolds, Cleveland, O.; T. E. Elder, Mt. Hermon, Mass. (2) Selective Registration, W. S. Moscrip; F. L. Houghton. Harry Yates, Orchard Park, N. Y. (3) Constitution, By-Laws and Resolutions, F. M. Peasley, Cheshire, Conn.; O. U. Kellogg, Cortland, N. Y.; Jas. A. Reynolds.

RESOLUTIONS PROPOSED

By L. L. Oldham, Madison, Wis.: "Resolved, That the provisions of Secs. 47, 48, 49 and 51 of Art. IV of the By-Laws of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, so far as they relate to doubling of fees for the registration of animals that are over one year old be, and the same are hereby suspended from July 1, 1926, to Dec. 31, 1926; and until that time the Secretary of the Association is hereby authorized and directed to register animals irrespective of age upon the payment of the fees provided in said sections respectively for the registration of animals under one year old."

By R. J. Schaefer, Appleton, Wis.: "Resolved, That the provisions of Secs. 47, 48, 49 and 51 of Art. IV of the By-Laws of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, so far as they relate to doubling of fees for the registration and transfer of animals be, and the same are hereby suspended from July 1, 1926, to Dec. 31, 1926; and until that time the Secretary of the Association is hereby authorized and directed to register animals irrespective of age, and record transfers of ownership which are delayed in filing upon the payment of the fees provided in said sections respectively for the registration of animals under one year of age and for transfer of ownership of animals filed within three months from date of sale."

By G. W. McCay and A. D. McKay, Caddo, Colo.: "Resolved, To suspend the operation of Art. IV, Secs. 47 and 48 of the By-Laws, from the date of the Annual Convention until Dec. 31, 1926, so that the Association may register cattle over one year old at the fee charged for animals under one year of age."

By P. P. Van Nuys, Belle Mead, N. J.: "Whereas, We believe that the following plan is an economic necessity for the testing and development of Holstein-Friesian cattle, and will show the great value of the breed; therefore, be it Resolved, That we, the members of The Holstein-Friesian Cooperative Association of New Jersey, do hereby recommend: First, an optional one-day test in Class C of the long-time semi-official division. Second, that the Herd Test plan be adopted, based on the one-day test with the preliminary dry milking, check test to be taken whenever Supt. of A. R. testing thinks advisable; and Resolved, That we recommend the offering of prizes for high record cows and high herd averages under this plan,

believing that this will help to stimulate interest and encourage the breeders in semi-official work."

By P. P. Van Nuys, Belle Mead, N. J.: "Resolved, That the members of The New Jersey Holstein Association are in favor of super-registration of bulls, the main requirement being that dam and sire's dam should have official or semi-official records or herd test records (conducted according to Advanced Registry requirements) above minimum requirements, and that dam and sire should be able to score at least 75 points according to Score Card."

By C. R. Evans, Halsey, Ore.; Jacob Luscher, Fairview, Ore.; Paul C. Adams, Warren, Ore.: "Whereas, C. R. Evans of Halsey, Ore., having seen the necessity of continuing to raise the Standard of the Holstein-Friesian cattle, and Whereas, The Oregon State Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association believing in Mr. Evans' plan, and wishing to assist in putting this plan before the National Meeting of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, has appointed a committee to work with Mr. Evans on his plan for a Standard Holstein-Friesian herd. Therefore, be it Resolved, That the Oregon State Holstein-Friesian Association request the National Convention to consider this plan as a basis for rules governing the Standardization of Holstein-Friesian Herd."

By W. B. Barney, Legislative and Dairy Specialist of The Association: "Whereas, The former Score Card for market milk, adopted by the Dairy Division of the U. S. Dept. of Agri. calls for 4 per cent fat in 12.70 total solids in order for milk to receive a perfect score; and Whereas, This is an apparent injustice for the reason that milks containing both more and less than 4 per cent fats and more or less than 12.70 per cent total solids may certainly be considered perfect from the standpoint of its use as food. Therefore be it Resolved, That The Holstein-Friesian Association of America respectfully requests the officials of the American Dairy Science Association and the Dairy Division of the U. S. Dept. of Agri. to amend the Score Card for market milk so as to provide a minimum fat content for perfect scoring milk, and, be it further Resolved, That such minimum fat content requirement be fixed at 3.25 per cent with total solids not less than 11.75 per cent."

PROPOSAL OF AMENDMENT OF THE BY-LAWS

By Jas. A. Reynolds, Cleveland, O.: To amend Art. III, Sec. 7, to read as follows: "Members of this Association residing within a district may by petition nominate any individual member as a delegate from such district by sending to the Secretary of the Association a petition nominating such individual member. In districts having ten (10) or more delegates the number of signatures required shall be five (5), and in all other districts having less than ten (10) delegates, the number of signatures required shall be three (3). Such petition must be made on the form furnished by the Secretary of the Association, and shall reach the Secretary at least ninety (90) days before the Annual Convention or Meeting. The Secretary of the Association shall notify all members of their right to make nominations in the manner provided by this section, and of the number of delegates to which each district is entitled at least thirty (30) days before the last day upon which he is authorized to receive such nomination."

By C. F. Bigler, Syracuse, N. Y.: To amend Art. III, Sec. 7, by adding: "Delegates to the Annual Convention or Meeting of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America should be bona fide breeders and owners of Holstein-Friesian cattle at the time of their election."

By John B. Irwin, Minneapolis, Minn.: To amend Art. V, by adding Sec. 2, to read as follows: "The Board of Directors shall at its first meeting after the Annual Convention or Meeting appoint a committee of three, which shall be designated as the Judges' Council. Said committee shall meet as often as the business of the Association may require and may be convened by the Chairman or Superintendent of Advanced Registry, or by the Chairman of the Executive Committee or by the Board of Directors. The duties of said Council shall be as follows: (a) To receive and consider recommendations of persons as official judges of cattle at exhibits and fairs; to receive and consider applications of persons who desire to become official judges of cattle at exhibitions and fairs; to receive and consider recommendations of persons for inspectors of imported cattle and inspectors of cattle for admission

to Advanced Registry; to receive and consider application of persons who desire to become inspectors of imported cattle and inspectors of cattle for admission to Advanced Registry, and to report their recommendations to the Board of Directors. (b) To prescribe how the official scale of points shall be applied by the official judges and by the inspectors of Advanced Registry and by the inspectors of any selective registration, with a view of securing a uniform judgment of the cattle. (c) To decide all matters of difference that may arise between owners of cattle, official judges and inspectors, and the Superintendent of Advanced Registry; and to decide all matters pertaining to the scoring of cattle, and all matters pertaining to the type section of Advanced Registry, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

By John B. Irwin, Minneapolis, Minn.: To amend Art. II, Sec. 17, by adding the words, "and Selective Registration." The section would then read, "The Board of Directors shall appoint inspectors of imported cattle and official judges of cattle at exhibitions and fairs, and inspectors of cattle for Advance Registry and Selective Registration."

FREDERICK L. HOUGHTON, *Secretary.*
Brattleboro, Vt., May 19, 1926.

WHAT THE COW TESTING ASSOCIATION CAN AND CANNOT DO

The Cow Testing Association records take much of the guesswork out of dairying. Conformation indicates performance; but the Babcock test, the milk scales, and the feed scales tell the true story. Knowing the true feed and production records, the good dairyman practices selective breeding, eliminates all low producers that will not respond to better feed and care, and feeds the remainder according to known production.

The elimination of low producers is important, but it is not the only work of the Cow Testing Association. The well-managed Cow Testing Association saves many cows because it furnishes their actual records of production. It discourages

the use of the scoop-shovel method of feeding concentrates, by which all the cows are fed alike, and it encourages the feeding of each cow according to known production. Through the weighing and testing of milk it lets the farmer know which are the high testers and persistent milkers. The careful weighing and testing of the milk has caused many an intelligent dairyman to say: "The cow I thought was the poorest turned out to be one of the best in the herd."

The Cow Testing Association can accomplish much, but there are a few things it can not do. It can not compel a dairyman to dispose of his poor cows if he is determined to keep them. It can not make him feed according to production nor practice economy in the management of his dairy herd. It can not require him to dispose of his scrub bull and buy a better one. It has never yet demanded the planting of legumes and the building of silos. It can never compel, but it will always encourage and point the way to economical improvement of the herd, of the farm, and of the dairy business.—*Bulletin No. 1069, U. S. Department of Agriculture.*

TEACH BY PRACTICING

When you see a person showing little consideration for other people's property, you can be pretty sure that his early training is to blame. In a house where everybody uses everybody else's belongings, borrows without asking, and treats each other's possessions with little care, how can a child acquire any sense of respect for what is another's? A grown-up who disposes of a child's belongings without consulting him cannot expect the child to overlook injustice of being punished for taking the grown-ups' belongings without asking. It is only by giving the child control over what belongs to him and respecting his wishes with regard to his property that you can teach him to have consideration for other people's property. In homes where mother's things, father's things, sister's things, and brother's things are clearly defined and the ownership is respected by everyone, respect and care of personal belongings, one's own as well as those of others, become a matter of course.—*New England Homestead.*



White Oak Roxie Burke

A record maker and a real producer. While she was nearly dry when this photo was taken it shows her size, quality and substance.

She and her stablemates have passed Three Clean T. B. tests and their milk tests from 3.7% to 3.9%.

Good stock at Reasonable Prices.

H. A. STOTTEMYER

Hagerstown,

Maryland, R. D. 5.



Type and Quality

From this picture you get an idea of the character of the younger members of our herd, many of which are granddaughters of the noted CLARA CLOTHILDE LYONS, 639.8 lb. milk in a week, who averaged 79.8 lb. milk a day for three months and produced 20,771.2 lb. milk, 723.40 lb. butter in ten months AS A TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFER.

Let us sell You a few. Herd Accredited.

FRED B. KEENEY

Wyoming Co.

Laceyville, Pa.

NEW BULLETIN DESCRIBES VARIETIES OF ALFALFA

Before buying alfalfa seed there are three points upon which the purchaser should have information, says the United States Department of Agriculture. They are: The name of the variety, the section of the country in which it was grown, and the quality of the seed with regard to both germination and purity.

The alfalfas of this country vary in their adaptation to climatic conditions and length of day, some giving the best results in the North and Northwest, whereas others succeed only in the South and Southwest. As an aid to the prospective grower of alfalfa in determining the variety to grow, the United States Department of Agriculture has prepared Farmers' Bulletin 1467-F, Commercial Varieties of Alfalfa. The bulletin discusses in detail the origin, adaptability, and establishment, of five distinct groups and their subdivisions. The five groups are: Common, Turkestan, variegated, nonhardy, and yellow flowered.

Unfortunately, says the department, it is not possible to distinguish between the varieties or strains of alfalfa by the appearance of the seed, and the tests that have so far been developed to assist in this connection are not of much practical benefit to the farmer. It is important therefore, that dealings be had only with thoroughly reliable and intelligent seedsmen and growers.

The viability of the seed, or its ability to start a strong plant, is clearly indicated in its appearance. Plump seed of a bright olive-green color almost invariably germinates well, while shriveled seed or seed that is of a brownish color usually germinates poorly. With age alfalfa seed turns a reddish brown color. When a germination test is desired it can be made by placing 100 seeds between cloths or blotting paper and keeping them moist and at a temperature of about 70 degrees F. After five or six days most of the viable seeds will have sprouted.

With regard to the purity of alfalfa seed, every farmer should be able to recognize readily the most important weed seeds and other impurities that are commonly found in it. Seed to be acceptable should not contain more than 2 per cent impurities. At the present time there is almost no attempt to adulterate alfalfa seed in this country, but every lot should be very carefully examined for seed of noxious weeds, especially dodder, before it is purchased. The seeds of dodder are smaller than those of alfalfa, more nearly round, and have a pitted surface which can be detected only by the aid of a lens. Dodder is a troublesome weed and dodder-free seed should be demanded by the purchaser.

In regard to the different alfalfa varieties, the authors of the bulletin say that they have been produced mostly in nature,

with almost no intentional effort on the part of man. The hybrid varieties are natural crosses, and the distinct types of pure origin are the products of natural selection. However, it is hoped that the results of the systematic plant breeding that has been conducted by the department and the State Agricultural Experiment Stations during the past decade will soon be available to the general public and that these efforts will produce strains or varieties that will be superior even to the best commercial ones now available.

A copy of the bulletin may be secured, as long as the supply lasts, by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

PRICES OF PUREBRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE DURING 1925

The prices of purebred Holstein cattle averaged higher in 1925 than in 1924, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture. Questionnaires were sent to 1,580 listed purebred Holstein breeders and reports received from 658. Of the latter, 30 reported that they had gone out of business, 112 reported no sales or sales for slaughter only and 516 breeders reported sales of 5,652 purebred Holstein cattle during the year.

Of the total number of purebred Holsteins reported sold, 1,793 were bull calves and 690 heifer calves under one year of age. The bull calves averaged \$103 each and the heifers \$69 each. This was an advance of \$13 per head for bull calves, but a decline of \$2 for heifer calves compared with 1924 prices. There were 484 bulls one year and under three years of age that sold at an average price of \$153 which was an increase of \$26 per head over 1924 prices. The top price was \$1,500. The 68 bulls over three years of age reported sold, averaged \$240 with a top of \$3,500.

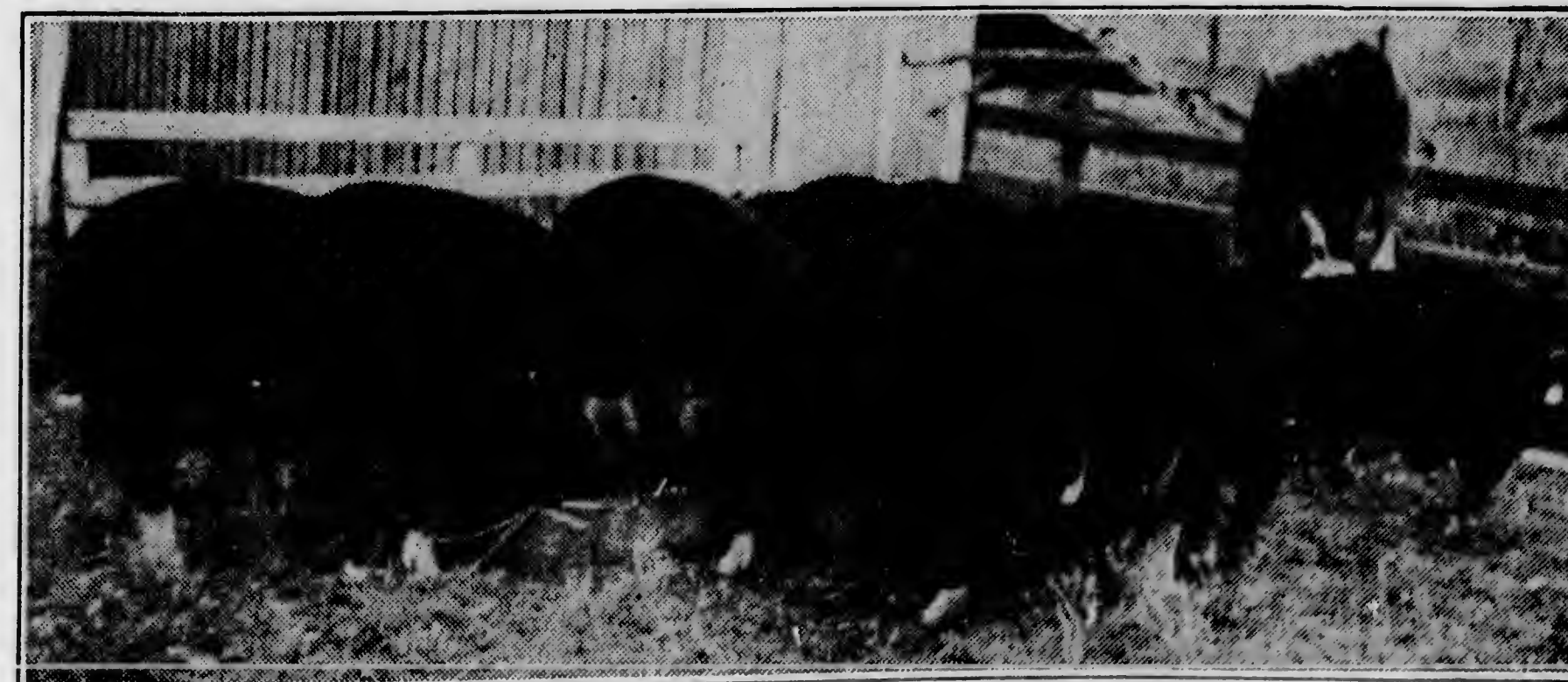
The 1,073 females one year and under three years of age averaged \$150, which was an average increase of \$18 per head over animals of the same age and sex the preceding year. The top price reported was \$1,200. There were 1,544 cows three years old or over that sold at an average price of \$151 with a top of \$2,500. The average price was \$5 per head less than in 1924.

The average number of animals sold per breeder reporting, was the same as in 1924, but in 1925 a larger percentage of them were sold at private sale.

Segregation of sales during 1925 on the basis of geographic subdivisions shows the following: North Atlantic States, 1,504; South Atlantic and East and West South Central States combined, 281; East and West North Central States, 3,508; and Mountain and Pacific States, 359. In other words, 88% of the animals sold were in the North Atlantic and North Central States.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

NATIONAL POLAND-CHINA JOURNAL, SHELBYVILLE, INDIANA



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cts. for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.00. National Record records your Poland-Chinas.

Life Membership \$10.00

No Dues. No Assessments. Saves half in recording fees.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

FAT IN THE WRONG PLACE

Gradually we are advancing to the times when fancies, fads and foolishness are going to be eliminated from the cow business. In no phase of the business have these evidences of silliness had a stronger hold than in the show-ring, and the most ridiculous of them has been the general practice of fattening up dairy cattle by way of preparing them for the show-ring. Of all the things that a good cow should not have is a tendency to lay on fat. Her relation to fat is that which she delivers into the milk pail and when she belongs to that class that readily puts it on her ribs and in other hollow places it is almost conclusive evidence that she isn't "all there" as a milk producer. The proper place for a fat cow is in a butcher shop.

We are pleased to note that the committee on classification of the National Dairy Show has taken cognizance of this ridiculous fad in the show-ring and hope it will result in a reform. It really should not be necessary. All that is necessary are judges endowed with dairy-cow sense, and by that we mean judges who know the difference between an animal intended for meat and one that is expected to work in a dairy. —Exchange.

A PROMISING HERDSIRE

Prof. E. N. Hansen, of the Dairy Department, Nebraska Agricultural College, writes:

Mr. Milton L. Flack, of Washington, Pennsylvania, has recently purchased a valuable Holstein bull calf from the University of Nebraska, and has shipped it to his farm at Washington. Mr. Flack has been breeding up a Holstein herd for the last few years and this is the second bull calf that he has purchased from us. The two calves carry some of the same ancestry and represent carefully selected fine breeding.

The calf that he recently purchased is named U Neb Segis Karman, Registry Number 475937. This calf is richly bred both for good type and production. His sire, King Segis Violet Posch Idaho, is a proven bull whose dam has a record of 32.22 lb. butter in 7-days, and 26,812.5 lb. milk—1,239.2 lb. butter in a year. The dam of the calf is Varsity Pontiac Karmine. As a three-year-old she produced 910 lb. butter and the following year as a four-year-old she has 21,035.6 lb. milk and 951 lb. butter. She is out of the University of Nebraska's noted foundation cow, Kittie Gerben Lincoln. Besides having three consecutive year records over 900 lb. butter, Kittie Gerben Lincoln has two daughters over 1,000 lb. in a year as three and four-year-olds. The four year old also qualified for the 305-day division and the production of 23,180 lb. milk and 990.3 lb. butter places her third in the world for milk and fifth for butter in this division. Kittie has a son, King Derby Lincoln, whose nine daughters in the University of Nebraska herd average 22,800 lb. milk and 998.3 lb. butter. Two of his daughters have made three consecutive years records of over 1,000 lb. butter per year.

The University of Nebraska herd contains ten living 1,000-lb. cows and eighteen living cows over 20,000 lb. milk in a year. We hope that Mr. Flack's herd and the Holsteins of Pennsylvania will be bettered by the introduction of an animal from such blood lines.

FEED AND CARE BEFORE AND AFTER CALVING

Cows need a rest. Dairymen agree that it is most profitable to give the dairy cow a rest between lactation periods, by drying her off at least 6 weeks before freshening, for she will then produce more milk annually than if milked continuously. If she is in thin condition, she had best be allowed a rest of 8 weeks. This dry period provides an opportunity to get the cow into good shape for a hard year's work and to give her digestive tract a rest from heavy grain feeding. Dairymen differ as to the best length of lactation period, but so far as the available data warrant conclusions, there is no apparent difference in the annual returns from cows again freshening 9, 10, or 12 months after calving, providing they are allowed to be dry for 6 to 8 weeks.

To avoid injury to the udder, the cow should be dried off gradually. It is well to milk only once daily for a few days, not stripping the udder out clean; then but once in 2 days for

3 or 4 days, but the milk will be gradually reabsorbed, and no harm will result. If the cow continues to produce more than 10 lbs. a day, her concentrate allowance should be withheld and only poor roughage, like timothy hay, fed until the flow is checked.

FEED FOR THE COWS WHEN DRY

To ensure a good flow of milk the following lactation period and also to lessen trouble at calving, the cow should be thrifty and in fairly good flesh at freshening. If she is dry during the pasture season and there is plenty of pasture, no additional feed need be supplied, but if pastures become short, she should be fed enough additional feed, especially silage or soiling crops, to put her in good condition before calving. In winter, except in the case of a test cow, only sufficient concentrates should be fed to put her in proper flesh. No better ration can be provided than silage and legume hay with 2 to 4 lbs. of concentrates, depending on the condition of the cow. Just previous to calving time, the feed should be slightly laxative, though if on pasture, no especial attention need be given to this point. The cow soon to calve should have exercise, but must not be chased by dogs or driven through narrow gates.

HENRY & MORRISON.

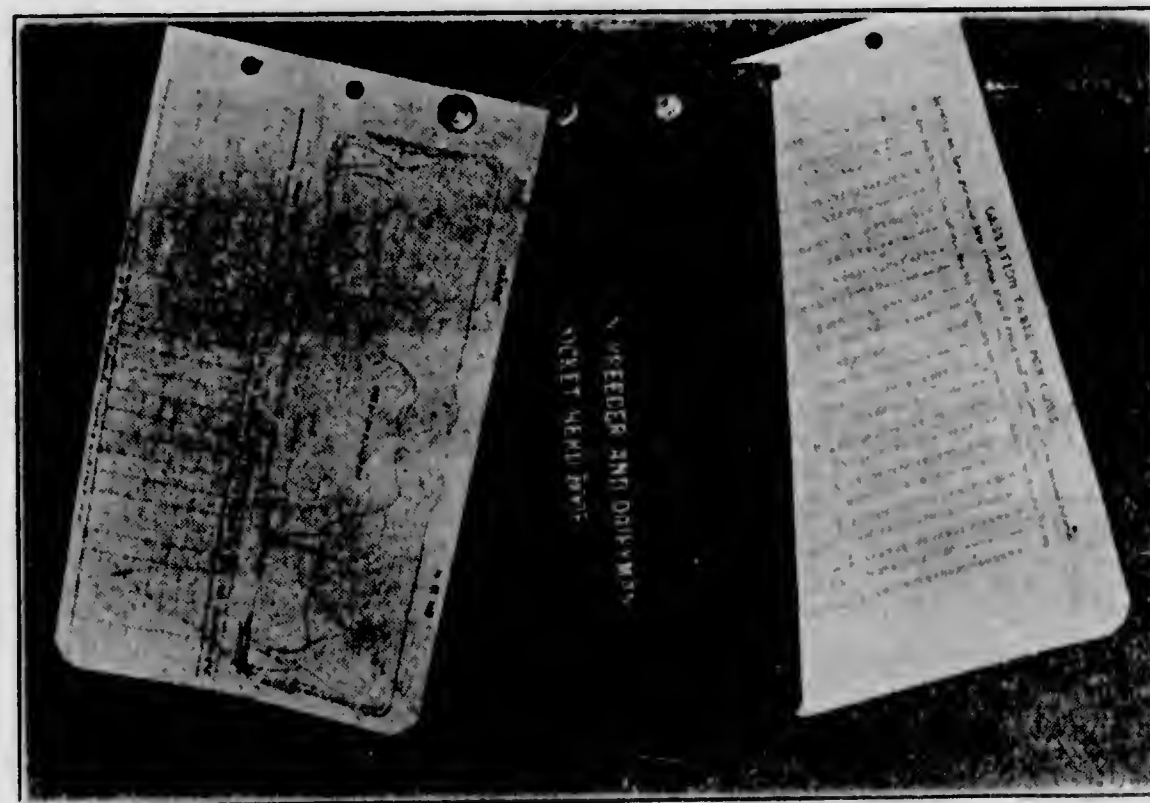
A DUAL WITH ONE PISTOL

Harry Spencer, a husky and nervy young man of twenty-four, who drives one of New York's thousands of milk wagons, had it out with a bandit on the roof of a New York apartment house the other day and finally bested his assailant but only after both men had wounded each other with a pistol which changed hands several times during the fight. The bandit was a negro who held up Spencer just as he was finishing his morning milk deliveries. Spencer held up his hands but just as the negro was pulling the money out of his pockets he gave him a stiff upper cut on the chin. The negro fired wounding Spencer in the side and then the fight began. Spencer got the gun and gave the negro a dose, then the bandit got it back and tried to finish the milkman but the shots all went wild. At one point in the battle the men were literally hanging over the edge of the roof and this is what attracted the police. They rushed to Spencer's assistance and placed the negro under arrest.

D. J. C., *Dairymen's League News*.

The man worth while is the man who can smile upon receipt of his tax notices.

YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE!



This POCKET HERD BOOK is the result of years of experimentation by practical breeders. The result is the most convenient, practical, up-to-date BREEDERS' COMPANION you ever saw.

Given as a premium with a two year's subscription to THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN at One Dollar, new or renewal.

If you once use one you will never be without it while you own purebred cattle. The handiest premium you ever saw.

Cow Testing Association Reports

MARGIE HAS GOOD RECORD

"Margie," a grade Holstein has the highest milk record of any cow in a Wisconsin Cow Testing Association. Margie is also a Rock County product and is owned by Katterhenry & Rockwell and is enrolled in the Beloit Cow Testing Association. Her 365 day lactation record is 25,518 lb. milk containing 896.1 lb. butterfat with an average test of 3.51%. Margie's last Cow Testing Association record was 21,476 lb. milk with 758.3 lb. butterfat. Eighteen grade Holstein cows finished the year. The Katterhenry herd averaged 12,870 lb. milk, 444.1 lb. butterfat.

A comparison between two herds enrolled in the Elroy, Wis., Cow Testing Association is made by the United States Bureau of Dairying. Farmer "A" had twelve cows, their average butterfat production being 161 lb. Their product sold for 49 cents a pound or \$78.89 per cow. The feed cost was \$46.41 leaving a profit of \$32.48 over cost of feed. The herd of twelve cows returned \$389.76 over cost of feed.

Farmer "B" had a herd of four cows, their average butterfat production being 420 lb. Their product also sold for 49 cents a pound or \$205.80 per cow. The feed cost of Mr. B's animals was \$75.50, leaving a profit of \$130.30 over the cost of feed. The herd of four cows returned \$521.20 over cost of feed.

There is a difference. Farmer "A" is keeping his cows while Farmer "B" is being kept by his.

LEADS IN WISCONSIN

The Allenton-Kohlsville Cow Testing Association is made up of all Holstein herds and has the highest average production of milk and butterfat in Wisconsin. On April 1, 1926, this Association with 23 herds containing 201 cows finished the year with an average of 10,344 lb. milk, 372.5 lb. butterfat and 3.6% test. The average herd had 9 cows each. Five of the herds had an average of over 400 lb. butterfat, sixteen of them averaged over 300 lb. butterfat, two herds were below the 300 lb. herd average and 160 cows produced over 300 lb. butterfat for the year.

Every member in the Association uses a registered Holstein sire, feeds balanced rations, feeds grain with pasture, feeds grain liberally to dry cows, has silos, drinking cups, grows alfalfa for hay, reads farm papers and has his own car. Eighteen of the 23 herds are on the federal accredited list and are free from tuberculosis. Half of the members have auto trucks, use tractors, have milk houses and have ventilation systems installed. On April 1, 1926, twenty-one of the old members started their eighth year of testing.

The highest herd in the Allenton Cow Testing Association is owned by Geo.

Schmidt, and stands high in the state and in the central west. Five Holstein cows finished with a production average of 16,615 lb. milk containing 584.7 lb. butterfat, testing 3.51 per cent fat.

LEHIGH COUNTY

The second year of work in the Lehigh County, Pa., Cow Testing Association ended March 1, 1926, with thirteen members. There were 314 cows enrolled in the association and the average production for the year was 8,056 lb. milk, 271.8 lb. fat.

Four herds with an average of five or more cows exceeded an average production of 300 lb. butterfat. The leading herd consisted of grade Holsteins and was owned by Harold Ziegler, of Westcoesville, Pa. Their average for the year was 375.2 lb. butterfat, 11,026 lb. milk.

Two cows exceeded the 500 lb. mark during the year nine produced between 400 and 500 lb. fat; while forty-seven produced between 300 and 400 lb. The leading individual was a five-year-old Registered Holstein owned by R. L. Schaeffer, of Fogelsville, her production being 559.9 lb. fat, 16,006 lb. milk. Bonny Maple, a six-year-old in the same herd, was a close second with 559.7 lb. fat, 13,179 lb. milk.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

The Montgomery County, Pa., Cow Testing Association finished their second year May 1, 1926, with twenty whole-year members; in addition two members were in the association only part of the year.

There were 433 cows in the association during all or part of the year. The average number of cows for the full period being 330.1. The average production of milk per cow for the year was 7,789 lb. and of butterfat, 295.9 lb. This is an increase of 226 lb. of milk and 14.7 lb. of butterfat per cow above last year.

Nine herds with an average of ten or more cows exceeded an average production of 300 lb. butterfat. The leading herd was composed of Registered Holsteins, owned by Wm. H. Landis, of East Greenville, Pa., their average production being 440 lb. butterfat, 12,484 lb. milk. Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa., had the second high herd with an average production of 421.4 lb. fat, 12,462 lb. milk.

There were twenty-six cows produced over 400 lb. butterfat during the year. The leader, was in the herd of Wm. H. Landis and produced 791.3 lb. fat, 19,707 lb. milk. Ursinus College had the animal in second position with 585.5 lb. fat, 17,547 lb. milk. Another Landis cow was third with 549.2 lb. fat, 13,288 lb. milk.

NEED BETTER COWS

By J. F. RANDAG

Tester, Fairfax County (Va.) Association.

Production of milk of the average cow in the United States and other dairy countries:

Holland, 7,600-8,000 lb.
Switzerland, 6,900-7,000 lb.
Denmark, 5,700-6,000 lb.
United States, 3,600-4,000 lb.

Since history began, Holland has been the leading country in the dairy industry. For centuries the Dutch breeders bred and selected their cows, and as a result of their slow energies they have reached the top of the list and have qualified in the requirements to hold the world's fame in the dairy industry. Above comparison gives us a plain example of what good and continuous breeding can accomplish. This also proves that our country has no need of more, but of *Better Cows*. This can be best accomplished by seeing that we have a purebred sire at the head of our herds and that the individuals in these herds have the capacity for producing an amount of milk and butterfat above the average of the United States, which is now 170 pounds per cow.

It is altogether possible for a dairy farmer to bring this average to 300 pounds or above.

Don't try to buy a bull too cheap

From those with bulls to sell—
Because the bull you have to keep,
And time will have to tell.

The price you paid you'll soon forget,
The bull you get will stay;
The price you will not long regret—
The quality you may.

Don't try to see how cheaply you may buy,

But try to see how wise;
You'll likely get just what you try,
For cheapness cheapness buys.

If anything that's cheap will do,
It's most in any barn;

Men won't force quality on you
If you do not give a darn.

HOW TO FAIL IN DAIRYING

Don't keep records; you will have to figure and think. This is hard work.

Let the cows go dry in winter; it is hard to milk by lantern light.

Feed the cows straw instead of bedding them with it. Then you can sell hay.

Don't use balanced rations. Don't have a silo. Don't use legume hay. Keep a scrub bull.

Have a fork handy ready to teach the cows their place. Keep two 150 pound cows instead of ten 300 pounders.—*Farm Journal*.

She (after the crash at the crossing)

—Oh, Jack, the engineer didn't hear you toot your horn!—*Boston Transcript*.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,

Chambersburg, Penna.



SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE

is not only a splendid individual but is siring handsome calves. His dam produced 21,968 lb. milk, 945 lb. butter in a year as a three-year-old; his sire's dam 30,024 lb. milk, 1,250 lb. butter in a year. He is a Dairy Bull and heads a big producing Dairy.

This herd is ACCREDITED and Crawford County is now a Modified Accredited Area.

L. S. BROWN,

R. D. No. 1, Saegertown, Pa.

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer

700 Second National Building
Akron, Ohio.

All the Cattle in
Crawford County, Pa.

Have been tuberculin tested TWICE under the Accredited Area Plan. In the second test 99.2% passed CLEAN.

When buying Holsteins, purebred or grade, why not come to Crawford County. The producing capacity and individuality of our cattle equal their health record.

Any of the men listed below would be pleased to supply your needs or put you in touch with responsible breeders who can.

L. S. Brown, Saegertown
Ralph C. Jackson,

.....Conneaut Lake

Maple Grove Stock Farm, F. Jones, Mgr., Centerville
O. I. Martin,

..... Cambridge Springs

BABY CHICKS—From 200-Egg Hens

Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Minorcas, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, Indian Runner Ducks, Pekin Ducks, \$15 per 100 up. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. Hatching eggs, \$8 per 100 up. Circular free.

Glen Rock Nursery & Stock Farm Ridgewood, N. J.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS
AND REPORTS

May 26, 1926—Maryland Breeders Consignment Sale, Frederick, Md.
June 3, 1926—Des Moines, Iowa, The Seventh National Cooperative Sale.
June 4, 1926—Dispersal of W. O. Washburn's Juneway Herd, White Bear, Minn., Management Melvin-Petersen Co.
August 2, 1926—Minneapolis, Minn., Minnesota State Fair Grounds, First Annual Show Type Sale, Melvin-Petersen Co., Mgrs., Minneapolis, Minn.
September 15, 1926—Detour, Md., C. Anderson & Son, S. R. Miller, Mgr., Chambersburg, Pa.
October 27-28, 1926—Orange, Va., Virginia Holstein-Friesian Club Sale.
November 2-3, 1926—Fond du Lac, Wis., Fond du Lac County Holstein Breeders' Sale, S. H. Bird, Mgr., South Byron, Wis.
November 10-11, 1926—Cornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Club Sale, C. H. Van Skiver, Secretary, Jasper, N. Y.

LAST CALL FOR

Maryland Breeders' Holstein Sale, May 26.

THE KANSAS SALE

Mr. C. E. Williams, of Hiattville, Kansas, dispersed his herd of sixty-four head at public auction April 14th. Mr. Williams' herd was one of the oldest established herds in Kansas. The sixty-four head averaged \$133.00.

Johanna Mutual Segis Pontiac topped the sale at \$400.00. She was purchased by R. P. Brown, of Columbus, Kansas.

Following is a list of animals which sold for \$150.00 or over, with names of purchasers and prices paid:

Butter Boy Houwtje Maid Canary, 7y., H. P. Brown, Columbus	\$240.00
Lucy Mutual Segis De Kol, 2y., Tom Taylor, Columbus	160.00
Caro Pebe Mutual Segis, 5y., Shucky & White, Ft. Scott	155.00
Lady Woodcroft Perfection, 6y., Brooks Hills, Mt. Vernon, Mo.	160.00
Mubroco Johanna Burke Pontiac, 9y., R. P. Brown	200.00
Lucy Mutual Segis, 4y., O. G. Keller, Englewood	325.00
Loma Mercedes Homestead De Kol 2d, 9y., R. P. Brown	300.00
Lady Star Piebe Mutual Segis, 3y., Tom Taylor	290.00
Lucy Mutual Ormsby Segis, 3y., O. G. Keller	285.00
Loma Cow Mutual Segis, L. G. Spaur, Richards, Mo.	190.00
Martha Mutual, 1y., Geo. H. Tiffin, Geneva	190.00
Lucy Ormsby Mutual Segis, 3y., O. G. Keller	345.00
Boon Butter Boy Canary, 6m., R. E. Marsh, Ft. Scott	200.00
Boon Segis of Inland, 10y., R. P. Brown	195.00
Loma Talmadge Mutual Segis, 2y., Brooks Hill	265.00
Shamrock Star Pontiac, 6y., R. P. Brown	150.00
Mercedes Star Belle Pontiac, 6y., Tom Taylor	167.00
Mutual Segis Pontiac Mubroco, Jim Fridley, Miami, Okla.	400.00
Johanna Mutual Segis Pontiac, 4y., R. P. Brown	150.00
Myrtle Mutual Nannette, Geo. H. Tiffin	210.00
Mutual Bellamy Segis Mubroco, 3y., Jim Fridley	175.00
Loma Pontiac Mutual Segis, 5y., O. G. Keller	175.00

THE FIFTH BRENTWOOD NATIONAL

The Fifth Brentwood National Sale and Exhibition was held at the Brentwood Farm, Abington, Penna., May 5th, 6th and 7th.

One hundred and seventeen head sold for \$52,085.00 an average of \$445.00 each. Bell Farm Matron consigned by Bell Farm topped the sale at \$2,500.00. She was purchased by the Detroit Creamery Farms, Mt. Clemens, Michigan. She is a daughter of King Mabel Segis Korndyke and out of a daughter of Susie Abbekerk Colantha.

Three daughters of King Tweede Spring Farm, consigned by Abner Deysker, brought a total of \$2,975.00.

A consignment of six head from the herd of A. C. Hardy, Canada, averaged over \$650.00.

Following is a list of animals which sold for \$300.00 or over, with names of purchasers and prices paid:

Sir Aaggie Mead Aralia, 1y., Wm. H. Landis, East Greenville, Pa., & Wayne Schultz, Palm, Pa.	\$925.00
Champion Echo Sylvia Posch, 2y., Central Poor Farm, Retreat, Pa.	300.00
Sir Echo Belle Model Pietje, 1y., (1st Prize Bull), J. A. Kreis, Knoxville, Tenn.	1,325.00
Echo-Sylv Mary Belle, 5y., Chas. L. Craig, Carmel, N. Y.	575.00
Queen Champion Echo, 6y., Chas. L. Craig	535.00
Echo-Sylv Patricia, 2y., McKendree Walker, Gaithersburg, Md.	775.00
Eco-Sylv Caroline, 2y., and bull calf, Chas. L. Craig	500.00
Brookholm Sir Inka May, 1y., (2d Prize Bull), John M. Hertzler, Elverson	375.00
Miss Inka May, 1y., Mast Stoltzfus, Morgantown	350.00
Miss Inka Maudlene Homestead, 3y., McKendree Walker	490.00
Ellenvale Johanna Ormsby Fobes, 1y., Lillibek Farms, Homer, Mich.	875.00
Middleton Carrie Winona, 4y., (2d Prize Cow), Chas. L. Craig	550.00
Middleton Carrie De Kol Hengerveld, 3y., Jos. O. Canby, Hulmeville	550.00
Middleton Pet Echo, 2y., Jos. O. Canby	360.00
Middleton De Kol Laura Echo, 3y., Jos. O. Canby	625.00
Carnation Sylvia Pauline, 4y., Central Poor Farm	700.00
King Segis Prospect, 4y., Jas. M. Knight, Norfolk, Conn.	700.00
Tranquillity Lady Ormsby Johanna, 6m., (1st Prize Under 1y.), V. M. Montgomery, Spartansburg, S. C.	525.00
Ormsby May Aaggie 2d, 1y., (2d Prize Under 2y.), Chas. L. Craig	400.00
S. X Belle Model Echo Sylvia, 6y., Central Poor Farm	350.00
Hyland Cottage Spofford Korndyke, 5y., Young Bros., Germantown, N. Y.	570.00
Hyland Masterpiece Korndyke, 6y., (1st Prize Cow), Jos. O. Canby	480.00
Paul Ormsby Korndyke Posch, 2y., Lillibek Farm	480.00

Ormsby Korndyke Princess Posch, 2y., and heifer calf, Brentwood Farms	575.00
Winterthur Acree Segis Ethel, 2y., Bloomingdale Farms, Somerville, N. J.	390.00
Cascade Pietertje, 8y., (4th Prize), Wm. C. Schoof, Washington, Mich.	1,850.00
Veivet Ormsby Fobes Beauty, 1y., Lillibek Farms	1,200.00
Jewel Ormsby Fobes, 2y., Wm. C. Schoof	589.00
Daisy Queen Fobes Ormsby, 2y., (1st Prize Under 3y.), Lillibek Farms	975.00
Rebecca Shepard, 7y., and heifer calf, Wm. R. W. Whittingham, Glencoe, Md.	300.00
Vesta Erie De Kol, 7y., Chas. W. Schisler, Allentown, N. J.	475.00
Bell Farm Segis, 5y., Chas. L. Craig	340.00
Negauce Pauline Ormsby Korndyke, 4y., Bloomingdale Farms	315.00
O K L P. Abbekerk, 3y., Lillibek Farms	1,000.00
Ormsby Korndyke Pauline Roxie, 1y., Jos. O. Canby	425.00
Ormsby Sensation Lockspur, 3y., Albert Winter, Wauwahn, N. J.	400.00
Ormsby Sensation Beryl, 3y., Young Bros.	350.00
Ormsby Sensation 41st Gertje, 1y., Young Bros.	300.00
Ormsby Sensation Daify, 3y., Chas. L. Craig	350.00
Berks Ormsby Perfection, 1y., Elmer Stoltzfus	350.00
Berks Spring Farm Alcartra, 4y., Detroit Creamery Co.	1,600.00
Berks Sylvia Pontiac, 4y., Chas. L. Craig	575.00
Lady Johanna Tweede of Berks, 2y., Dr. M. Z. Gearhart, Reading	800.00
Brentwood Prospect Sadie King, 6m., Jos. D. Findley, Altoona	300.00
Pabst Creator Primrose, 2y., Chas. L. Craig	325.00
Pabst Prilly Belmont, 2y., Lillibek Farms	625.00
Pabst Prilly Chimaum Pontiac, 2y., Chas. L. Craig	300.00
Pabst Moneta Superb 2d, 2y., Chas. L. Craig	350.00
Matador Segis Walker 14th, 2y., (Grand Champion Bull), Benj. W. Spencer, Quinnessee, Mich.	1,500.00
Carnation Matador Lola May, 2y., Dr. M. Z. Gearhart, Reading	725.00
Carnation Matador Hartog Ormsby, 2y., Ramon Madrigal, Jr., San Jose, Costa Rica	450.00
Carnation Mollie, 2y., Ramon Madrigal, Jr.	450.00
Carnation Prospect Selske Segis, 1y., Wm. R. Whittingham	390.00
Carnation Prospect Segis Inka, 1y., W. G. Swanson, Danville, Va.	300.00
Carnation Prospect Ciruela, 2y., Ramon Madrigal, Jr.	400.00
King Sweet 4th, 1y., F. M. Osborne, Jr., Willoughby, O.	1,000.00
Essex Sweet Sunbeam, 1y., (1st Prize Heifer), Dr. M. Z. Gearhart	650.00
Reynolds Farm Ismay Meethilde, 6m., Jos. D. Findley, Altoona	475.00
Bell Farm Car Born King, 1y., Chas. L. Craig	750.00
Johanna Valdesa Pontiac, 7y., Brentwood Farm	400.00
Carnation Sylvia Lizzie, 6y., Central Poor Farm	600.00
Inka May Sylvia, 8y., Central Poor Farm	600.00
Bell Farm Matron, 3y., (Grand Champion Cow), Detroit Creamery Co.	2,500.00
Bell Farm Mistress, 2y., Chas. L. Craig	375.00
Bell Farm Hope, 2y., Olcott Farms, Big Flats, N. Y.	350.00
Bell Farm Charity, 2y., (2d Prize), Detroit Creamery Co.	1,000.00
Bell Farm Ruth Colantha, 1y., Olcott Farms	400.00
Maplecroft Canary Lulu Segis, 1y., (3d Prize), Detroit Creamery Co.	400.00
Bell Farm Rue, Olcott Farms	425.00
Maplecroft Colonel Sylvius, 1y., Wm. H. Hill, Johnson City	400.00

BRENTWOOD NATIONAL SHOW PRIZE WINNERS

Judge, R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill.

Females, aged class—Grand Champion Cow and winner of \$200 prize, Bell Farm Matron 763033, Bell Farm; 1, Hyland Masterpiece Korndyke 594638, W. G. Houghton, Lowville, N. Y.; 2, Middleton Carrie Winona 807612, Middleton Farm, Black River, N. Y.; 3, Vesta Erie De Kol 575266, Karl Nims, E. Orwell, O.; 4, Cascade Pietertje 455246, Detroit Creamery Farms, Mt. Clemens, Mich. Cows, 2 years under 3—1, Daisy Queen Fobes Ormsby 974030, Detroit Creamery Farms; 2, Bell Farm Charity 884874, Bell Farm; 3, Pabst Prilly Belmont 979388, Pabst Holstein Farms, Oconomowoc, Wis.; 4, Carnation Matador Lola May 887693, Carnation Milk Farms, Seattle, Wash.; 5, Ormsby Korndyke Princess Posch 939877, V. M. Montgomery, Spartansburg, S. C.; 6, Bell Farm Rue. One year under 2—1, Essex Sweet Sunbeam 992204, Overbrook Holstein Dairy, Cedar Grove, N. J.; 2, Ormsby May Aaggie 2d, W. A. Woods, Carlisle; 3, Maplecroft Canary Lulu Segis 140796C, Leroy Siddall, Denfield, Ont.; 4, Bell Farm Dairymaid 963938, Bell Farm; 5, Aaggie Bess Jewel 999812, Pinery Farms, Mentor, O. Under one year—1, Tranquillity Lady Ormsby Johanna 1051780, W. A. Woods; 2, Highlawn Christiana Cormucopia 1027371, Frank P. Knowles, Auburn, Mass.; 3, Sadie Rooney Ormsby, born Oct. 18, 1925, V. M. Montgomery; 4, Daughter of Dutchland Colantha Champion, born Jan. 5, 1926, E. B. Otto, Sandusky, O.; 5, Ormsby Sensation Korndyke Tula 1055301, Julius Schmidt. Males—Grand Champion Bull, Matador Segis Walker 14th 431617, Carnation Milk Farms; 1, Sir Echo Belle Model Pietje 457073, A. C. Hardy, Brockville, Ont.; 2, Brookholm Sir Inka May, born April 30, 1925, Minnesota Holstein Co., Austin; 3, Maplecroft Colonel Sylvius 64948C, Leroy Siddall, Denfield, Ont.; 4, King Sweet 4th 388276, Overbrook Holstein Dairy.

THE SPAHR DISPERSAL

In the dispersal sale of C. A. Spahr's herd at Salunga, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania which was held on Saturday, May 8, under the direction of E. M. Hastings, sixty head of cattle of all ages averaged a little over \$150.

The top price was \$360 for a female and \$260 for a male. Therefore, the average was not helped by any extra high prices, and the figures realized were regarded as representing very fair valuations for the animals offered.

The attendance was excellent and the buying well distributed.

Mr. Spahr has proved his ability as a Cattle Man of more than ordinary skill. He is highly thought of in his home community, and it was evident at the sale that the Spahr outfit commanded the respect and confidence of Lancaster County's substantial dairymen.

Col. Glenn R. Mead, of East Aurora, N. Y., served as auctioneer.

NEW JERSEY STATE SALE

At the consignment sale held April 29, by the New Jersey State Holstein Association, twenty-seven cows and heifers from one to ten-years-old sold for \$5,345.00 an average of \$197.96. One seventeen-months-old bull brought \$200.

Seven heifer calves averaged \$86.43 and five bull calves averaged \$130.00.

The top price was \$350.00 for Segis Idlewild Tweedledum (twin), 747632, born October 30, 1921. She was consigned by Henry Schmidt, Trenton, N. J., and purchased by Bloomingdale Farms, Somerville, N. J.

She is a granddaughter of Pontiac Korndyke, and Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, and also a sister to Harriet of Grayfields, the Grand Champion Show cow at New York State Fair in 1923.

Her dam made almost 900 lb. butter in a year and gave 22,400 lb. milk.

The consignors were: Abner S. Deysker, Reading, Penna.; A. & H. R. Sat-

(Concluded on page 308.)

The Auctioneer

Mead's

the Man!



If in doubt who to employ
for your coming sale ask those
for whom I have sold.

Possibly the service I have
sold to others will interest you.

Sound common sense; prac-
tical and modern methods will
get the high dollar for your
cattle.

Unique Service is Our Motto.

Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora, N. Y.



MABEL BEETS MODEL

She has spent her whole life in this herd Cows and heifers of this quality, from A.R.O. dams, are bred to **KING PIETJE AAGGIE PONTIAC**. He was by King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje and his four direct descendant dams average 611.3 lb. milk, 30.62 lb. butter in seven-day work.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision

ROBERT I. SPRINGER

Susquehanna Co. R. D. 1. Factoryville, Pa.

W
A
N
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D

A Breeder of Holsteins

to use this space, every issue, for a full year. The cost is *surprisingly low* and you will be telling your message, *twice-a-month* to the thousands of buyers who read

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Men who are building herds for
Production and Profit.



SUSQUEHANNA JUDGE SEGIS
LEORALINE

stands at the head of Sunny Lawn Herd. A bull of superb individuality, he is a grandson of DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA, and his eight nearest tested dams average 29.51 lb. butter in a week. His dam was a splendid show cow and his daughters in this ACCREDITED HERD are exceptionally promising.

We also have a few good bulls by him.

MURRAY A. MILLER
Milton, Penna., R. D. 3

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

(Concluded from page 307.)

terthwaite, Yardley, Penna.; J. Irving Stryker, Millstone, N. J.; Bernard Meyer, Finderne, N. J.; George D. Frommel, Freehold, N. J.; Peter P. Van Nuys, Belle Meade, N. J.; Sidney I. De Hart, Belle Meade, N. J.; Henry Schmidt, Trenton, N. J.; V. Leroy Skillman, Skillman, N. J.; Mary Stryker, Ridgedale Farm, Belle Meade, N. J.; C. J. Killer, Solesbury, Penna.; Bloomingdale Farms, Somerville, N. J.; S. Hanson & Son, Pennington, N. J.; J. V. D. Bergen, Belle Meade, N. J.; Forsgate Farms, Jamesburg, N. J.; Geo G. Brokaw, Neshanic Station, N. J.; Belle Meade Bull Ass'n, Belle Meade, N. J.

Following is a list of animals which sold for \$150.00 or over, with names of purchasers and prices:

O K I Bessie 2d, Home Farm, Centre Valley, Penna.	\$300.00
Charlotte Sadie Vale, Home Farm, Centre Valley, Penna.	310.00
Heroine of Berks, Geo. Frommel, Freehold, N. J.	275.00
Winterthur Johanna King Segis Asjo, Geo. Brokaw, Neshanic Station, N. J.	150.00
Gladys Inka De Kol, John Katzenstein, Hamburg, N. J.	195.00
Finderne Asealon Segis, Todd & Mooney Bros., Flanders, N. J.	200.00
Finderne Jane Valdessa, Walter Black, Bordentown, N. J.	165.00
Bessie Segis Prilly Walker, Charles H. Schisler, Allentown, N. J.	185.00
Holland Brook Hazel Vale, N. Drake, Pittstown, N. J.	155.00
Hillsboro Valdessa Best, Walker-Gordon Farms, Plainsboro, N. J.	220.00
Finderne Glanche Korndyke Duplex, Walker-Gordon Farms, Plainsboro, N. J.	180.00
Betsy Pontiac Pietertje, Home Farm, Centre Valley, Penna.	260.00
Doede Pietertje Colantha, Dykewood Farms, Jamesburg, N. J.	160.00
King Doede De Kol, John Katzenstein, Hamburg, N. J.	325.00
Segis Idlewild Tweedledum (Twin), Bloomingdale Farm, Somerville, N. J.	350.00
Cora Eke Segis, Frazee Bros., Somerville, N. J.	175.00
Gertrude Alcartra Echo, Raymond Grondyke, Trenton, N. J.	210.00
Ridgedale Calyoso, Walker-Gordon Farms, Plainsboro, N. J.	165.00
Briar Segis Hengervick, Black Neck, Walker-Gordon Farms, Plainsboro, N. J.	165.00
Segis Lodema Luth Pride, J. V. D. Bergen, Belle Meade, N. J.	180.00
Glaska Ormsby Mercedes, Mark Keeney, Cedar Grove, Penna.	200.00
L. P. Clothilde Abbecker, Bloomingdale Farms, Somerville, N. J.	255.00
Maple Lane Susan Wachusett, Dr. R. S. Schaeffer, Allentown, Penna.	195.00
Alken Fonda Ormsby, Geo. B. Doyle, Somerville, N. J.	205.00

DEHORNING WITH CAUSTIC

A simple and easy though not always practicable method of dehorning is to use a caustic on the undeveloped horns when the calves are only a few days old. Either caustic soda or caustic potash may be used. These come in sticks about the size of a lead pencil and may be purchased at any drug store.

The main objection to this method of dehorning is that it requires too much attention on the part of the stockman. Calves, coming as they do in seasons when there is a rush to get crops either planted or harvested, are almost certain to be neglected and some will become too old for the use of caustic. However, if the calves are kept in a pen or separated from their mothers a part of the time there should be no difficulty on this score. Another objection to the use of caustic is that more pains must be taken than is necessary in cutting off the horns with a saw or clippers. The method of using the caustic is very simple, however, and if a few precautions are observed no trouble should result.

To obtain the best results the operation should be performed when the calf is from 4 to 10 days old. At this age the undeveloped horn or "button" is only loosely attached to the skull and appears more as a part of the skin. The hair should be clipped off over and around the horns and vaseline applied around the edge of the hair.

This is to prevent the caustic from spreading and causing a sore on the skin adjacent to the horn. The end of the stick of caustic is then slightly moistened and rubbed on each horn alternately three or four times, allowing it to dry each time before applying to the next. The stick should be wrapped in paper with one end exposed, as the caustic will burn the hands if it gets on them. Extreme care should also be taken not to have the stick so wet that

the solution from it will run down the side of the calf's head. Neither should the operation be done when there is a likelihood of rain in a few hours, unless the calves are to be kept under shelter, because the rain will wash the caustic down into the hair over the face and possibly into the eyes, causing a severe burn and probably loss of sight. When the caustic is properly used a scab will form over the button and drop off within a few days.

When the operation is successfully performed with caustic potash it leaves the head in better shape than when done later with saw or clippers. This is especially desirable in heifer calves that are to be kept in the breeding herd.—*Farm Bulletin No. 949.*

IDAHO GETS WASHINGTON SIRE.

G. W. Haltom, of Nampa, Idaho, has purchased from G. J. Stover, of Mt. Vernon, Wash., the good young Holstein sire, Skagit Sir Chimacum Cascade, a bull bred by Lee Brothers, of Mt. Vernon. This calf was a member of the Skagit county herd that made a part of the show circuit last year, winning heavily. Skagit Sir Chimacum Cascade was top winner in his class in many warmly contested shows and has brought home his share of championship ribbons. In his pedigree are several high producing ancestors, showing his excellent breeding in addition to his individuality.

HER FIND

"I found a letter in a woman's handwriting in your pocket this morning," she began angrily.

"But what—where—why—I didn't know—did you open it?" he asked, in confusion.

"I did not, it was the one I gave you to mail a week ago."

YOUR NEW NEIGHBOR

Have you made the acquaintance of your new neighbor? What kind of a fellow is he anyway? Don't form your opinion until you know him better. He may be thinking the same thing about you. Far be it from me to suggest your meddling into the affairs of anyone, or making yourself obnoxious, but you know when a family moves into a new neighborhood they often find it just a little lonesome, and usually appreciate a friendly call and a neighborly interest. It is not out of place to drop by some day and ask whether there is anything you can do to help them get settled in their new home. Some Sunday afternoon, back the flivver out of its stall, load the family in and make a social call. Let them know your heart is in the right place, and then if they don't want your friendship, it's their fault and not yours. It pays to be friendly. Life's too short to be anything else.—*Indiana Farmers' Guide.*

A MILD REMEDY

Russell G. East, formerly a county agent in Indiana and now agricultural agent for the Pennsylvania railroad, ventures to suggest that legislation exempting from taxation fields growing leguminous crops would be worth more to the country than all the so-called relief measures now before Congress. He thinks that such exemption would stimulate the growing of crops that enrich the soil, and that on the better soil farmers could produce grains so much cheaper that they need not worry about stabilization, export corporations or price-fixing. He does not claim that his remedy is a national one, or even a sure cure, but it is local and adapted particularly to regions where soil-building crops are less common than soil-depleting crops. Maybe some farmers could do some legislating for themselves in this line.—*Stockman and Farmer.*

FERTILIZERS FOR GARDENS

If you want the best all-around fertilizer, get what is generally known as either the 4-8-4 or the 3-8-3. The term "4-8-4" simply means that the fertilizer contains 4 per cent ammonia and 8 per cent of phosphoric acid and 4 per cent of potash. In all fertilizers, nitrogen is the first, phosphoric acid the second and potash the third number.

One pound to every 25 square feet of garden surface is the average application of commercial fertilizer. Half of this should be broadcast and raked into the surface ground and the other half applied under the row, or hill, as the case may be.

Either nitrate of soda or sulfate of ammonia is used to give a larger leaf growth on those vegetables which produce edible leaves, such as lettuce, endive and parsley. Small applications of about one teaspoonful scattered around each plant of tomatoes, cabbage, eggplant, etc., or side-dressed on celery, will give a better growth in stalk and better colored leaves.

SUMMER FEEDING SUGGESTIONS

The pasture season is welcomed too often as the time when a clear profit can be made on milk and when grain feeding is thought unnecessary.

Grass is a bulky, watery feed containing approximately 75 to 90 per cent water, depending on its maturity. It is rich in mineral matter, medium high in protein but low in energy producing nutrients. The protein and mineral matter in grass are of a high quality which combined with its succulent nature give it a superior power to stimulate the secretion of milk. Due to its succulent nature it is impossible for a cow to consume enough grass to supply the required nutrients for high milk production. Without additional feed the cow must call on her own reserve to make up the deficiency. This means a loss of flesh which may not show in the milk pail immediately but will result in a lower production during late summer and the following winter. Profits are not made on high production during the pasture season alone but on high yearly production.

Grain feeding to cows on pasture is absolutely essential for high yearly production. Home grown grains such as corn, oats or barley are sufficient for cows of average milk production. With high production an additional protein feed is necessary. Early pasture or short pasture should be supplemented with a good quality hay, summer silage or soiling crops in addition to one of the following rations:

600 lb. corn and cob meal.	400 lb. oats or bran.
300 lb. hominy or corn meal.	200 lb. oats.
100 lb. bran.	200 lb. corn meal.
100 lb. gluten.	100 lb. bran.
700 lb. corn and cob meal.	200 lb. gluten.
100 lb. C. S. or oil meal.	600 lb. corn and cob meal.
300 lb. oats or bran.	100 lb. C. S. or oil meal.
300 lb. corn and cob meal.	100 lb. oats or bran.
100 lb. 24% ready mixed.	400 lb. corn and cob meal.
100 lb. 24% ready mixed.	200 lb. corn and cob meal.
100 lb. 24% ready mixed.	

AMOUNTS OF GRAIN TO FEED

When first turned on pasture grain should be fed at the same rate as on dry feed. As the pasture becomes more abundant and mature, grain may be withheld from Jerseys and Guernseys, giving less than 20 pounds daily and from Holsteins and Ayrshires giving less than 25 pounds daily. For cows producing more than this feed one pound of grain to each five or six pounds of milk produced daily by Jerseys and Guernseys and one pound of grain to each six or seven pounds of milk produced daily by Holsteins and Ayrshires.

HORSE HAS GOOD MILEAGE RECORD

The last horse to be used on a rural mail route out of Coshocton has been replaced by an automobile, after serving eight years, during which time it is estimated the animal made 60,000 miles.

HAY SHOULDN'T GET TOO RIPE

The value of the hay crop depends upon three things—the amount of legumes present, the stage of cutting and the manner of curing. The importance of a large percentage of legumes can not be overemphasized, nor can that of the cutting stage. Hay that has been allowed to become too ripe is similar to straw, as most of the food value has passed into the seed. Fine-stemmed, leafy green, hay is best. Hay should be cured and hauled as soon as possible, as exposure for any length of time to sun or rain very materially decreases its value. If it is impossible to haul immediately, cure it in the shock. In handling clover, care should be taken to prevent loss of leaves. Well-cured hay has a green color and a pleasant odor.

FAKE REMEDY CONFISCATED

A consignment of approximately \$1,000 worth of an alleged cattle remedy, manufactured by a Minnesota company, was recently seized by the postal department, at Ravenna, and a hearing was given in the federal court at Cleveland. The company, while disclaiming any fraud, failed to bring any proof that the alleged remedy was of merit, and the remedy will be barred from the mails. Thirteen nationally known chemists, including Dr. B. I. Woodward, of the United States bureau of chemistry, testified that the alleged remedy was 85 per cent brown sugar, and the other 15 per cent was bran. It is claimed that farmers have been mulcted to the tune of \$1,000,000. Dr. Woodward stated that in addition to being expensive, it has contributed indirectly to the spread of diseases among cattle.—*Exchange.*

TIME ENOUGH

"I don't intend to be married until I am 30!"

"I don't intend to be 30 until I am married!"—*London Mail.*



GREENBROOK POLLYANNA BUTTER
GIRL 353307

I have been breeding purebred Holsteins for fourteen years, beginning in a small way with two females. I have built up a productive herd and now have surplus cattle to sell.

My present herd sire is C W Walker Payne 438827, one of the good sons of Finderne Sir Valdessa 216590, and out of Walker Payne Butter Girl 413982.

My herd is under the State and Federal Supervision and has passed two clean tests.

Buy from this Accredited Herd.

GEORGE SNODGRASS

Woodbine, Pennsylvania

Maple Grove Stock Farm OFFERS FOR SALE

A young bull of superior breeding in Maple Grove Uneeda De Kol Glista. He is a son of Maple Grove Ybma Glista (you know him) and Maple Grove Pontiac Victoria who has a very good record made as a heifer.

We also have for sale a beautiful daughter of Clever Model Glista and Maple Grove Pontiac Clintonia Lady, an A. R. O. junior two-year-old. The bull calf was born September 6, 1925, and the heifer was born May 25, 1925. They are a wonderful pair, and \$150 takes them.

Maple Grove Stock Farm
Centerville, Crawford Co., Pa.
F. JONES, Manager



OUR KIND

This heifer was bred in our herd as was her dam and granddam.

Such heifers grow into producing cows that make good wherever they go.

**L. N. MACK & SON and
FLOYD E. MACK**
Montrose, Pennsylvania
Herd under State and Federal Supervision. We have 120 head to select from.

100 ENVELOPES

and 200 5½x8½ Note
or Lettersheets,

printed with your name and address and postpaid to you, \$1.00. Send \$1.00 for one year's subscription to our farm and home journal and 25c extra to pay postage and get a trial box of stationery free. Send cash with order to

Fletcher's Farming

Hondo, Texas

WORLD NATIONS STUDYING MILK

Twenty-one Countries Have Taken Lessons in Care of Dairy Products

China, Japan and Siam are learning to take their milk scientifically or leave it alone, according to American methods, and at the same time make surplus money for the farmer of Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and other great dairy producing states of the Middle West.

They are getting their data through an educational campaign being carried by American organizations at their request, according to reports just compiled by the National Dairy Council, with headquarters in Chicago.

In the last three years the dairy council has furnished literature to twenty-one countries: Argentina, Denmark, Japan, China, India, Siam, France, Russia, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Sweden, England, Scotland, Ireland, Rhodesia, Canada and the Philippines.

IN MANY LANGUAGES.

The material has been translated by the council into eight languages and organizations in other foreign countries have prepared their own translations for use on posters or other forms of material.

In China and Japan, where dairying as conducted in the United States is practically unknown, it has been necessary to import milk products, principally from America, to meet the increasing demand.

In Central European countries and the British Isles it is impossible to increase dairy production to meet a greatly increased demand, and as educational work continues, imports of milk products from America are growing in proportion.

Dairying councils now are functioning in England, Scotland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Belgium, Holland and Sweden, and in each case the National Dairy Council of the United States has been asked for assistance in organizing and educational work.

STUDY OUR METHODS

The English council sent its secretary to the United States for a six weeks' study of dairy council work in America and then paid the expenses of three American women to train a corps of women workers in England. These same workers assisted in organizing a council in Scotland.

Japan sent three representatives to this country to study dairy council work in this country; Australia, New Zealand and Belgium sent delegations to this country for the same purpose, and most recently the King of Siam sent a commission to New England to study the methods being used by the regional council of that section.

MAKES ALL THE DIFFERENCE

As riches and favor forsake a man we discover him to be a fool, but nobody could find it out in his prosperity.—*La Bruyere*.

OUT FISHIN'

By EDGAR A. GUEST

A feller isn't thinkin' mean,
Out fishin';
His thoughts are mostly good an' clean,
Out fishin';
He doesn't knock his fellow men,
Or harbor any grudges then;
A feller's at his finest when
Out fishin'.

The rich are comrades to the poor,
Out fishin';
All brothers of a common lure,
Out fishin'.
The urchin with the pin an' string
Can chum with millionaire an' king;
Vain pride is a forgotten thing,
Out fishin'.

A feller gits a chance to dream,
Out fishin';
He learns the beauties of a stream,
Out fishin'.
An' he can wash his soul in air
That isn't foul with selfish care,
An' relish plain and simple fare,
Out fishin'.

A feller has no time fer hate,
Out fishin';
He isn't eager to be great,
Out fishin'.
He isn't thinkin' thoughts of pelf,
Or goods stacked high upon a shelf,
But he is always just himself,
Out fishin'.

A feller's glad to be a friend,
Out fishin';
A helpin' hand he'll always lend,
Out fishin'.
The brotherhood of rod an' line
An' sky and stream is always fine;
Men come real close to God's design,
Out fishin'.

A feller isn't plotting schemes,
Out fishin';
He's only busy with his dreams,
Out fishin'.
His livery is a coat of tan,
His creed—to do the best he can;
A feller's always mostly man,
Out fishin'.

The annual crop production of the average southern state to-day is about two-thirds that of the average western state.

But before another generation passes, the South will pass the West in crop production and become the dominant agricultural section of America.

This is true because (1) we can double our crop area while the West can increase its crop area but little and (2) we have nearly twice the growing season of the West and will learn to utilize it, and (3) the South's waterpowers, coal and iron resources, and long coastal line insure it an industrial development that will provide new markets for Southern farm products, including livestock and dairy products.

Egyptian cigarettes are sold all over the world, yet the growing of tobacco in Egypt is forbidden.

PROGRAM OF ANNUAL CONVENTION

The Steering Committee of the Iowa Holstein Breeders' Association met on April 12th at the Meredith Publication Building to complete plans for the National Holstein Convention and Sale. It was definitely decided to carry on the meeting much the same as the Grand Rapids meeting a year ago. The temporary program and schedule of events is as follows:

Headquarters, Fort Des Moines Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa.

Monday, May 31. Meeting of the Board of Directors of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Registration of visitors. An automobile trip to the Iowa State College at Ames. It is important that every delegate and visiting Holstein breeder arrange to be here on Monday for this trip. Dean Curtiss, and Professors Kildee and Weaver have assured us that they will have a real entertainment planned for us.

Tuesday, June 1. This day is to be given over to the informal meeting of the delegates. Definite program will be prepared and printed in a few weeks. The program committee, consisting of Prof. Earl Weaver, chairman, Ames; W. B. Barney, Des Moines; E. S. Estel, Waterloo; and B. D. Scott, Fairfield, are already giving the matter careful attention. E. T. Meredith, publisher of The Dairy Farmer, will entertain Tuesday evening at a buffet luncheon at the Meredith Publications Building.

Wednesday, June 2. The annual convention of the delegates, election of officers, considerations of resolutions, amendments to the by-laws and other business as mentioned in the official call, will require the entire day. A real pep Holstein banquet is being planned by the entertainment committee consisting of Burt Oederkirk, chairman, Ames; Floyd Johnson, Waterloo; R. A. Arnold, Norwalk, and Geo. E. Hamilton, Des Moines. This committee is under orders to not allow a single serious thought to enter into the evening's fun.

Thursday, June 3. The Seventh Co-operative National Sale at the Iowa State Fair Grounds. It looks now like this sale should be one of the best in recent years. We are getting real top cattle and we believe the Holstein breed generally will be proud of the consignments offered. Entertainment for the ladies: The Convention Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce is planning a splendid program of entertainment for the ladies which will cover the entire period of the convention and sale.—*Iowa Holstein Breeders' Ass'n., Inc., H. W. Gleim, Sec.*

FIRST PRESIDENT'S SALARY

President Washington at first refused a salary for his services, but upon representation that this would make it difficult for anyone not able to serve gratis to assume the office, he consented to receive a sum adequate for his expenses, fixed at \$25,000.

Elmwood Dairy Farm Consigns

TO

The Maryland Holstein Breeders' Sale
FAIR GROUNDS **FREDERICK, MD.**

Wednesday, May 26, 1926



ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE 385047

My consignment consists of:

DORCAS OF GRAYFIELDS 681653, a handsome individual, large, straight top line, will be fresh by day of sale. She is sired by Sir Fairview Pontiac Korndyke 119151, and out of Dora Burke Segis 241270. She was bred at Grayfields Farms and is closely related to the wonderful cows being developed at Sinking Springs Farms owned by Mr. Abner Deysher. She is in calf to Rolo Pontiac Fayne, the *World's Record Bull*, shown above.

A GRANDDAUGHTER OF RAG APPLE KORNDYKE 8th, bred to the *World's Record Bull*. Will be fresh by day of sale. A great foundation for a fine herd.

A BEAUTIFUL HEIFER CALF, 4 MONTHS OLD. Her two nearest dams averaged over 38 lb. of butter in 7 days.

I am also offering two promising young bulls sired by Rolo Pontiac Fayne and out of wonderful producing dams. Their dams producing 104 and 106 pounds of butter respectively during the month of August. The two nearest dams of one of the bulls averaged over 39 lb. butter in 7 days. These young sires are exceptional individuals comprising both show and dairy type.

If you are in need of a real high-class herdsire, this is your opportunity.

I extend to all breeders a cordial invitation to visit my Elmwood Farm and herd.

MY HERD IS ACCREDITED.

CHARLES WERTHEIMER
FREDERICK **MARYLAND**

MILK DISTRIBUTION CHEAPER THAN UNITED STATES POSTAGE

The quart of milk that comes to your doorstep each morning is delivered cheaper than the postman can do it, according to an investigation made by the National Dairy Council. The bottle of milk usually weighs 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. and costs 4.2 cents to deliver by the milkman, the Council finds. The same weight requires 9 cents to deliver by parcel post.

When compared with mail, milk has a still greater handling problem, because it is perishable and must be delivered quickly. It must be kept cool and handled under strictly sanitary conditions throughout the time it leaves the dairy cow and is delivered on the doorstep. Pasteurization, refrigeration, bottling and sterilization are the most expensive steps in any city's milk supply, the Council reports. These processes are public safeguards for which the consumer is willing to pay, as shown by a check-up on the almost universal high standards required by city ordinances throughout the country.

Under current conditions, if the farmer delivers his morning's milk and a letter at the station at the same time, addressed to the same city person, the milk will be delivered many hours sooner than the letters, unless a special delivery stamp is used on the mail.

In addition to this feature the Coun-

cil points out that no special delivery stamp is necessary to secure milk service at any time during the day in most cities, which is an added saving to the consumer. Then, too, the bottles are returned and require special cleaning and handling by the distributors of milk, a cost that Uncle Sam does not have in his mail service.

SPRING IS FLY TIME—KILL "EM"

"Now or never," should be the motto of every housewife, in these balmy days of spring, in regard to killing house flies, one of the most annoying, disagreeable and unsanitary household insects and a carrier of typhoid fever and other diseases. Several little known, but cheap and entirely practical ways of combating this pest are possible, according to A. L. Ford, extension specialist in entomology at South Dakota State College.

On the farm, most of the flies breed around the barns. This fact can be capitalized in poisoning them. An effective poison can be made and painted or swabbed on the side of the barn. Flies will then be killed in enormous quantities. A good poison can be made for this purpose by mixing one teaspoonful of lead arsenate, white arsenic, or Paris green into one pint of syrup.

Fly traps are effective, Ford believes, if the proper bait is used. The most attractive bait for a fly trap is bread

and milk slightly sweetened with brown sugar.

Of all the poisons for killing flies, formaldehyde is probably the best of all. By diluting a cup of water, sweetened with a little brown sugar, and adding two tablespoons of ordinary commercial formaldehyde, a very attractive and highly poisonous dope is made for flies, but it should be kept away from the children. By placing this in saucers and adding a small piece of bread, many flies will be lured to their death.

An effective, self-feeding poisoner can be made, the State College entomologist says, by filling a glass tumbler full of this same poison, then placing a piece of blotting paper on a saucer and inverting the saucer over the tumbler, and finally holding the saucer down tightly, quickly turning the tumbler over. The solution will gradually feed into the saucer.

LET PEACHES GROW UNTIL THEY BEAR

Let young peach trees grow as much as they will until they come into bearing, is the advice from the College of Agriculture at Ithaca. Fruit men at the college say that the well known custom of pruning back the wood following after the season's first growth is not wise.

Such pruning, they say, delays bearing and may cause too late and tender growth. This, of course, increases the danger of winter-killing.

The open head system seems best, as it allows a more complete renewal than do other methods. It provides new healthy wood farther down on the main branches. The center should be kept open at the top, and the branches may be cut back to prevent them from getting too tall, but otherwise little needs to be done until the trees start to bear.

Young trees are usually pruned to a whip when they are set, or if the side branches are strong, they are often left and cut back to three buds. Buds which are not wanted for future branches may be rubbed off during the first summer, and trees that get this kind of treatment usually grow larger than those that are severely cut back.

COW DOES HORSE'S WORK.

Wallace Mann, a farmer boy, at Sturgeon Bay, Wis., has succeeded in "breaking" a cow to do the work usually required of a horse. He has trained the milch cow "Belle" to bit and reins, a soft bit being used, and as she answers to "gee" and "haw" and the slap of the reins, he plows and does light work about the place with her. He is now training two calves to drive as a team. He never has struck the animals.

IGNORANT MULE

Emanuel Jackson, mule tender, appeared one morning on crutches.

"Lawdy!" exclaimed a friend. "Ah thought yo' was one o' de 'bes' mule han'lers in de business."

"So Ah is," affirmed Emanuel proudly, "but we done got a mule in dis mornin' dat didn't know mah reputation."

CERTIFIED MILK IN THE "DINER"

Sets a Good Example to American Companies

The Great Western Railway Company announced that none other than "certified" milk, produced under the auspices of the Ministry of Health, will be used on the restaurant cars attached to all the express trains running to and from Paddington. The most elaborate precautions in the matter of strict cleanliness in the method of production are taken to ensure that this milk is absolutely pure and free from every possible form of contamination or disease, and this should be of material benefit to delicate passengers and young children.

Four breeds of cattle—namely, Short-horn, Friesian, Guernsey, and Ayrshire—form the source from which this milk is derived, and it is bottled and sealed on the actual farm where the milking is performed. Once sealed, the bottles are never again opened until they have passed into the hands of the consumer.

The dairy farms where the milk is produced are situated in the heart of the Berkshire Downs, some 600 feet above sea-level, and the sealed bottles of milk are brought by rail thence direct to Paddington Station, where they are distributed and placed on board the restaurant cars. — *London Farmer and Stockbreeder.*

FEEDING THE HERD ON PASTURE

The proper feeding of milk cows on pasture is much simpler than during the winter, and doubtless this is the reason that so many farmers, busy with their crops, fail to give their herd the necessary attention in summer. Often the cows are merely turned to pasture after milking at night and in the morning, with no other thought as to the supply of feed actually available for them. It is then no wonder that when the pasturage becomes scanty in midsummer, the cows run down in flesh and fall off severely in yield of milk. Even if fed liberally when barn feeding starts in the fall, quite commonly they can not then be brought back to their usual production.

Many also make the mistake of turning the herd to pasture before the grass is well started. This not only injures the

pasture but also is apt to decrease the yield of milk, for such early herbage is watery and contains little nourishment. It is best to wait a few days and also to continue giving the cows some hay or silage in the barn after they are turned to pasture, until there is plenty of good grazing. At all times cows at pasture should be provided with fresh water and shade, and in fly time they had best be protected from flies by spraying with a fly repellent.

If there is ample pasture, no grain or other additional feed need be fed to any except very high-producing cows when pastures are at their prime in late May and June. However, it is usually advisable to feed cows producing 1 lb. of fat a day or more some concentrates, unless the grazing is unusually luxuriant. The amount to be fed must be left to the business judgment of the individual dairyman. Later on in July and August, in districts where pastures become parched and scanty at this season, it is essential to provide plenty of feed for all the cows in milk, if a profitable yield is to be maintained. If this is not done the cows will not only drop in flow of milk, but will also run down in flesh so that they will not be in condition to give a good yield the following winter. Even when the feeding of concentrates does not apparently give an immediate profit, it may yet be highly advisable on account of the after-effect on the cows, as well as the increased value of the manure returned to the pasture when the cattle are fed concentrates. * * * In a trial by Roberts of the New York (Cornell) Station a lot of cows fed 4 lbs. of concentrates per head daily on pasture produced 28 per cent more milk that summer than a lot of cows of similar productive capacity which received no concentrates in addition to pasture. Also, presumably due to their better condition, because of the feeding of concentrates the previous summer, they gave more milk the following summer, when neither lot had concentrates when on pasture.

Since immature pasture crops are much richer in protein than hay cut at the usual stage of maturity, * * * the concentrate mixture for feeding on pasture need contain only half to two-thirds as large a proportion of protein-rich feeds as is needed for winter feeding.—*Henry & Morrison.*

WAS AND IS NOT

A rich but very eccentric man died. The clergyman, who was young and new to the parish, thought it a fitting opportunity to call and comfort the widow. "You must not grieve," he told her. "The body that lies here is not your husband. It is merely a husk, an empty shell. The nut has gone to heaven."

If You Want Fresh Cows, Springers, Heifers or Young Bulls

BRED IN THE PURPLE, you can secure them in Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania, from the following breeders and dairymen whose establishments are within easy driving distance of Tunkhannock, Thompson, or Montrose. *You are invited to inspect these herds and make your own selection.*

A. L. Howell & Son...Thompson
A. R. Bush.....Montrose
L. N. Mack & Son....Montrose
Floyd E. Mack.....Montrose
Cecil L. A. Resseguie..Kingsley
A. E. Robinson.....Montrose
Robert Springer....Factoryville



PABST CREATOR CHAMPION
PIEBE 406996

He is a son of the famous CREATOR from a double granddaughter of KING PONTIAC CHAMPION.

We offer, at an attractive price, Fresh Cows, also a couple of Springers bred to our herdsire PABST CREATOR CHAMPION PIEBE; one a show cow sired by a 31-lb. show bull, the other a big, straight cow sired by King Pontiac Alcatraz Pietje.

This herd is ACCREDITED.
BUSH BROS.
MONTROSE PENNA.



Not only is this herd ACCREDITED but there has never been a case of Abortion in it.

Young Stock for Sale Prices Reasonable

HARRY C REYNOLDS

Scranton

Pennsylvania

Mr. Holstein Breeder

Don't you think you should have an experienced man to fit your cattle and assist you in making your dispersal sale a success?

I have had years of experience with Holsteins and have spent considerable time working with show cattle, under America's greatest Holstein show man, Mr. Frank White.

My rates are reasonable, and I am in a position to take charge of fitting your herd at any time.

F. R. Howard
Springville Penna.

The Old Home Farm



HOME OF CLEAN COWS

Just the place where you can get Purebred Heifer Calves of Quality and Breeding.

Eugene B. Bennett
Allamuchy New Jersey

Come to Chenango County for Good Holsteins!

Chenango is one of the four leading counties of New York State for number of Registered Holstein-Friesians. Every owner is a practical Breeder and Dairyman, and each herd here listed is under State and Federal Supervision and is periodically Tuberculin Tested. These herds are within a short distance of Sherburne and Norwich. Good Roads and splendid railroad facilities.

Dan E. Anderson . . . Norwich
Menzo A. Brooker . . .
South New Berlin
Mrs. Maud Dwight . . .
South Otselic

VALUE OF MANURE

Fertilizer plots established forty-five years ago at the Pennsylvania Experiment Station have yielded some very interesting information. According to Professor Gardner, manure applied at the rate of six tons per acre to these plots made it worth \$3.85 per ton, but when used at the rate of ten tons it was worth only \$2.72 per ton. The results of his experiment show that the most profitable use of manure is to spread it at the rate of five or six tons per acre rather than ten or twelve tons, which is commonly practiced.

These experiments also show that when manure was supplemented with acid phosphate, the increased crops produced yielded a substantial profit over the cost of the acid phosphate. It is profitable to mix barnyard manure with some form of phosphatic fertilizer, especially on soils which have been growing crops for many years as they are likely to be deficient in phosphorus. Even the dairy farmer is finding it to his advantage to supplement manure with various fertilizers. The lowlands are quite likely to be lacking in potash and unless there is an unlimited supply of horse manure, some form of potash fertilizer can be used with profit on such soil.

DON'T NEGLECT TO PAINT

There is probably no one other thing that the average farmer neglects more than the judicious use of paint. The idea seems to be prevalent that paint is used primarily to beautify. Its use is regarded as a luxury rather than as a necessity. Paint does, of course, improve the looks of farm buildings but it is far more useful as a means of protection. Paint and varnish, while beautifying the home will at the same time lengthen the life of a valuable piece of property.

Paint is an economic necessity. It has been said that the life of a frame building will be lengthened from two to four times by constant painting. An inherited property, whose worth is beyond valuation, or a house that has cost much to build may be preserved indefinitely, if it is properly painted. It may easily get beyond the painter's ability to save. Plasterers, carpenters, and laborers will cost nine times the price of the first "stitch" and in the end the painter will have to follow them.—*Exchange*.

SUCCESS

He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often and loved much; who has gained the respect of intelligent men and the love of little children; who has filled his niche and accomplished his task; who has left the world better than he found it, whether by an improved poppy, a perfect poem, or a rescued soul; who has never lacked appreciation of Earth's beauty or failed to express it; who has always looked for the best in others and given the best he had; whose life was an inspiration; whose memory a benediction.

RESTAURANT BUYS DRY SKIM MILK BY THE BARREL

H. H. Gould, California Restaurant owner, reports that the use of dry skim milk has eliminated cans of milk from the refrigerator, has done away with unwashed cans around the kitchen and driveway, not only occupying space, but often drawing flies. Once or many times a day as trade demands, he puts one or several gallons of water into the mixer common to modern restaurants, adds one pound of dry skim milk for each gallon of water, starts the mixer, and in a few moments has fresh skim milk for use in soups, gravies, biscuits, pancakes, custards, etc. Butter or other shortening supplies fat if desired. He says, "Dry Skim Milk in the storeroom and butter in the refrigerator does away with 'The milk is sour today.'"

ARMY DEMAND FOR HORSES

The United States Senate has just been debating on an appropriation of \$950,165 for horses for the army.

Senator Wadsworth in New York explained why nearly \$1,000,000 is needed to fit out the army with horses.

When the war ended there was a surplus, and bargains could be picked up. In 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924 the army got along with old stock. There was a modest appropriation in 1925. Today the army is short 3,000 horses.

There are 26,000 horses in the army to-day, of an average age of 16½ years.

The senate was informed that "to put the horse problem back on a satisfactory basis of economy and efficiency we should buy 6,000 animals annually for the next seven years." It was proposed to acquire 5,500 horses with the appropriation, of which 1,000 would be delivered to the national guard. The senate decided to vote the money asked for.—*Idaho Farmer*.

DISCUSSING OUR LAWS

L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange writes:

"The increase in crime in the United States is becoming a serious menace, threatening life and property everywhere. This crime wave should bring to all a realization that no man can choose which laws he will obey or violate, without setting an example that makes for crime. The substantial citizens of America should realize that there would be no bootleggers were it not for those who make this law violation profitable. Organized agriculture is standing like the Rock of Gibraltar for rigid law enforcement. To seek to amend or change our laws, is in accordance with American custom. To nullify or violate our laws is akin to treason."

Over East they have changed a well-worn proverb as a result of the hard coal strike. They have quit saying: "Where there is smoke there must be fire." They now say: "Where there's smoke there's soft coal."—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS UP ON APPLES, BUTTER AND CHEESE; DOWN ON EGGS, POULTRY AND MEATS

Larger stocks of apples, creamery butter and American cheese in storage May 1st this year compared with May 1st a year ago, and smaller stocks of eggs, frozen poultry, and meats are reported by the Department of Agriculture.

Stocks of creamery butter are nearly five times what they were a year ago, being 17,490,000 pounds compared with 3,739,000 pounds on May 1, 1925, and 5,488,000 pounds the five-year average. Holdings of frozen poultry on the other hand are 52,776,000 pounds compared with 82,732,000 pounds a year ago, and 61,570,000 pounds the five-year average.

Stocks of case eggs in cold storage were 3,717,000 cases compared with 4,872,000 cases a year ago, and a five-year average of 4,346,000 cases. Total stocks of meats were 715,529,000 pounds compared with 999,500,000 pounds on the same date last year, and a five-year average of 982,468,000 pounds.

Lard production during April reached 126,415,000 pounds compared with 113,277,000 pounds last April, and a five-year average of 139,623,000 pounds.

Larger holdings of apples are reported, stocks on May 1st totaling 619,000 barrels and 2,779,000 boxes compared with 504,000 barrels, and 1,801,000 boxes on May 1st a year ago. There were also in storage 328,000 bushel baskets of apples compared with 117,000 bushel baskets a year ago.

ICE WATER FOR COWS GIVES THEM EXERCISE

Constantly farmers are told how to run a dairy herd, but seldom are they openly given advice on how to run it down.

A West Virginia farmer, long a dairyman, an honor pupil in the graduate school of experience and hard knocks, offers six rules for dairymen who want to flirt with bankruptcy. It's this way:

"Feed timothy to cows—it's good for race horses.

"Keep water ice cold—shivering gives the cows exercise.

"Cow-testing associations are needless; they show how to save and know.

"Don't have any windows in the barn, the hired man might look out.

"Avoid heavy milkers, they take up too much time.

"Don't weigh the milk, it might cause extra figuring."

AGED HORSES NEEDED TO SWELL POPULATION

If Ohio farmers can persuade their horses to live to the ripe old age of 40 years, Ohio's horse population will stay at its present level.

That is so because of the low rate of breeding at the present time, rural economists at the Ohio State University explain, adding that in 1910, in Ohio, there were 82 colts foaled per thousand horses,

in 1924 there were 38 and in 1925 only 26 per thousand.

Today there is one less horse on the average Ohio farm than there was six years ago, according to figures recently published by the Federal Department of Agriculture. In 1920 Ohio farms boasted 811,000 horses; in 1925, 635,000; and 1926, 601,000.

The automobile, the truck and the tractor are largely responsible, in the opinion of the economists.

"While the price of good horses has remained high," their statement continues, "the price of the average farm horses on Ohio farms has been very low for the past few years. January, 1920, the average value per head was \$128. Last year, January 1, it was \$91, and the past January 1, the average price was \$89.

"The decreased breeding can be attributed to these low prices."—*Exchange*.

FOOD AND HIBERNATION

Hibernating animals enter the state of hibernation more quickly and remain in it much longer when they do not get much to eat and when their air supply is limited. This fact seems to have been established by experiments performed by Dr. George Johnson. He found that ground squirrels on limited rations retired to winter quarters earlier and woke up less often than those given ample food. Animals when in a state of hibernation, he found, have a body temperature much lower than that in ordinary sleep. The results were similar when some of the squirrels were placed in cans where the air supply was limited. Strangely enough, variation in light and darkness seemed to have no effect whatever upon the dates of hibernation.—*Pathfinder Magazine*.

WAR PENSION PAYS MILLIONAIRE'S TAX

A retired Boston manufacturer, whose sole occupation for the last ten years has been to cut the coupons on several million dollars of gift-edged securities, has long enjoyed the reputation of being a pretty stingy old fellow and is the subject of many anecdotes relating to his thrift.

When income taxes were first started a dozen years ago, he hastened to change over his investments as far as possible to tax-exempt bonds. But he couldn't quite escape the income tax entirely and though his yearly tax checks to Uncle Sam were small, they nevertheless were a thorn in his side. Then he had a happy thought. He was a Civil war veteran.

He complied with the necessary formalities and for several years now has been getting pension checks from Washington at the maximum rate of \$60 a month, which just about offsets his annual income tax payment. Now he chuckles instead of grumbles when he talks about his taxes.—*Exchange*.

It is said that one-third of the telephone operators in this country become brides before they have worked five months. Now one knows why the line is busy so often.



SPRING FARM PONTIAC MAID 2D

Butter	7 days	35.66;	Milk	800.0
Butter	30 days	140.89;	Milk	3,339.2
Butter	207 days	918.16;	Milk	20,532.6

is the dam and CREATOR is the sire of my splendidly bred junior herd bull KING ORMSBY PONTIAC CREATOR.

His dam and sire's dam have 7 day records that average 796 lb. milk, 36.94 lb. butter. Let me send you pedigrees of some nice young bulls from big producing dams.

DAVID FALCONER
Scottsville, Mich.
This herd has always been T. B. free.



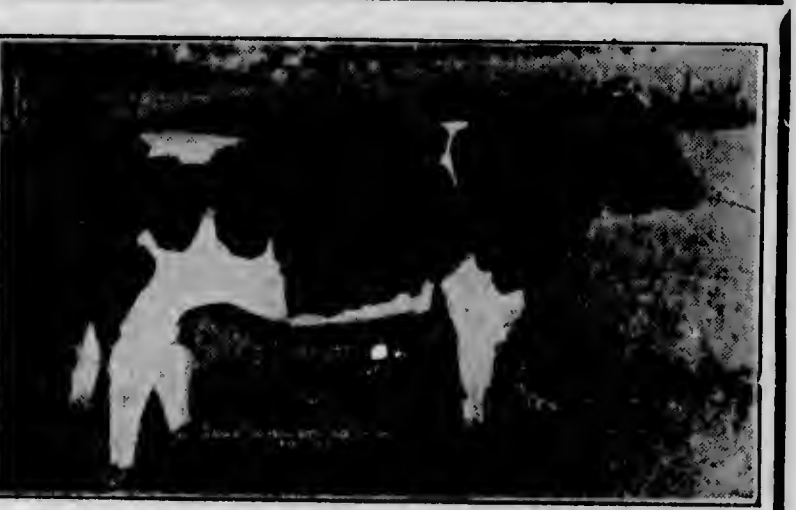
Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herd-sire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

A. R. BUSH
Montrose Penna.



PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD

Reported sold for \$110,000. California's grand champion show bull and sire of show stock. Behind him is the highest yearly backing known, his seven nearest dams average in yearly work 1,181.81 lb. butter.

He is the sire of our herd bull BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO who is siring splendid animals.

Our herd is ACCREDITED and we can supply your need of good cattle.

L. L. ALLIS
Rummerfield, Bradford Co., Pa.

FEAR, LOVE, AND COW IN DRAMA OF PRISON ESCAPE

Fear, love and a cow figured in the drama of Lawrence Hawthorne's escape from Sing Sing prison and his return to serve a sentence of 39 years.

Hawthorne fled from the prison because he feared another convict, he explained. The cow furnished him with food while he hid in a woods for ten days.

The convict went to Hollywood, Cal., where he got a job in the "movies." He fell in love with a girl who jilted him. Then he returned to prison to complete his term.

SUSPICIOUS OF COLUMBUS

Columbus had returned to Spain bringing news of a wonderful new land across the sea.

"How much shall I write on it?" queried the maritime reporter of the Cadiz Evening Bulletin.

"Don't write anything," replied the city editor. "Let Columbus pay for his advertising if he wants any. It's probably a real estate promotion scheme."—*New York University Medley.*

REAL ESTATE IS TURNED RAPIDLY

Plowing 4,000 acres in 38.5 days of 24 hours each, an average of 104 acres per day, or four and one-third acres per hour, is the record made by the Pruther Brothers near Arlington, Gilliam county, Ore., this spring. A tractor pulling 12 16-inch bottoms was used, plowing six inches deep.

ANOTHER VIEWPOINT

My neighbor says it's best to give your cows the T. B. test, for then he knows that all his kine are free from bugs and not like mine, that may, for anything I know, be full of germs from head to toe. The vet comes out and

shoots some dope into them cows in faith and hope, and so finds out, right on the spot, the ones that's sick and those that's not. He says a cow that's got disease and full of T. B. germs or fleas ought not to stay upon the farm, her milk is liable to harm the hired man or any one who drinks a little milk for fun. A healthy man can stand a lot, but when them T. B. germs has got a toe hold on a man's insides he isn't good for much besides.

This T. B.-tested milk, by gee, ain't got near kick enough for me, I tried some once and told my wife I like to have a little life in stuff I drink and germless milk that some folks think is fine as silk tastes kind of flat and dead to me, I'd rather fill up on cold tea. There ain't no germ can feed on me, for I am mean enough, by gee, so any bug that gets inside won't be there long before he's died. I s'pose to get in style I must have my cows tested if I bust, but when I do, some scientist will give his microscope a twist and find another bug, by heck, to bite the farmer in the neck!—*Exchange.*

HOW TO GET THERE

An Englishman, who was far off his course and confused about his next directions, asked an Irishman, cutting peat in the wilds of Connemara, how to get to Letterfrack. The Irishman labored over the directions, so intricate and roundabout were the roads, until, having done his best, he added this: "If it was meself that was going to Letterfrack, faith, I wouldn't start from here!"—*New Outlook.*

SILK WORMS KEPT BUSY

It requires 19,000 silk worms to make the spring outfit of the Japanese woman, says Dr. Iwajiro Honda, principal of the Tokyo sericultural school. As a rule the higher-class Japanese woman spends more money for a single costume than does her foreign sister, although she usually does not have as many outfits.

CATTLE GRUBS AND MEANS OF CONTROL

Few people connect the cattle grubs found in spring under the skin on the backs of cattle with the adult insects known as heel flies or warble flies. These insects, which are responsible for considerable loss because of reduced milk flow and "grubby" hides, cause great annoyance to cattle, particularly when laying their eggs on the legs of the animals. From this point, the larvæ, which are hatched in from 2½ to 6 days, burrow into the leg. After a journey of several months up the leg and through the body they reach a situation just underneath the skin on the back from which they emerge as fully matured grubs. These grubs, after burrowing into the soil or under loose material, some 30 to 60 days later develop into flies. The foregoing facts are brought out in Department Bulletin No. 1369-D, "The Cattle Grubs or Ox Warbles, Their Biologies and Suggestions for Control," just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The extent of infestation varies with the age of cattle, young stock, particularly animals from 1 to 3 years old, almost always showing a higher degree of infestation than mature animals. Different breeds show no difference in susceptibility.

Housing of the herd during the periods of fly activity has been known greatly to reduce the infestations. When shade and an adequate stream of water are accessible they in a measure protect the animals from infestation.

The bulletin gives detailed information relative to this insect, its distribution, effect upon cattle and man, economic importance, control, and possibilities of eradication. Any one interested in the subject may obtain a copy of the publication free, as long as the supply lasts, by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

JERSEY BLACK GIANT COCKERELS, farm grown, hatching eggs in season. **THREE MAPLES**, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND White eggs for hatching. Catalog. **BERN J. GEEKE, JR.**, Bartlesville, Ill.

PEAFOWL, Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, Wild Geese, Ducks. Free circular. **JOHN HASS**, Bettendorf, Iowa.

BABY CHICKS. SAVE MONEY. Get our cut prices. Try our Shipping Coops and Ant Exterminator. **EMPIRE HATCHERY**, Seward, N. Y.

OLD RELIABLE—Strong vigorous, true to breed, thirteen varieties. Twenty-sixth annual catalog free. **UHL HATCHERY**, Box B, New Washington, Ohio.

CHICKS. One breed—better breeding. Stock having several years of Certification back of it. Large—premium size white eggs. Strong sturdy chicks that live. Prices right. **GENESSE VALLEY POULTRY FARM**, Castile, N. Y.

CHICKS 7½ cents up for May 26, and later delivery, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Leghorns and assorted chicks. Hatched from high class bred to lay stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for free catalog and information. **TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY**, Millers-town, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTE Baby chicks from a carefully culled free range flock. Postpaid live delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Twenty-five, \$5.25; 50, \$9.50; 100, \$16.00; 300, \$46.00; 500, \$75.00; 1,000, \$145.00. **J. O. STRICKLAND**, Leedy, Miss.

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Black and White Leghorns\$10 per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds\$12 per 100
White and Silver Wyandottes\$13 per 100
Jersey Giants\$22 per 100
Larger Lots Cheaper. 1,000 chick orders a specialty.

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GOATS—Grade Toggenburgs, \$20 to \$40. **WILLARD MERRILLERS**, Leavenworth, Ind.

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PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY—Buy an Airedale puppy. Six dollars. **CLARENCE BOWMAN**, R. No. 2, Palmyra, Pa.



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MAPLE SUGAR—Ounce cakes, in pound boxes, 70c lb., prepaid. **LAWRENCE THOMPSON**, Colchester, Vt. Member Boys' and Girls' Club.

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HOMESPUN CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO—5 pounds \$1.25; 10, \$2.50; 20, \$4.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. **UNITED FARMERS**, Wingo, Ky.

LUMBER & LOGS—Red cedar posts, hewn, sawn and round. Also red cedar poles and lumber. Any quantity. **SOUTHERN RED CEDAR PRODUCTS CO.**, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

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AUTOMATIC DRIVEWAY GATES, each \$30 delivered. Card brings description. Money-back guarantee. **ROSS BUCHANAN**, Morganfield, Ky.

PLEASANT ROOT inexpensively overcomes any Tobacco Habit, or High Blood Pressure. Send address, mention your trouble. **DR. E. E. STOKES**, Mohawk, Florida.

LIME AND FERTILIZER SPREADER that will do good work. Made to attach to any farm cart or wagon, \$15. **J. S. GREENLEAF**, Anson, Maine.

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YELLOW JUNE CORN 50c per gallon, postpaid. **O. T. GILBERT, JR.**, Otho, Miss.

CHOICE TESTED SUDAN SEED—Recleaned and sacked, 5c per pound. **JOHN GOETZ**, Fowler, Ind.

CABBAGE PLANTS, 1,000, \$1.00. **C. O. D.** Postage satisfactory. Guaranteed. **HOLLAND BROS.**, Franklin, Va.

SEED CORN—Imp. early Baldwin, solid yellow. Also Imported Leaming and Clargie crossed. Germination 91 to 100%. \$3.00, shelled, graded. **G. C. TREGO**, R. 3, Convey, Ohio.

ALFALFA and all kinds of hay. Ask for delivered prices. **HARRY D. GATES COMPANY**, Jackson, Michigan.

SEND \$1 for 12 Dahlia Bulbs. All colors, labeled, worth \$3. **BOLTS DAHLIA FARM**, Stepney, Connecticut, Dept. H.

TOBACCO—Fine yellow mammoth chewing, 10 pounds, \$3; smoking, 10 pounds, \$2; 20 pounds, \$3.50. **FARMERS CLUB**, Mayfield, Ky.

SMALL WHITE off grade beans, free from stone or dirt make excellent feed for cows or pigs. \$20 per ton. **H. F. SNYDER**, Churchville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Cumberland and Cuthbert Raspberry Plants. Disease free; twice inspected; \$2.00 hundred, postpaid. **J. K. OBERHOLTZER**, Mifflintown, Pa.

ALFALFA, CLOVER HAY, DAIRY FEEDS, for sale. Write or wire for prices. Weights and grades guaranteed. **J. A. BENSON CO.**, 332 So. La Salle, Chicago.

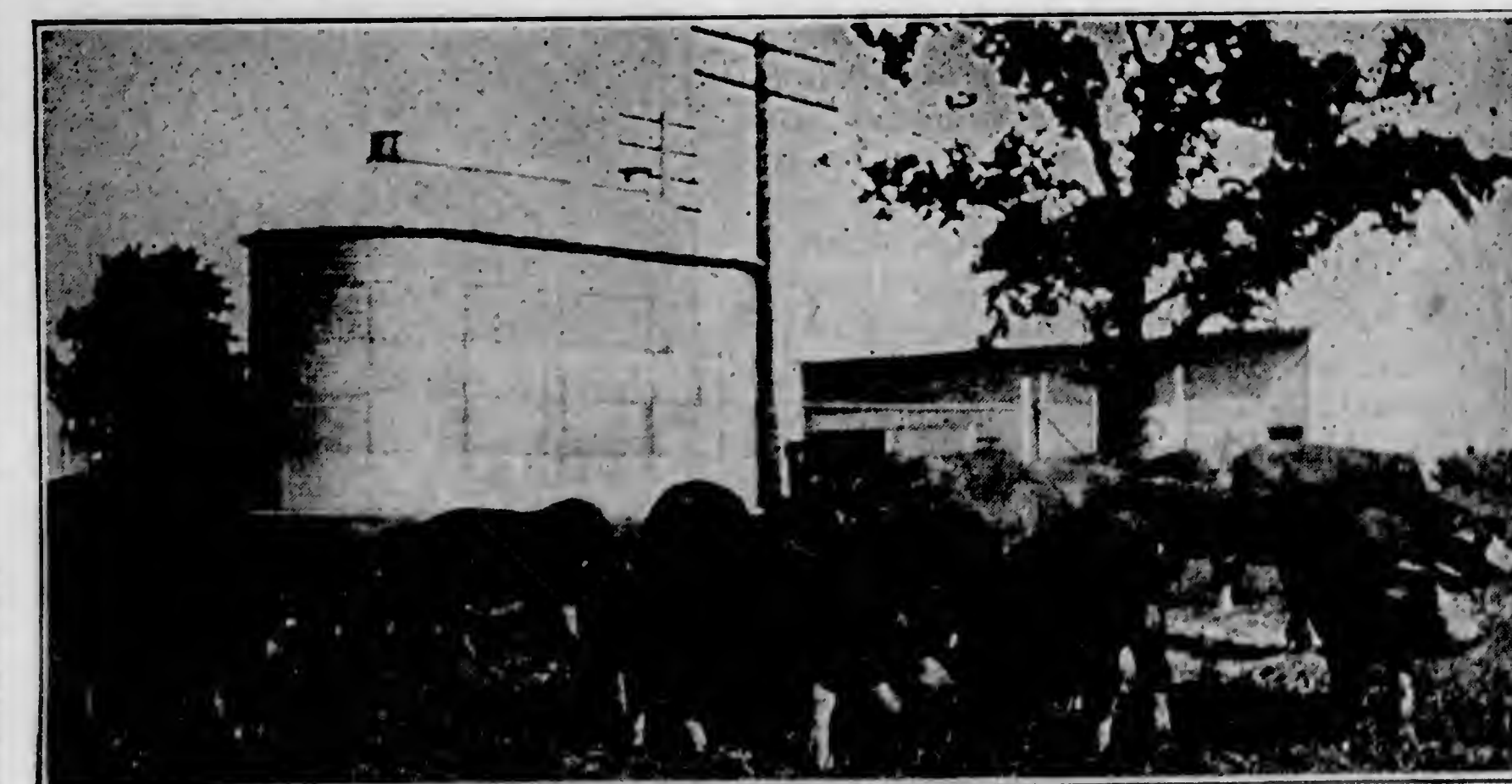
COSSACK & GRIMM'S ALFALFA SEED, hardest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. **TRIANGLE RANCH**, Cottonwood, S. D.

ALFALFA SEED—92% pure, \$6.00 a bushel; Scarified sweet clover, 92% pure, \$4.00 a bushel; Red clover, \$13.00; Alsike, \$12.00; Sacks free. **GEORGE BOWMAN**, Concordia, Kan.

OPEN FIELD GROWN PLANTS—Early Jersey, Charleston, Copenhagen cabbage; Bermuda onion; Greater Baltimore, Matchless, New Stone, Red Beauty tomato, by express, 2,000, \$2.50; 5,000, \$5. Prepaid mail, 200, 60c; 400, \$1; 1,000, \$2. Sweet potato plants, Pure Georgia Yam, express, \$2 thousand; prepaid mail, 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. **PARKER FARMS**, Moultrie, Ga.

IRIS AT BARGAIN PRICES in order to vacate my grounds. One each of varieties listed \$2, 3 each, \$5, 12 different varieties, (your selection), \$1.50, (my selection) \$1.25, labeled and sent postpaid.—Dorothea, Walhalla, Kochis, Major, Prince Victor, Flavescens, Loreley, Pars-de-Neuilly, Mary Garden, Mme. Chereau, Albert Victor, Queen of May Perfection, Kathleen, Celeste, Gajus, Fairy, Nine Wells. Iris in mixture, all named varieties, not seedlings, at least 25 varieties, \$3.00 for fifty, \$5 per hundred. **ANNIE D. HAZEN**, West Hartford, Vt.

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



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This Journal keeps you posted on the care and feeding of the hog. Much valuable information, worth many times your investment.

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THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : Bluffton, Ohio

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ANTI-OLEOMARGARINE BILL

There is one pending anti-oleomargarine bill which has attracted some attention—the Beck bill, which would put a straight ten-cent a pound tax on all oleomargarine made and sold in the United States. It is interesting to note that union labor has made representations in favor of this bill and it gives some hope that better protective legislation may be attempted and passed at some future session, for if labor and agriculture should agree on a workable oleomargarine law it would be pretty sure to pass. Congressman Beck has found, however, that the Committee on Agriculture and the Ways and Means Committee were both unwilling to take up this bill at this time and that there was some opposition to a flat tax on oleomargarine, on the ground that a flat tax would open the gate to a flood of colored oleomargarine and would give law enforcement officers a flood of bootlegging to contend with.

THE FARM ORCHARD

Most farms have orchards, and perhaps it would be no exaggeration to say that most farms have neglected orchards. Pruning, spraying and fertilizing the orchard on the average farm are jobs that are put off from time to time and rarely done.

Properly handled, the orchard may be made to yield a substantial contribution to the family larder and also some cash from the sale of surplus. Many farmers of today can recall the days of their boyhood when the orchard not only yielded a greater amount of food for the family, but also earned a greater cash income and added more to the joys of country living, than did any equal acreage on the farm.

It is useless to attempt to grow edible fruit without regular spraying of the trees. And spraying involves work on the orchard at times when the farmer may be urgently needed elsewhere. Under such conditions, membership in a spraying ring may be the solution of the problem. Many communities are finding them almost indispensable.

A number of years ago a large proportion of the apples exhibited at fairs were disqualified, because of insect injuries. Today, no State produces better apples than Pennsylvania, because of better cultivation and spraying.

LABEL JAPANESE YOUNGSTERS

It is the general custom to label children in Japan, so that when they wander from their homes they may be returned to their parents.

SUMMING UP.

"Rastus, what kind of chicken do you prefer?"

"Co'se they both has mighty good points. De white chickens is easy to locate but hard to hide. De black chickens is hard to locate but easy to hide."

AN EARLIER EDITION

Robert Louis Stevenson and Mark Twain were engaged in conversation in New York one day when the subject turned to the gullibility of the great American public.

"How could you Americans believe the outrageous claims of the late P. T. Barnum and his preposterous posters? I wonder where he got his ideas?"

"Probably from England," said Mark. "Once I went to an exhibition of curiosities in London where they displayed the skull of Oliver Cromwell."

"But this cannot be the skull of the great Protector," I said to the exhibitor, 'for this is a very small skull and Oliver Cromwell was noted for his very large head.'

"Oh," said the exhibitor, 'but this was his skull when he was a very small boy.'

AWAY FROM THE HEAT

Chef—Boss, I'm sorry to tell you, but next Saturday night I'm quittin'.

Manager—I'm sorry, Rastus; you have been very faithful. Nothing unpleasant has come up, I hope?

"No, Boss. I'm plannin' to go to Africa to live with mah bruttah. Why, boss, they tell me the sun does all their cookin'. Don't nobody use stoves. They just set the food out in the sun to cook. That's the place for me, wheah I won't neva have to stan' over no mo' hot stoves."—*Christian Science Monitor*.

HE TRUSTED HIM NOT

A hotel manager coming along the corridor saw "Boots" kneeling on the floor and cleaning a pair of boots outside a bedroom door.

"Haven't I told you that you are not to clean the boots in the corridor, but to take them downstairs?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then why are you doing it?"

"Because the man in this room is a Scotchman, sir, and he's hanging onto the laces."

POOR JOHN

Widow—"If poor John had only made a will there would not be all this difficulty about the property."

Visitor—"Do the lawyers bother you?"

Widow—"Bother me? They almost worry me to death. I sometimes almost wish that John hadn't died."—*Exchange*.

ONLY WHILE NEEDED

"This boy," said the proud mother to a neighbor, "do grow more like his father every day."

And the neighbor, knowing the father, asked:

"Do he, now? And have you tried everything?"

THE ENGLISH AGAIN

Engineer—"And so poor Harry was killed by a revolving crane."

Englishwoman—"My word! What fierce birds you have in America!"

RIDDLES

Why is the hand on the Statue of Liberty 11 inches long? Because if it were 12 inches it would be a foot.

What is the difference between an elephant and a mosquito? The chief difference is one of size.

What tree is of the greatest importance in history? The date.

Why did the cow go over the hill? Because she couldn't go under.

Why is a fly taller than most men? Because it stands over six feet.

What are the last three hairs on a dog's tail called? Dog hairs.

What can you fill a barrel with and make it lighter? Holes.

Why is an alligator the most deceitful of animals? He takes you in with an open countenance.

Why is a clergyman's horse like the king of England? Both are guided by a minister.

What miss is that whose company nobody ever wants? Misfortune.

What happens when a lighted match falls into the water at an angle of 45 degrees? It goes out.

COUNTRY THINGS I LOVE MOST

Here are the country things loved by one reader; and anybody who has achieved the fine philosophy set forth in her last sentence would find beauty and happiness anywhere:—

"I love the awakening of spring, heralded by the bluebirds, robins, redbirds, and whippoorwills.

"I love the green tips of buds and leaves, the pure white, fragrant blossoms of the syringa, and I love to watch my winter window plants revealing new growth and beauty.

"I love to take the best of care of my baby chicks in their nice open-front brooder my husband made.

"Last but not least, if I can't have what I like, I love to like what I have."

MISUNDERSTOOD

An old negro named John Jones, upon leaving Atlanta, Ga., went to his bank, a negro institution, and had his book balanced, which showed a balance of \$200.

Landing in Cincinnati, the old darky issued a check on the Atlanta bank for \$200, payable to a Cincinnati bank. In a few days the check was returned marked "Insufficient Funds," whereupon the Cincinnati bank sent an inquiry to the Atlanta bank about the old negro's account and the balance they showed on the pass book, against which no checks had been issued. The following reply was received:

"Gentlemen—We don't mean that John Jones ain't got sufficient funds, but we mean that our funds are insufficient."—*Forbes Magazine*.

ONLY WHILE NEEDED

The bishop was frankly surprised as he faced his pretty young caller.

"Do you wish to spend the rest of your life in a convent?" he asked.

"Heavens, no!" replied the girl. "Only until my bob grows out again."

EXTRA! EXTRA!! SPECIAL!!!

Do you have any bull calves that you wish to dispose of and have no market for?

Have you sold surplus stock that have not brought the Right prices, and want to find a PAYING market for what you now have?

Do you want to place your farm and herd on the MAP?

If you can answer YES to the above questions, let us tell you about our 3 1/3 inch space SPECIAL.

This SPECIAL NOT ONLY CARRIES YOUR ADVERTISEMENT, but also has additional inducements.

It is UNIQUE in that it is the only offer of its kind made by any magazine.

It is a REAL BARGAIN. Because why? BECAUSE IT BRINGS RESULTS.

Write us at once for information about this unusual offer. We know you will be more than repaid for the effort.

And address your letter to:

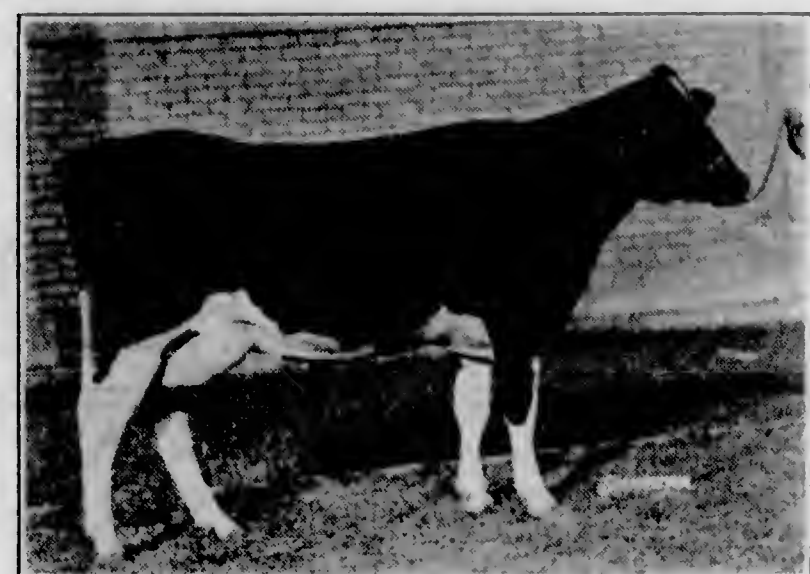
THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

P. O. Box 110

HARRISBURG, PA.

In care of Advertising Department.

PINE RIDGE HERD



PEARL LOCKHART RELIANCE

882.10 lb. butter in 365 days in the Dairyman's Division as a senior four year-old, is the dam of our herdsire **KING RELIANCE LOCKHART VEEMAN**. Besides being a wonderful producer she is a show cow and was a first prize winner at the New York State Fair.

The five nearest dams of **KING RELIANCE LOCKHART VEEMAN** average 29.23 lb. butter in seven-day work. Let us sell you one of his sons or a few good cows and heifers bred to him.

This large herd, which has been established 16 years, is under State and Federal Supervision. The last test gave us a Clean Bill of Health.

DAN E. ANDERSON

R. D. No. 3

Norwich, N. Y.



ORMSBY SENSATION 3D

heads Springbrook Herd which is under State and Federal Supervision.

His sire, Ormsby Sensation, heads the noted Beaver Dam Herd. You know about him, the work of his dam and his daughters.

Ormsby Sensation 3d's dam, as a two-year-old, averaged 69.5 lb. milk daily in her official test. She produced 20.22 lb. butter in 7 days, 628.53 lb. in a year.

Ormsby Sensation 3d combines choice individuality with royal breeding. His daughters are exceptionally promising. Come and see them and their sire in my herd. You will want to take one of his sons back with you.

S. T. WITMER

Union Deposit,

Dauphin Co., Pa.

This Herd is ACCREDITED

EARLY RISE HERD

IS HEADED BY A SON OF



MINNIE MONK OF GRAYFIELDS

She is sister to

Red Cross Heroine of Grayfields

22,067.3 lb. milk, 1,118.87 lb. butter in 305 days; average test 4.06% butterfat.

Second highest butter record in U. S.!

Third in the world!

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

Just the place to get Young Stock.

MENZO A. BROOKER

R. D. 2,

South New Berlin, N. Y.



Creamelle Korndyke Konigen

Our senior herdsire is a show bull of superior excellence. Study his conformation and note his many good points. He is of Segis, Korndyke and Creamelle blood and his dam, one of the best cows I ever owned, was a daughter of Walker Korndyke Copia.

The six nearest dams of **CREAMELLE KORNDYKE KONIGEN** have a daily milk average of 84 lb.

The daughters of this bull are well-grown, handsome, straight animals with large, square udders and they are profitable producers in their every day work.

This herd is **ACCREDITED**. We are in one of the best Holstein sections of Susquehanna County and stock you obtain here will make good for the purchasers.

A. L. Bowell & Son

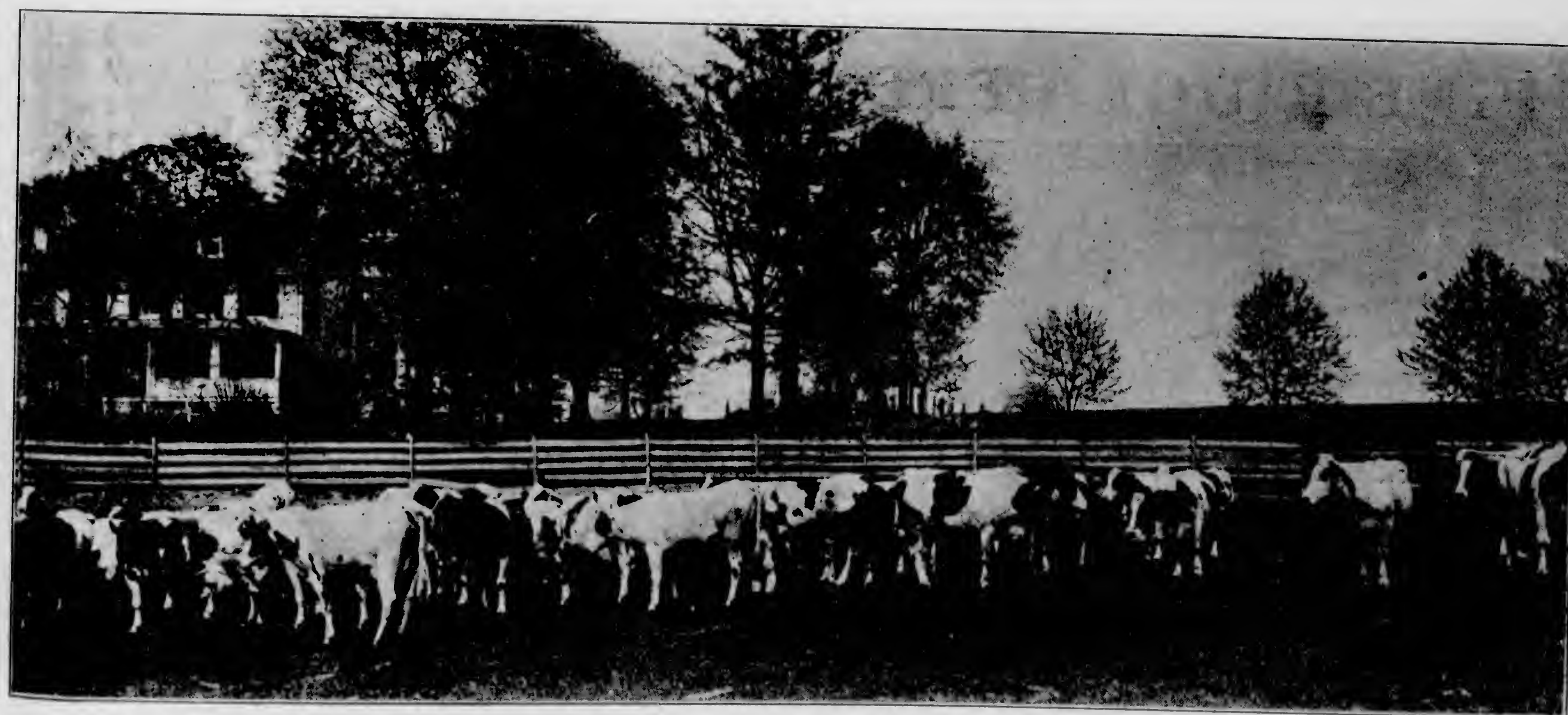
THOMPSON

PENNA.

The Holstein Breed and Dairyman

Vol. V HARRISBURG, PA., JUNE 8, 1926 No. 11

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



A PASTURE SCENE ON MAPLE SHADE STOCK FARM. MARSHALL I. JONES, PROP., WESTTOWN, PENNA.



Creamelle Korndyke Konigen

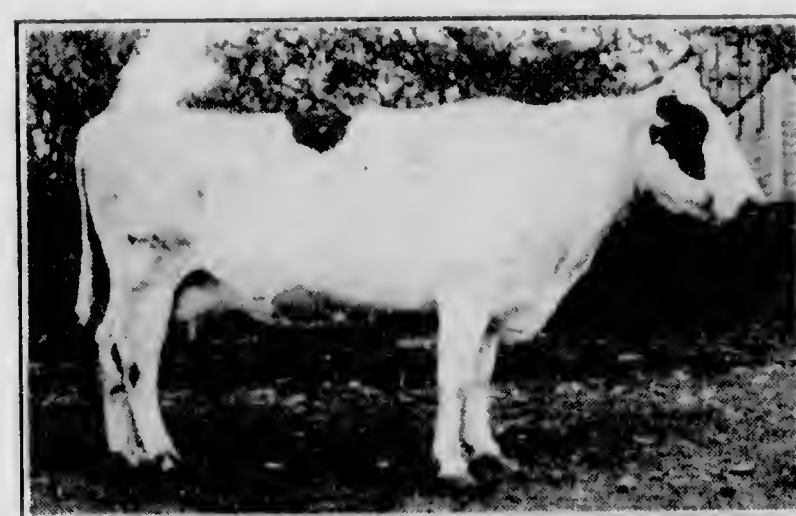
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This herd is ACCREDITED. We are in one of the best Holstein sections of Susquehanna County and stock you obtain here will make good for the purchasers.

A. L. Bowell & Son
THOMPSON PENNA.



White Oak Roxie Burke

A record maker and a real producer. While she was nearly dry when this photo was taken it shows her size, quality and substance.

She and her stablemates have passed Three Clean T. B. tests and their milk tests from 3.7% to 3.9%.

Good stock at Reasonable Prices.

H. A. STOTTLEMYER
Hagerstown, Maryland, R. D. 5.

PINE RIDGE HERD



PEARL LOCKHART RELIANCE

882.10 lb. butter in 365 days in the Dairyman's Division as a senior four year-old, is the dam of our herdsire **KING RELIANCE LOCKHART VEEMAN**. Besides being a wonderful producer she is a show cow and was a first prize winner at the New York State Fair.

The five nearest dams of **KING RELIANCE LOCKHART VEEMAN** average 29.23 lb. butter in seven-day work. Let us sell you one of his sons or a few good cows and heifers bred to him.

This large herd, which has been established 16 years, is under State and Federal Supervision. The last test gave us a Clean Bill of Health.

DAN E. ANDERSON
R. D. No. 3 Norwich, N. Y.

THE BLOOD OF OUR GREAT COW Cornucopia Plum Johanna



HAS BEEN INTENSIFIED IN THIS HERD

She produced 1056.78 lb. butter in a year, has two daughters each above 1,000 lb. and she, with her five tested daughters averaged 18,723.1 lb. milk, 918.35 lb. butter in long time test with a 4% fat test.

SHE AND HER DAUGHTERS WERE HORNLESS

GEORGE E. STEVENSON
727 Connell Building Scranton, Penna.
Herd Under State and Federal Supervision.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. V.

HARRISBURG, PA., JUNE 8, 1926

No. 11

Legality of the New Registry Association Is Confirmed by a Sweeping Court Decision

JUDGES, Hon. William M. Hargest, Hon. Frank B. Wickersham and Hon. John E. Fox, who heard the evidence in the Arthur E. Robinson and Lester H. Oyler mandamus cases brought against Secretary of Agriculture, Frank P. Willits, demanding indemnity as registered animals for cattle that had been slaughtered by the State to prevent the spread of tuberculosis, handed down a sweeping decision reversing the ruling of Secretary Willits and directing that he pay these claims within five days.

The Court states in their opinion:

We have carefully considered the testimony taken and are of the opinion that the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., although young, is one of respectability and has adopted reliable methods of registration.

We cannot see that the law requires more to be done than that which this new association exacts. If it does, then no new association could exist. If the Legislature intended that all registrations should be in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America (the old association) it would have said so. It used in the act general terms and therefore meant to include registry in any association of reliability.

We do not think it is within the discretionary power of the Secretary of Agriculture to refuse payment of the claim of the petitioner because the Secretary does not think the new association in which the cows of the petitioner were registered is quite as full and complete with its records as the old association.

The cattle of the petitioner were registered in an association of accuracy and reliability and he therefore should be paid for the destruction of his cows, as is provided by the act.

And now June 3, 1926, unless the Secretary of Agriculture causes to be paid to the petitioner the amount for each cow slaughtered as provided by the act above cited within five days from the date of the filing of this opinion, a peremptory writ of mandamus will be ordered compelling him so to do.

The case was heard in the Dauphin County Court on May 20th. Mr. Arthur E. Robinson, of Montrose and Mr. Lester H. Oyler, of Chambersburg were represented by the Hon. William H. Earnest.

Secretary Willits was represented by Assistant Attorney General Frank I. Gollmar.

Some eight or ten breeders were present to testify in the interest of Mr. Robinson and Mr. Oyler if their testimony was needed. Attorney O. U. Kellogg, Secretary F. L. Houghton, Director James A. Reynolds and Assistant Secretary, Houghton Seaverns, of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America were present. Attorney Kellogg conferred with Assistant Attorney General Gollmar during the course of the

hearing and Secretary Houghton took the stand as a witness in behalf of Secretary Willits.

The Question to be decided was whether the Secretary of Agriculture was, by virtue of his official position, clothed with authority to deny claims for indemnity as purebred, to breeders having animals registered in the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., that were slaughtered to prevent the spread of tuberculosis or, if the Secretary was clothed with such authority, had he misused his discretion in the cases of Mr. Robinson and Mr. Oyler.

In regard to the Secretary of Agriculture being clothed with authority to exercise his discretion in denying recognition of certificates issued by the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., the Court, in their decision, in deciding this question used the following language:

We think the Act of 1915, supra, is mandatory and the owner of registered cattle which are slaughtered under its terms is entitled to be paid for the same. But even if the act is not mandatory and the Secretary of Agriculture has discretionary power, in exercising them in this case we think he has exceeded the same.

Testimony was introduced to show that the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., was properly organized and also the methods practiced in keeping the records and obtaining information from the breeders was fully explained.

In passing upon the accuracy and reliability of the new Association, the Court states:

We cannot see that the law required more to be done than that which this new association exacts. If it does, then no new association could exist.

During the hearing Attorney Gollmar attempted to introduce the testimony taken at the hearing before the Secretary of Agriculture including the protest filed by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. As this testimony was full of ex-parte statements, Attorney Earnest representing Mr. Robinson and Mr. Oyler objected and his objection was sustained.

Secretary Willits took the stand and was asked some very pointed questions by the Court with reference to his ruling.

The Court: Then that means that there can only be a monopoly so far as the registration of these cattle is concerned?

The Court: Your decision means that there must be a monopoly?

The Court: We are asking the effect of his decision.

The Court: Any new association would have the same difficulties that you pointed out here that this one has.

The Court: Any new one coming in would have this lapse?

The Court: And no new one would meet your objection, is that not so?

The Court: Assuming Mr. Robinson has the name of the sire's and the name of the dam's registration in the old association?

A. Yes.

The Court: Now he has a cow, when he gives the name of the sire and the place and the character of its registration in the old association, does not that show the whole record?

A. If the registration is made and then it is not recorded in the herd book for several months later they could not have any access to it for these several months, that is the main point.

The Court: You miss our point. You have a sire and a dam for the old association to-day, you give them a registration, do you not?

A. Yes.

The Court: And you pass them?

A. Yes, sir.

The Court: And now you have a calf that you want to register a year from now in the new association, you put the information on this application blank, referring to the registration in the old association?

A. Yes.

The Court: Does not that make a complete record? Is there any trouble about that record?

A. Well I am not well enough posted in regard to these registration associations to know whether that could be made or not without having access to the old herd book. I rather think from the way you put it there that that would be reliable.

CROSS EXAMINATION

By MR. EARNEST:

Q. Mr. Willits, you stated you did not know much about registration associations?

A. Yes.

Q. You don't know much about registering animals, do you?

A. No, I never studied it thoroughly.

Q. Then you rendered this decision without knowing anything about it, didn't you?

A. No, I heard the case, I don't admit that.

Q. But you don't understand now how this registration association carried on its business, do you?

A. No, I could not go into an explanation of it, no, I would not attempt to do that at all, I imagine there are quite a number of people the same way.

Q. Yes, I presume that is true, but you were trying to decide something on the evidence and you say you did not understand it?

A. I decided on the evidence as submitted.

Q. But you say you did not understand?

A. No, I didn't say I didn't understand the evidence as submitted, I didn't say that, but I don't understand going in and running a registration association. I would not undertake to do that, but as far as being posted on registration associations, I am not posted.

Q. Didn't you understand from the testimony that an applicant for registration in the new association would set forth all the facts concerning the animal that he desired to have registered including the statements as to the dam and the sire of that animal?

A. Yes, I understand that they have to be registered, surely they do.

Secretary Howard C. Reynolds in explaining the system adopted by the new Registry Association, stated that a careful study had been made of the Constitution and By-Laws of twenty-seven different purebred Registry Associations including associations registering dairy cattle, beef cattle, horses, swine and sheep and

what was thought to be the best and most up-to-date system had been adopted by the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

He further explained that the new Association did not rely upon the published Herd Books of the old Association for its information but that each breeder who patronized the new Registry Association was required to present the registry certificate, and also the transfer certificate in case he did not raise the animal, for record before the progeny would be eligible to register in the new Association. Any lapse of time after the certificate is issued before the Herd Books are printed is not a factor to be considered as the registration certificate and not the printed records in the Herd Books, is the information which the new Association relied on in recording foundation animals.

Bearing upon the subject of whether the certificates issued by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America would furnish accurate and reliable information the Court asked Secretary Willits the following question:

The Court: You would say if a man has a certificate over the hand and seal of the proper officer of the association that that is more likely to be authentic than a printed page, would you not?

Willits: I don't know whether that could be changed or not, it seems to me that those drawings could be changed so that they would not compare.

Following Secretary Willits, Mr. F. L. Houghton, Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America was called as a witness. He offered testimony, the substance of which was that it was impossible to start a new Registry Association and furnish as accurate reliable records as the old Association. This contention on the part of Mr. Houghton is ridiculous and his testimony in this respect was amusing. If it was impossible to start a Registry Association without having unpublished records, the question naturally arises, how did the Holstein-Friesian Association of America get started? they had no records to begin with.

We will quote the following from Secretary Houghton's testimony bearing on the subject.

The Court: Without those records, how could any new association be organized and get started?

Secretary Houghton: A new association should only be started by the examination of the animals offered for record to a proper committee and determined by that committee to be purebred.

The Court: How can they tell that by looking at the animal?

A. Breeders have a very accurate idea as to what the qualities of a purebred animal are.

The Court: You could not tell by looking at me whether my ancestors came over in the Mayflower?

A. I could not, sir.

The Court: Could you tell by looking at an animal whether it was purebred Holstein?

A. I could say myself, I think it is true of a great many people, that the grade of any animal can be readily distinguished. The impression would be strong in my mind by a glance at an animal whether it was purebred or not, but I couldn't prove it of course by my statement.

Mr. S. R. Miller, of Chambersburg, was called as a witness and questioned by Mr. Earnest:

Q. Did you hear Secretary Houghton say that you could pick out a grade animal from purebred?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. On the stand here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you relate a little experience that you had?

Mr. Gollmar: I object.

The Court: We are not going into specific instances.

Mr. Earnest: We will show how absurd that statement was.

The Court: He can say that it is absurd.

Q. What do you say about that, is it possible to pick out a purebred and a grade?

A. No, sir, absolutely not. I have been buying and selling cattle for 19 years, I couldn't do it possibly. There is just as good looking grade as there is purebred.

Concluding the taking of testimony, Attorneys Earnest and Gollmar presented their arguments.

We are printing below a full text of the Court's opinion:

ARTHUR E. ROBINSON,
v.
FRANK P. WILLITS, Secretary
of Agriculture of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In the Court of Common
Pleas of Dauphin County.
No. 18 Commth. Docket, 1926.

OPINION.

By the Court:

This matter comes before us upon a petition and a return to a writ of mandamus, in the alternative form, issued to Frank P. Willits, Secretary of Agriculture of the Commonwealth, commanding him to cause to be paid to the petitioner as the owner of two registered purebred bovine animals, which were slaughtered at the instance of the Department of Agriculture, the sum of \$140.00 or show cause why the same should not be paid.

A hearing was held, the material facts which are undisputed, as are follows:

The petitioner, a resident of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, was in October, 1925, the owner of two purebred Holstein-Friesian cows, one known and named as I. K. D. Netherland, the other known and named as K. P. A. P. Toke Segis. Both were registered in the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., (a new Association, incorporated in August 1925); that the Secretary of Agriculture of the Commonwealth caused the herd and cows of the petitioner to be examined and the said two cows were ordered by the said Secretary to be slaughtered as being tubercular, which was done: that the cows were appraised, the first at \$250.00; the second at \$150.00; an indemnity claim was made by the owner in the amount of \$70.00 for each animal; payment of the money has been refused by the Secretary of Agriculture, who bases his refusal on the ground as appears on pages 19 and 20 of the notes as follows:

"My decision was based on first, that the new association, the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Incorporated, in laying its foundation, must rely on the published records in the form of herd books, registration and transfer certificates of the old association, the Holstein-Friesian association of America, supported by the statement made by the applicant for registration or transfer.

2. That there is always a lapse of several months during the assembling and preparation of the material for each succeeding herd book when absolutely essential records are not available to the new association and that during such lapse of time, the old association through their experience, files and records, have a fund of information which increases substantially the chance of correct certification and the prevention of fraudulent registration; which information is not published and, therefore, not available to any outside person or organization.

In view of the fact that the new association does not have access to these essential records during several months preliminary to publication and to other records not put in publication, it cannot be as accurate in its work as a registry association as is the old association."

The act of June 1, 1915, P. L. 667, inter alia provides as follows:

"Section 1, That whenever to prevent the spread of disease, other than apthous fever, it should be deemed necessary by any member, officer or agent of the State Live Stock Sani-

tary Board to cause any domesticated animal to be killed, the State Veterinarian may cause to be paid to the owner of such animal two-thirds of the fair market value thereof, taking into consideration the condition of the animal as to disease, and the nature and extent of the disease, and present and probable effect of the animal, and having regard to the probable sums to be derived from the sale of the carcass, hide and offal, the amount paid by the State shall in no case exceed for a registered bovine animal, the sum of Seventy (\$70.00) Dollars. the amount paid by the State together with the estimated value of the carcass, hide and offal, shall not exceed ninety (90) per centum of the fair market value of the animal."

The "Administrative Code" abolished the State Veterinarian and the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and transferred their functions to the Secretary of Agriculture.

We think the Act of 1915, supra, is mandatory and the owner of registered cattle which are slaughtered under its terms is entitled to be paid for the same. But even if the act is not mandatory, and the Secretary of Agriculture has discretionary power, in exercising them in this case we think he has exceeded the same.

We have carefully considered the testimony taken and are of the opinion that the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., although young, is one of respectability and has adopted reliable methods of registration. The objection raised by the Secretary, we do not think tenable. Under the evidence of the witness Reynolds on page 42 of the notes of testimony, it appears that reasonable care and accuracy is required in registering in the association in which the petitioner's cattle were registered, and we do not think that the owner of cattle registered in an association thus proceeding should be discriminated against and deprived of his indemnity.

We cannot see that the law requires more to be done than that which this new association exacts. If it does, then no new association could exist. If the Legislature intended that all registration should be in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America (the old association) it would have said so. It used in the act general terms and therefore meant to include registry in any association of reliability.

We do not think it is within the discretionary power of the Secretary of Agriculture to refuse payment of the claim of the petitioner because the Secretary does not think the new Association in which the cows of the petitioner were registered is quite as full and complete with its records as the old association.

The cattle of the petitioner were registered in an association of accuracy and reliability and he therefore should be paid for the destruction of his cows, as is provided by the act.

And now June 3, 1926, unless the Secretary of Agriculture causes to be paid to the petitioner the amount for each cow slaughtered as provided by the act above cited within five days from the date of the filing of this opinion, a peremptory writ of mandamus will be ordered compelling him so to do.

JOHN E. FOX, A. L. Judge.

Is the Farmer a Time Waster?

By WALTER J. ROBERTS

PROFESSOR Dufee of the University of Wisconsin, a widely known agricultural authority, claims that nine out of ten farmers lose from two to four hours every day during eight months of the year.

At first glance this looks like an accusation of laziness against the one individual above all others who has always been regarded as a glutton for work. Like the duties of a wife and mother, popular conception has it that the farmer's work is never done. In reality, the farmer is probably our most industrious and energetic citizen.

However, Professor Dufee clarified his statement. In explaining the methods employed to demonstrate to agricultural students the operation and advantages of

a carbide gas lighting plant, he stated that when the farmer does not have modern lighting equipment on his farm, during the greater part of the year darkness cuts short his working day and prevents him from doing many jobs that would promote the efficiency of his farm and increase his financial returns from it.

Farming today is just as competitive as running a drug store or selling men's wear. The modern druggist is the jack-of-all-trades in retail merchandizing. He sells everything to everybody at all times, Sundays and holidays included. The haberdasher invokes the resources of an artist to display his wares invitingly and attract the dilatory buyer; he even installs an acetylene or carbide gas light, because it is most like daylight, to enable his customers to judge colors correctly at night. Night as well as day the store is open for business.

The farmer faces the same conditions. He must not only market scientifically, but sow and reap and gather in his products with the least expenditure of time and money. Night as well as day his work calls to him. His knowledge of the markets is gained chiefly from reading at night, and now to some extent through the radio. His field work is naturally done during the day. But it is after hours, when dusk arrives, that most of the savings are effected, and when repair work and other odd jobs should be done.

Without modern lighting facilities in the barn and outbuildings, it is impossible to do this work efficiently, just as it is impossible for women folk to do much sewing or the children to study, or the family generally to enjoy the long winter evenings if the only light in the home comes from old-fashioned lamps. Some things cannot be done in the dim glow of a stable lantern, and even those things which just have to be done take more time in the doing, and leave less for other profitable activity.

Professor Dufee did not speak without his facts. The Wisconsin College of Agriculture tested it out. On one farm an hour and 25 minutes was required to stable the cows, clean mangers, weigh and feed grain, and feed silage and hay when a lantern supplied the light, while the same work took only 55 minutes when it was done with the help of modern lighting facilities. The better lighting saved 35 per cent of the time. In the home it has been found that the better part of an hour is required every day to clean, trim and refill lamps when kerosene is the only means of lighting. With carbide gas and electricity, it is turned on when needed, and wherever it is needed.

Modern lighting is no longer a matter of greater comfort, but a question of dollars and cents.

There may be little to choose among the several systems of modern lighting; one man will prefer one type and his neighbor another. Each farmer will find one particular method most suitable to his needs and his pocketbook. The important fact is that no farmer today can remain dependent on obsolete facilities. All agricultural authorities agree that they are too expensive, if not in cash outlay, certainly in the matter of service rendered and time lost because of them.

One can agree with Professor Dufee that no matter how hard a farmer works, he is a time-waster if he is unable to employ his after-dark leisure time profitably because of poor lighting facilities.

A Little Gossip

OUR readers are familiar with the Maple Grove Stock Farm herd owned by Mr. Charles Jones, located at Centerville, Pa. We believe you will be pleased to learn that this herd is continuing to supply foundation animals of good breeding and high quality to breeders everywhere.

In a recent issue we made mention of the fact that Mr. Jones had sold five animals to Mr. Otto P. M. Leebrenz, Tampi, Mexico.

Mr. Jones writes under date of May 22d that he has recently made the following sales:

Mr. Clarence H. Banks, Fairfield, Connecticut, has



PASTURE SCENE ON MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

purchased the young bull, *Maple Grove Uneeda De Kol Glista* 474433, born September 6, 1925. Sire, *Maple Grove Ybma Glista* 330879 (27-lb. Junior herdsire). Dam, *Maple Grove Pontiac Victoria* 440549. (Milk 338.4 lb. Butter 14.20 lb.)

Mr. George Beckwith, Centerville, Penna., has secured the young bull, *Maple Grove Radio Glista* 480600, born November 12, 1925. Sire, *Clever Model Glista* 314740 (34-lb. Senior herdsire). Dam, *Maple Grove Coreva Glista* 592430. (Milk 358.7 lb. Butter 16.28 lb.) Mr. Beckwith also purchased two heifers:

Maple Grove Nora Spofford Glista 919779, born December 9, 1922. Bred to *Clever Model Glista*. Sire, *Maple Grove Ybma Glista* 330879. Dam, *Maple Grove Glista Dinah* 632233. (Milk 358.6 lb. Butter 14.74 lb.)

Maple Grove Nora Hengerveld De Kol 916174, born March 29, 1924. Bred to *Maple Grove Uneeda Ybma Glista* 467245. Sire, *Maple Grove Ybma Glista* 330879. Dam, *Maple Grove Pontiac Clintonia Lady* 380488. (Milk 304.5 lb. Butter 11.74 lb. at 2 years, 5 months.)

Mr. W. Bell Townley, Cambridge Springs, Penna., has selected as his future herdsire, *Maple Grove Uneeda Ybma Glista* 467245, born July 1, 1925. Sire, *Maple Grove Ybma Glista* 330879. Dam, *Maple Grove Glista* 440551. (Milk 408.9 lb. Butter 18.50 lb.)

Mother was giving little Johnnie a lecture.

"You should always be exceedingly careful about your conduct. I want you never to do anything which you would be ashamed to have the whole world see you doing."

The youngster let out a whoop of delight and turned a handspring in his exuberance.

"What in the world is the matter with you? Are you crazy?" demanded the mother.

"No'm," was the answer. "I'm just glad 'cause you don't expect me to take baths any more."

Maryland State Breeders Meeting

THE Holstein-Friesian Breeders of Maryland held their Annual Meeting, Banquet and Sale at Frederick, May 25th and 26th.

The meeting and banquet in the Grill Room of the Francis Scott Key Hotel, the evening of the 25th was one of the largest and best Association meetings held for a number of years. One hundred breeders and owners of Holstein cattle from different parts of the State were in attendance.

The chief speaker of the evening was Dr. T. B.



Calvin Anderson, Detour, Md.; M. E. Basehear, Littleton, Pa.; S. R. Miller, Chambersburg, Pa.; and R. C. Barr, Greencastle, Pa. Four well-known Holstein enthusiasts in southern Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Symonds, head of the Extension Service of the University of Maryland located at College Park.

Mr. Allen Crissey and County Agent Peter W. Chichester also appeared on the program and a professional entertainer from Baltimore added zest to the occasion.

Dr. Symonds, during his remarks, said that he had had two aims in view. The first was to attend the meeting and congratulate Mr. Charles Wertheimer,



These two animals consigned by Mr. Wertheimer brought \$250.00 and \$235.00 respectively.

President of the Maryland State Association for the interest and enthusiasm he had injected into the State Holstein Breeders Association and added that Mr. Wertheimer had rendered a tremendous service to agriculture and had served his County and State with distinguished ability.

The other aim was to see for himself what progress had been made in the development of the Holstein-Friesian cattle. He stated that he was delighted with the interest manifest in the Association and pointed

out that the dairy industry was being developed to a tremendous extent throughout the United States, and wise is the farmer who has the foresight to see this development and make ready for the future. He referred to the fact that the members of the Maryland Holstein Breeders Association were splendidly equipped to assume the leadership from the viewpoint of efficiency in producing the best of dairy cattle.

Dr. Symonds brought out that there were 600 Cow Testing Associations in Denmark and that Denmark was about the size of the State of Maryland which had but ten or twelve Associations. He further stated that while they wanted coöperative marketing, coöperative production was more necessary. No place in the United States offers greater possibilities for agriculture and dairying than Maryland.

County Agent Peter W. Chichester, in his remarks referred to the work in the County which is being carried on along the lines of Junior Club work.

The officers elected to serve the Club for the ensuing year were: Charles Wertheimer, president; McKendrie Walker, Gaithersburg, vice-president and J. Homer Rensberg, Middletown, secretary-treasurer. John B. Diamond, Gaithersburg, John M. Dennis, Jr., Luther-



Master Charles Swomley who stepped into the ring and purchased this heifer for \$155.00 in real man fashion.

ville and Forrest G. Farr, Sykesville, were elected Directors.

Mr. Wertheimer, who has served as president of the State Club for several years, at first refused to permit his name to be presented for reelection but finally consented to serve another year. Mr. Wertheimer is without doubt one of the most progressive and influential breeders in the State of Maryland. He is Vice-President of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

ANNUAL SALE

The Annual Sale was held on the fair grounds at Frederick beginning at eleven o'clock on Wednesday the 26th. Glenn R. Mead, of East Aurora, New York, doing the selling and the pedigrees were explained by N. W. Peterson, Superintendent of Mountain View Farm, Germantown, Maryland.

The Maryland breeders are to be complimented in the manner in which they have handled their Annual Sales in recent years.

They endeavor to limit their entries to animals of

good quality, and there is no evidence of trading or price boosting. Bidding lags sometimes, but each sale is a genuine, bona fide transaction.

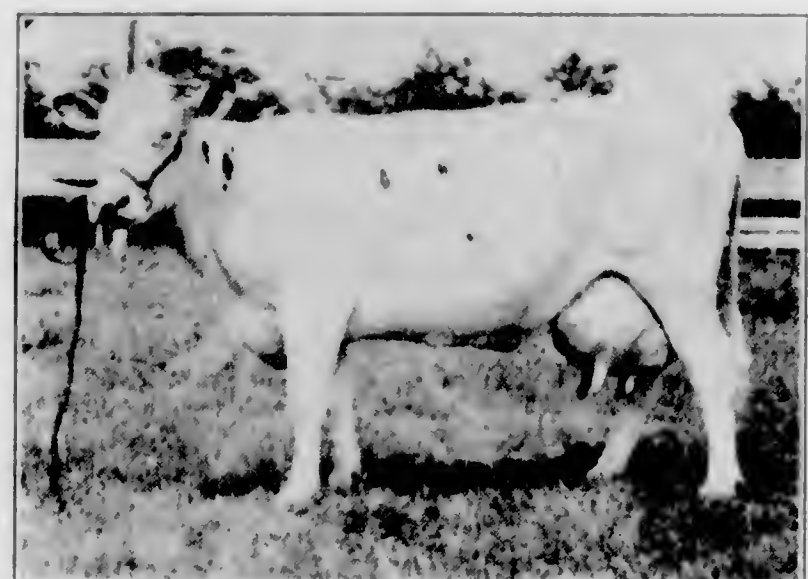
Thirty animals were sold at the recent sale. The consignors were W. R. Wittingham, Glencoe, Maryland; Charles Wertheimer, Frederick; The Springfield State Hospital Farm; H. H. Swomley, Frederick; Brooklandwood Farm, Brooklandville; McKendrie Walker, Germantown; Java Farms, Annapolis; Al-



Mr. Fred Ronlette, one of the established breeders of Maryland and Mr. H. O. Anderson, of Detour, Director of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

bert Luttgerding & Son, Randallstown and Mountain View Farm, Germantown.

The highest price was paid for a four-months-old bull consigned by Albert L. Luttgerding and purchased by Mr. W. B. Colblentz, of Middletown for \$350.00. This was a handsome young calf with every promise of making a herdsire of outstanding type and conformation. It is interesting to note in this connection that



ADA HOMESTEAD ORMSBY PRINCE
413602
The high priced female at the Maryland Breeders Sale.

Mr. Luttgerding purchased the dam of this calf at the Maryland State Sale last year, she being consigned by Mr. Charles Wertheimer. The young bull was sired by Mr. Wertheimer's herdsire, Rolo Pontiac Fayne.

Mr. Luttgerding paid \$430.00 for the cow and received \$350.00 for the first calf dropped by the dam at four months of age which goes to prove that the blood of Rolo Pontiac Fayne is appreciated by the Maryland breeders.

The highest priced female, Ada Homestead Ormsby Princess consigned by the Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville, Maryland, was purchased by Mr. H. C. Reinhold, of East Petersburg, for \$330.00.

There were fourteen cows, two years old and over that sold for an average of \$210.00. Ten heifers, two years and under, sold for an average of \$123.50. Eight bulls, two weeks and under sixteen months, sold at an average price of \$190.00.

A list of animals and their buyers are shown in our regular sale column.

Advice to Beginners on the Formation of a Herd

By ALEX. MUNRO, Leanach, Culoden Moor, Inverness
(President of the British Friesian Cattle Society)

THE following is an excerpt from an article in the *British Friesian Journal* which we are reprinting to impress upon our readers the fact that the advocates of the breed across the water continue to caution the necessity of adhering strictly to economical milk production in selecting breeding stock and building up a herd of purebred Holsteins.

The compliment paid me by asking me to write a few notes for your Year Book is one which I value very much, and as I have always been a great believer in and supporter of official milk recording, I have much pleasure in complying with the request, although I could wish that the task had been entrusted to more capable hands than mine, which are readier with the pen than with the pen.

Briefly, I think the best advice that I can give to a beginner forming a herd of British Friesian Cattle is:—"Select the sort of cattle you would buy in your local market for milk producing and ordinary farm commercial purposes." By adopting this method, having first studied the rudiments of the correct type of the British Friesian breed, novices should at least avoid the purchase of inferior milkers and of cattle that will not render a good account of themselves in the fat ring, should they unfortunately have occasion to be sent there. In my opinion the chief purpose of a Friesian cow is to work harder on the farm than any other animal, and to yield more profit by so doing, so that if the beginner confines himself to the kind of cows that should pay him well were they non-pedigree beasts, he is at least safe on commercial grounds, and his cattle will more than pay their way while he is endeavoring, by the use of good bulls and in the light of experience, to improve his herd and to make it uniform for appearance, production, and type.

Having stated the principle to be observed, perhaps I should explain in some detail the points I would advise beginners to study in starting a herd of the breed that holds all British records for milk and butterfat production. Here I may perhaps be allowed to quote from my own experience, as I have been working with dairy cattle practically all my life, and have handled many breeds and their crosses, with the result that I am convinced that no animal leaves so much profit to the milk-selling farmer as does the average British Friesian. What little successes I have gained in life have very largely been made possible by the fact that

I have used animals of this breed for ordinary farm purposes for very many years, and in face of strong opposition and many obstacles, so that I can at least claim to know my subject as it appeals to working farmers. My dairy cattle and my herd have always paid me: when this does not happen, I shall cease to be a dairy farmer.

I would venture to advise a new comer "not to be in too much hurry." Numbers alone do not make a herd, and the beginner will find it a great convenience, both from the point of view of his pocket and of gaining experience, to proceed slowly and surely instead of rapidly and wrongly. Another suggestion I would like to make to those starting in the breed is, not to be too greatly influenced by names, whether of breeders or animals. Stick to the animals themselves.

Every breeder has some cattle that are more or less inferior, and no bull can be expected to produce a miracle with every calf. After the novitiate stage has been passed, and some experience of the breed has been obtained, as well as some knowledge of the various strains and their particular recommendations, then I think the breeder should decide for himself after careful study, the kind of animal he intends to breed in his herd, and, having established his ideal, which cannot be too high, he should adhere rigidly to that ideal, unless he is proved to be wrong. Cows vary so much, and there is such an element of uncertainty in breeding, that the stock breeder would, in my opinion, do well not to make any hard and fast rules; except one requiring his cattle to be valuable commercial animals. Think of the human race, and picture to yourself a large family: What enormous differences can be seen in brothers and sisters! Then, how can two parents, whether human or bovine, be expected always to produce the same quality of off-spring?

I am strongly of opinion that the maxims of the old breeders are still the best, and that pedigree stock breeders cannot do more or better than continue to mate the best with the best.

To Increase Cow Profits

By A. L. HAECKER

THERE is a great opportunity for increasing the profits from our dairy cows by applying a few well known principles of feeding. The greatest expense connected with dairy farming is the cost of the ration; therefore this should be the first subject considered. It requires a good many years to improve the breeding of our herd, but we can change our feeding methods in a season.

It is hard to understand why so many cow-keepers have not yet discovered the value of the silo. If they have discovered it they are certainly neglectful in putting it into operation. Only three states of the Union are properly using the silo. They are Wisconsin, Michigan and Connecticut that have one silo for each 30 head of stock. Outside of the above mentioned three states dairy farmers by the thousand are losing vast sums each year through their failure to use this well known economic feeding system, and the loss would run into the millions figured for the Nation.

A good many cow-keepers figure that they are not in the right county or state to use a silo. They agree

that the silo is all right for the northern or eastern dairymen, but count themselves outside of the silo-using territory. This, of course, is a great mistake. There is no geographic location for the silo; it has proven its worth in every state of the Union as well as in the Provinces of Canada and the states of Mexico. I have never found a section of the country where the silo was not a practical and valuable institution in the economic production of stock and stock products.

There are so many thousands of examples which prove the value of the silo that it is difficult to select. However, here is one which should be considered by dairy farmers. Some fourteen years ago a Cow Testing Association was started in a county in a middle western state. It was a new and unheard-of work to most of the farmers, but they bravely went into the enterprise and a systematic report was kept of some twenty-one herds. At the end of the year a complete report was made and a table was given showing the profit from herds where silage was fed and from those that did not receive silage. The monthly profit per cow in the silage group was \$5.22 and in the non-silage group was \$2.95. This would make a difference of \$27.24 per year for the silage cow above the non-silage cow, or for a herd of twenty cows the increased profit in feeding silage would be \$544.80. This saving was made at a time when dairy products were much cheaper than they are today. The saving refers only to the milking herd, and silage was fed to dry cows, heifers, calves, bulls and horses.

Silage in the ration not only saves money on the feed bill, but it stimulates and makes possible larger production, which is vital to successful dairying.

The feeding of a balanced ration is another important item of the herd management. A balanced ration is one which is fitted to the requirements of the animal. A dairy cow's requirements are measured by her body weight and milk production. An average dairy cow giving a good flow of milk requires about fifty pounds of silage and fifteen pounds of alfalfa or clover hay besides a grain ration of from six to ten pounds. Some farmers have the idea they do not need a silo because they have alfalfa or clover. This is a great mistake and a most wasteful and incorrect conception of feeding. Legume hay is not a balanced food, and for best results it should be fed with corn or cane silage.

The simplest and easiest method of increasing the profit from the milking herd is to provide the animals with ample feed which should be produced or purchased at the lowest possible cost. The cheapest and best source of roughage is found in silage and legume hay. This means that every farmer who keeps cows for profit should use a silo and feed liberally this cheapest of all rations; he should have a good supply of clover or alfalfa hay, and should if possible produce these crops on his own farm and close to his barn. If feeds must be purchased let them be concentrates such as grains and mill feed.

They didn't know what to call the baby, but they finally decided on "Bill" because he came on the first of the month.—*The Progressive Grocer*.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

R. A. BALDWIN, *Associate Editor*

E. M. SNYDER, *Business Manager*

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Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years \$1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

JUNE 8, 1926

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Tuberculin Law Legal

NEBRASKA'S bovine tuberculosis law was held constitutional by Judge Harry Landis in district court May 17th at Wahoo, in enjoining six Saunders county farmers from interfering with testing of their stock by state veterinarians.

Attorney General Spillman sought injunctions.

The farmers argued that state inspectors had no right to test cattle when owners objected, claiming the law was unconstitutional.

The judge found that "all property is subject to valid police power of the state so as to regulate and control its use as a means to procure public health and welfare."

Registry Association

IN A recent issue of *Hoard's Dairyman*, Mr. Willis Whinnery, of Ohio, discussed the problems of a Registry Association. The discussion is confined largely to a comparative review of the Registry Associations registering purebred dairy cattle.

The breeders of Holstein cattle, we believe, will agree with the views expressed by Mr. Whinnery with reference to the levying of fees.

We quote Mr. Whinnery as follows:

"The revenue to meet expenses incurred by record associations must come from the breeder in the shape of charges for registration and transfers. It is perfectly proper that charges be sufficient to carry on the business in an efficient manner and provide a reasonable fund to take care of an emergency. It is not proper that such organizations should charge exorbitant fees that will enable them to ignore good business methods and store up a surplus that is a menace to the breed. The registration rules of most dairy cattle associations are planned to bring in all the revenue possible and not for the good of the breed of the industry."

Further Mr. Whinnery refers to the Holstein-Friesian Association as having three executive offices located wide apart. "It hardly seems possible under such conditions that the work could be conducted in a harmonious, efficient and economical manner."

We have contended that the Holstein-Friesian Association of America was being extravagantly managed. We have also contended that its innumerable offices were placing additional expense on the breeders.

Holstein breeders are becoming more and more convinced that the once prosperous Association, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, has fallen into bad hands, and as Mr. Whinnery states, "The rules are planned to bring in all the revenue possible and not for the good of the breed or the industry."

The breeders of purebred dairy cattle are being brought more fully to realize that the business of maintaining a herd register to preserve the purity of the blood of the breed must not be associated with breed speculation or gambling in cattle. Let the speculators and promoters pay their own bills. In no case should they be permitted to operate in the name of the registry association.

Far Reaching Court Decision

WE ARE including in this issue an account of the mandamus action brought by Mr. Arthur E. Robinson and Mr. Lester H. Oyler, of Montrose and Chambersburg respectively, against Hon. Frank P. Willits, Secretary of Agriculture to collect indemnity claims for animals that were registered in the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., that were slaughtered to prevent the spread of tuberculosis.

The sweeping opinion handed down by the Dauphin County Court directing Secretary Willits to pay indemnity claims to Mr. Robinson and Mr. Oyler within five days is, in the true sense of the word, a decision on the various questions raised by Secretary Houghton in the interests of the Political management of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, as Secretary Willits refusal to pay indemnity claims for animals registered in the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., was based on arguments raised by the management of the old Association.

As Pennsylvania was one of the first States to take up the matter of tuberculosis eradication work and pay indemnity, its laws have been copied by other States. If not copied they are similar and therefore the decision in Pennsylvania would in a sense apply to other States.

Secretary Willits in refusing to grant recognition to the new Registry Association rather invited the breeders having indemnity claims pending to bring a mandamus proceeding by stating in his ruling:

"So long as no appeal to the Courts is taken from the decision herein rendered, the Department recognizes only the registration of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Should such an appeal be taken to the Courts, and it should be decided contrary to this opinion, we will, of course, accept the interpretation of the law as determined by the Court."

Man may learn to fly like a bird, but he'll never learn to sit on a barbed wire fence.—*Urbana Democrat*.

Restriction of Immigration

The Arizona Cattleman and Farmer

BRAZIL and Argentine limit immigration to agriculturists. They evidently have enough middlemen—peddlers, hucksters, tradesmen of all kinds.

Here, within one year, 40,000 immigrants of just one race, not agriculturists, have been admitted. They cannot succeed without depriving some American or naturalized citizen of his middleman's position.

Mennonites are going to Canada by the thousands, other thousands open up new land in Mexico, and thousands of Europeans are opening up new lands throughout South America and Africa.

Restriction to curtail production has failed. The foreigner who would make a good American citizen, instead of buying all or part of a farm from some aged farmer or soldier's widow, allowing such to retire, upon being barred goes to another country and with the same money buys ten times as much land and opens up new grain fields which compete with ours.

Unless these restrictions are changed we will wake up some fine morning to find that the bread basket of the world is no longer in the United States. Already Argentine claims to be "The Food Products Center of the World."

Aged farmers, widows, etc., cannot get a fair price for all or part of their land because of restrictions. They are forced to mortgage and continue the work which the younger immigrants are willing and able to take off their hands. The new immigrant does not necessarily compete with but takes the place of some of our farmers, and are very much more desirable than those foreigners who come in here and run some American or naturalized citizen out of his job or calling.

Many crimes are accounted for by our immigration law—foreigners coming in here and displacing the negro and white waiters, barbers, porters, deliverymen, etc. We should admit agriculturists, producers—and only those laborers wanting a class of work Americans seem not to want—house servants, track workers, and—we are short 500,000 farm hands.

Now, through the League of Nations, Europe is proposing to put in 60,000 "white collared" Austrians with "a few weeks' expense money."

The San Luis Valley, Colorado, needs at once several hundred farmers to raise sugar beets. Not getting them Colorado will not get the sugar factories, labor will not build the mills, nor will American factory hands be employed. Last year we imported 6,000,000 pounds of sugar. Foreign farmers and laborers get the work, we pay the bill.

Missouri has 2,500 fewer farms than five years ago, lost 12,500 people to the cities. In only three states do farmers lead in population.

In the past year the farms in the United States lost nearly 500,000 of their net population to the cities and towns.

Italians have just bought 300,000 acres and 170,000 acres of virgin soil in Mexico for 10,000 Italian families who are opening up nothing but new land. Mexico, always a buyer of our corn, will now have a surplus to sell.

The Egyptian Sudan has built the Eennar Dam (possibly with war debt savings). Millions of acres of new land will be irrigated and 100,000 acres put into cotton. They will produce our cotton and tobacco, as well as rubber, sugar and coffee.

Wall Street is backing up a new producing area with \$175,000 cash to sow wheat in Kansas—\$2,000,000 more capital if good 1926 crop.

Canada expended last year nearly one million dollars maintaining immigration officials in the United States and captured over 16,000 of our American farmers. One of the Canadian railroads paid \$140,000 transportation expenses of just one group, 3,000 Mennonites. (In railroad parlance, each new settler is worth \$1,000—\$19,000,000.)

April 30, 1926 the Canadian Pacific Railroad and the Canadian Mennonite Board are bringing 5,000 Mennonite farmers to western Canada this summer—\$5,000,000.

Canada has moved its wheat belt 100 miles farther north on discovering a new and harder seed wheat.

We pay millions to enforce our immigration laws, only to keep out of our front door the best class—agriculturists. The less desirables, 175,000 came in our back door the past year; these congregate in our cities, the first to make trouble when our building program has caught up and employment is limited.

We are supporting many of the Near East in idleness; they could earn for themselves permanent abodes (homes) as domestics and field hands if willing, or "restricted" to stay on the job. They will help the agriculturist to diversify, intensify and raise crops—i. e., sugar beets, which the stockman and big acreage farmers pass up.

This will bring about the desired result, more farm homes, smaller and better farms, reducing our imports and cutting down surplus grain acreage.

Another trainload of Mennonites arrived in Mexico April 15, 1926.

The City of Mexico in past years has been using 100,000 each year of what they call "grease" hogs. Soon Mexico will need neither our corn nor our hogs.

In Poland 18,000 Jewish women are waiting to enter the United States to find their husbands who possibly entered by our back door.

Mexico is doubling and trebling her vigilance in keeping out undesirables, but is welcoming agriculturists.

The editor of the *Arizona Cattleman and Farmer* should be highly commended for the array of facts and figures which he has assembled as proof of his assertions. However, his course of reasoning is not altogether sound when we apply all of the facts in the case.

Arizona has great agricultural possibilities; so do other adjoining states. The truth of the matter is, we in the United States have more land and more farms than is necessary to supply our agricultural needs under present prevailing conditions.

Our agricultural population is decreasing and our city population is increasing; yet with this decrease in farm population and increase in city population there comes a voice from the Central West lamenting the fact that there is a surplus in the farmers hands

which they want the government to market in Foreign Countries.

If the rural population that is now migrating into the city would remain on the farms, or if our emigration laws were changed and the surplus population of other countries were allowed to come in unrestricted so that the land promoters and speculators could sell their holdings, what would become of the crops which they produced?

The editorial informs us that 10,000 Italian families are being established in Mexico; that the Canadian Northwest has extended 100 miles farther North; that Egypt is laying plans to raise more cotton, and that South America and South Africa are increasing their production of agricultural commodities.

The sale of these agricultural products in competition with products produced in America, can be controlled or regulated in the United States by a protective tariff, but we cannot control the world's market.

Therefore, if the contentions of the representatives of the Central Western Farm organizations are true that we have a surplus, and agricultural interests are financially embarrassed because of their inability to dispose of this surplus at a profit, should the government permit unrestricted emigration to come into this country and further increase our surplus?

It has been announced that the Steel Metal Works, in Chicago have signed a contract to receive \$1.50 per hour. With these wages being paid through the tradesman, we might entertain the proposal to admit unrestricted emigration of metal workers until the wage scale is equalized. But why advocate competition of agricultural products when the farmers are facing a surplus production?—EDITOR.

Advertising

AN EASTERN breeder, after attending a sale in the West made this remark, that he did not believe eastern breeders did enough advertising, that we had as good hogs here in the East as they did in the West, but we didn't make enough noise about it. He went on to state that once a year, or maybe twice, if a breeder had a sale in the fall and one in the winter, he used a paper and then was silent the rest of the time.

This is in a measure true. Take up any western swine paper, no matter of what breed, and you will find that a majority of the breeders use one or more of the papers every month with space of some kind.

Of course we are a firm believer in advertising—if you have the goods, we know that it pays, we have never yet asked a man to do more than we felt his hogs demanded. Sometimes we have been mistaken but as a rule we are inclined to believe the breeder was right. I have frequently heard breeders in the West ask, after I had told them of a boar here in the East that was for sale, "If he is a good boar, why don't they say something about him, I want one that is being pushed or has produce well known." The buyer is generally willing and ready to pay for the advertising, then when he buys the hog, it creates greater publicity for the boar. If you want an example of this, just go West and try to buy any of the good herd boars that have been well advertised. First get the boar and

the sows, if they are good individually, let the world know it, if they are good individually and prove great sires and dams, let the world know it also. We do not mean by that, that you have to buy the entire paper, but keep pounding at the door of the buyer, let him know that you believe in your herd, that it is putting out the right kind of hogs, the kind that will make good. Your advertising will help your buyers, he knows that and is ready and willing to pay his part. Of course spasmodic advertising is better than none, but we have always believed it pays to use some space most of the time, the size of the space should be determined by what you consider is the value of the animals you are offering for sale, and the number to sell. It would be foolish to say that we are saying this just for our benefit, for if the breeders do not make money, they can't advertise and if advertising does not pay, we would soon have to close up shop and try something else.

One of the best ways of advertising a boar, gilt or sow, is to use cuts. Show them just what the animal is and what he will be when he gets to the buyer's place. You can tell them that he is good on his feet, good type and everything, but it does not talk nearly so loud as the photograph. Try it and see if we are not right.—*The National Poland China Journal*.

The cow, the hog and the hen are the backbone of agriculture. What is good to advance the popularity and profitableness of one, is equally good to advance the popularity and profitableness of the other.

We do not advocate buying a whole paper or resorting to circus advertising. We do however advise and recommend regular and conservative advertising.

Constructive breeding and conservative advertising are two essentials to success. If you do not believe it, try it and be convinced.—EDITOR.

Our Disapproval

SINCE our last issue went to press we have received a bulletin issued by the Advanced Registry Department of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. We find that the first cow listed in the full age class, short-time test, is credited with 5.71 per cent fat. Nine of the eighteen animals in this class are accredited with better than a 4 per cent test; five with better than a 5 per cent test and one with a 6.21 per cent test.

In the Senior three-year-old class, five of the ten animals are accredited with a butterfat percentage of over 4 per cent, one of over 5 per cent and the leading animal in this class is accredited with 7.28 per cent.

Even though breeders in making records, attempt to juggle the butterfat percentage, we do not believe the Association is justified in accepting these records or in publishing them. Surely it is not justified in encouraging the making of these records or in giving them special publicity. If it was thought desirable to keep a special list of freak cattle or freak testers such a list should be kept in the background and only furnished on request.

Many a good theory has had its tire punctured by the nail of a hard fact.

How Fast Can a Herd Multiply?

CONSIDERABLE evidence as to the rapidity with which a purebred herd can multiply, when not handicapped by disease is found in the breeding record of the registered Ayrshire herd of Ardrossan Farm, owned by Robert L. Montgomery, Ithan, Pa. Starting in 1912 with 11 purebred imported heifers, which were soon reduced to an even ten, this herd has rapidly increased without the addition of a single purchased female. To-day there are about 130 head on the farm, and fully 350 head of living calves have come from original heifers and their female descendants.

During the last two years there have been 100% calf crops at Ardrossan, a record so unusual that Mr. Montgomery's reputation would be at stake if it were not for the liberal evidence of this perfect score both in the stables and on the records of Ardrossan. Furthermore, these two years are not a great deal unlike several others in which the calf pens have been occupied to capacity.

Undoubtedly, the breeding efficiency of this herd is due to the fact that the original foundation of ten heifers was free from abortion disease. With this enviable start there followed year after year of careful management and constant vigilance to safeguard the health of the herd. Never once did Mr. Montgomery waver from the rule that no females could be purchased. The glories of the show ring were renounced, while the Ayrshires of Ardrossan grazed on the blue grass of Chester County. The purchase at a public or private sale of certain animals to perfect matings was not even given consideration. Not every ambitious breeder would have contented himself by simply watching his herd increase. But Ardrossan paid the price and preserved the health of its herd.

Every six months this herd has been tested for abortion disease. Even now after 13 years of a clean record no chances are taken, and the test is repeated at the same intervals. At one time both the agglutination and the complement-fixation tests were used, but in recent years only the former has been employed.

In December, 1921, the Ardrossan herd received the first abortion-free accredited certificate that was ever issued by the Pennsylvania Live Stock Sanitary Board. Each year thereafter a renewal of this certificate has gone forward as testimony that the Pennsylvania State veterinarians had not been able, by either physical or laboratory examination, to find any trace of infectious abortion disease in the Ardrossan herd.

The Pennsylvania plan, which has proven a very satisfactory method of eradication and control of this disease, requires that blood tests must be taken at least once each year, and that all re-actors must be isolated from the clean herds. Careful quarantine restrictions are enforced, which prevent the addition of any animals to the herd unless they have passed a clean test. No pregnant animals can be added to a clean herd unless they are from an approved abortion-free herd. Other pregnant animals must be quarantined until after they have calved and must then pass a blood test, not within two weeks after calving.

As previously mentioned no females have been added to this herd. In addition to the services of a

few young homebred bulls, only four bulls have been added to the herd. Extreme care has been exercised to select these bulls from clean herds. They have also been tested for abortion disease.

In Volume 41 of the Holstein-Friesian Herd Book, Page 249, under the heading "Importance of Longevity" is a very interesting discussion of the subject of herd multiplicity (increase).

IMPORTANCE OF LONGEVITY

A very clear exposition of this has been made by Professor W. J. Fraser of the University of Illinois, from whom I quote:

"Is the average life of our cows of sufficient length? Few breeders seem to pay any attention to this important point. In advertising a bull for sale how frequently is great stress placed upon the record made by his dam in some one week of her life; this is given to the fraction of an ounce and a similar record is frequently given of his other female ancestors for several generations. All this is valuable, and I would not detract from it, but is it not of equal if not of still greater importance in selecting a bull to head a valuable herd that something be known of the longevity of his ancestors? Yet who ever saw anything of this kind mentioned in sale 'ads,' or in giving the breeding of bulls that head some of our great herds? Why breeders of the different breeds of stock have lost sight of this most important point I am at a loss to know, but the fact remains that they have done so. This shortness of life in the breeding stock is a very serious drawback indeed with some dairy herds, and the breeders themselves do not seem to realize it.



Type and Quality

From this picture you get an idea of the character of the younger members of our herd, many of which are granddaughters of the noted CLARA CLOTHILDE LYONS, 639.8 lb. milk in a week, who averaged 79.8 lb. milk a day for three months and produced 20,771.2 lb. milk, 723.40 lb. butter in ten months AS A TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFER.

Let us sell You a few. Herd Accredited.

FRED B. KEENEY

Wyoming Co.

Laceyville, Pa.

"To illustrate, let me compare for a moment the offspring from two cows, A and B. Suppose cow A drops two calves and then either dies or fails to breed and each of her female descendants does the same. On the average one of these calves will be a male and the other a female. For the purpose of illustrating this we will take the females only. No matter how long this family may be bred it will be represented by but one female of breeding age, and the family will simply maintain itself in the one female.

"For comparison with this, suppose that cow B and each of her female descendants had twelve calves in their lifetime. As with cow A, on the average, half of these would be females. In the second generation there would be six females, in the third generation each of these six would produce six other females making 36, and so on until at the end of the tenth generation they would aggregate 60,000,000 or more than three times the number of dairy cows in the whole United States, all the descendants of the one cow B ten generations before. This may be shown more plainly in tabular form as follows:

"Comparative value of two cows in producing dairy stock, considering that half the offspring are females and counting females only. Cow A and her female offspring each have two calves in their lifetime, while cow B and her female offspring each have twelve calves.

Generations	Female Offspring from Cow A	Female Offspring from Cow B
1	1	6
2	1	36
3	1	216
4	1	1,296
5	1	7,776
6	1	46,656
7	1	279,936
8	1	1,679,616
9	1	10,077,696
10	1	60,466,176

In 1900 the total number of dairy cows in the United States was 18,000,000.

"Of course, cow A is an extreme case but a breeder could never increase his females by breeding from cows of this kind, and would have no chance for selection, but with one cow like B he could establish a whole herd, besides having the all-important opportunity to select only the best. The expense of raising individual cows up to the milk-producing age is practically the same under like conditions. If the cow A has but two calves, and then either dies or fails to breed, she has but about two years in which to repay the cost of her raising and make a profit. The chances are that with cows of weak constitutions there will be an added expense in keeping many of them after they have ceased to give profitable returns. If the cow B lives to produce twelve calves there are twelve lactation periods in which to pay for her raising and make a profit."

Elsewhere in this issue published in a Cow Testing Association report is the record of the cow, Ridge Farm Mary Pietje 147685, that has produced twelve heifer calves and is still going strong in Cow Testing Association work.

Landscape Thieves Caught

THE New York State Farm Bureau Virgilance Service reached out and caught a couple of roadside thieves in Broome County the other day. These men had stopped in front of the remains of a farm house which had recently burned. They loaded up their motor truck with trees, rose bushes and other shrubs just in time to meet up with some state troopers who had been sent to the scene by members of the State Vigilance Committee who had seen the thievery going on.

It is estimated that around one million dollars a year is taken in this way. The New York State Farm Bureau Federation is to be congratulated on taking the initiative in combating this evil. The state troopers are giving their hearty cooperation to the farmers in this work. Let us hope that the maximum penalty will be meted out to every offender.—*Dairyman's League News*.

After morning service the family dined, and churches and their procedure came in for criticism. Father criticized the sermon. Mother disliked the blunders of the organist. The eldest daughter thought the choir's singing was atrocious. But the subject had to be dropped when the small boy of the family, with the schoolboy's love of fair play, chipped in with the remark:

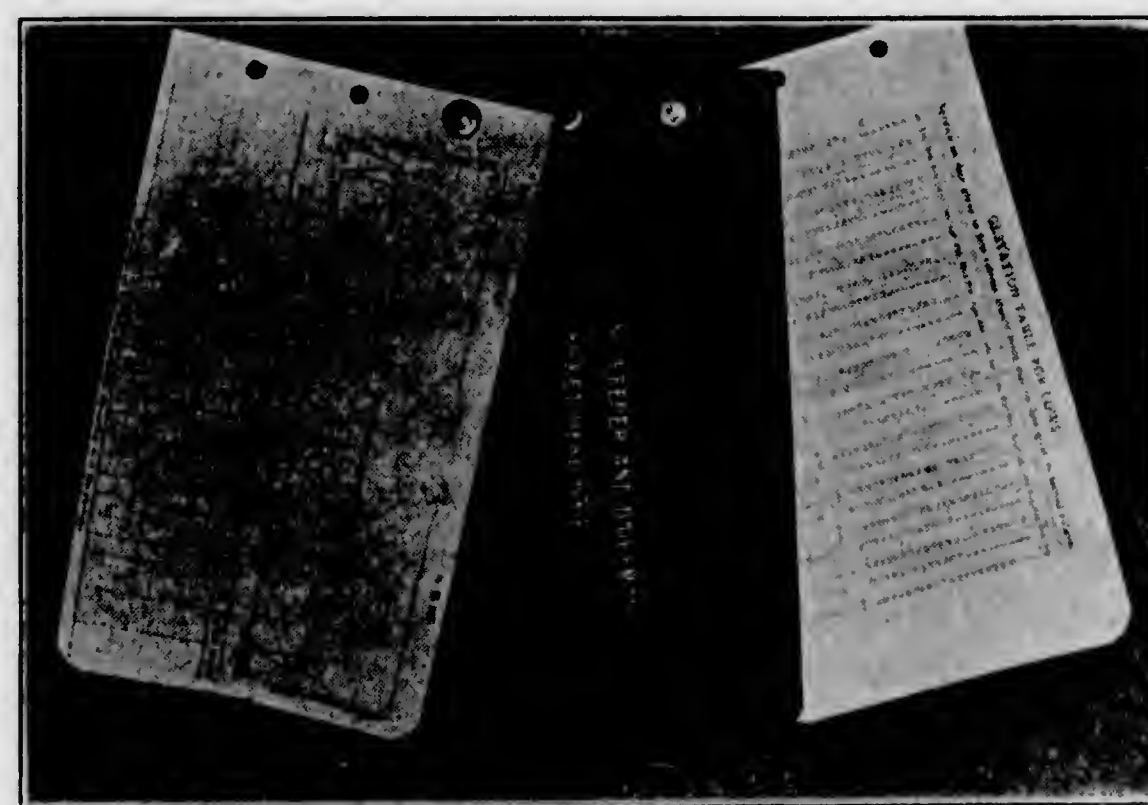
"Dad, I think it was a jolly good show for a penny." —*Epworth Herald*.

There is this much to be said in favor of the woodpecker, says the office boy, he does most of his knocking on dead trees.

PUT YOUR HERD ON THE MAP

Write for our special 3 1/3 inch advertising proposition. P. O. Box 110, Harrisburg, Penna.

YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE!



This POCKET HERD BOOK is the result of years of experimentation by practical breeders. The result is the most convenient, practical, up-to-date BREEDERS' COMPANION you ever saw.

Given as a premium with a two year's subscription to THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN at One Dollar, new or renewal.

If you once use one you will never be without it while you own purebred cattle. The handiest premium you ever saw.

Friesian Breeding and Breeding Friesians

STARTING A HERD

ONE of the best ways is to notice a good breeding bull and then to obtain six of his daughters that show a marked resemblance one to the other.

By securing females closely related you add to your chances of obtaining uniformity in your young stock. The points to be specially observed in buying females. Strength, Udders, Heavy Milking Cows, Beef and Butterfat. As one reader tersely points out, an important omission was "Type," and if it is necessary to urge breeders when raising a Friesian herd, to secure as much of the true Friesian character as possible, they are most emphatically implored to pay the maximum of attention to this important feature.

TYPE

What is type? To many it seems to be generally a question of colour or of the shape and set of the horns. This is partly true, but only incidentally so, as the true type of the Friesian breed is based almost entirely on utility. That is why the Friesian is such a distinctly valuable commercial animal.

Type is an expression of uniform characters, and absence of type is important, because an animal without the true type of the breed cannot be expected to perform miracles in breeding progeny vastly different from and much better than herself. The man who pretends that a cow is a cow and that type or colour do not matter, would be concerned if his daughter married outside her own nationality, and he would be alarmed if her husband was of the yellow or black races. A horse is a horse, but the practice of mating hunters with shires does not seem to be general.

It is so much easier to say what is not typical of the Friesian breed than to state in cold words just what Friesian type is and represents. Character is best seen in the face and head, and although a cow with cock horns is not true to type, it must not be

considered that an animal with correct Friesian style of horn is necessarily true throughout to the Friesian type. A cow with speckled black and white legs or a cow with a black switch to her tail is certainly not true to type, in fact, it is safe to assume that a cow showing these features contains alien blood in her pedigree. Yet it must not be assumed that a cow with four white legs and a white switch to her tail is *ipso facto* a true Friesian from the point of view of appearance. Strength and dairy capacity are essential to Friesian type; that fact must never be overlooked.

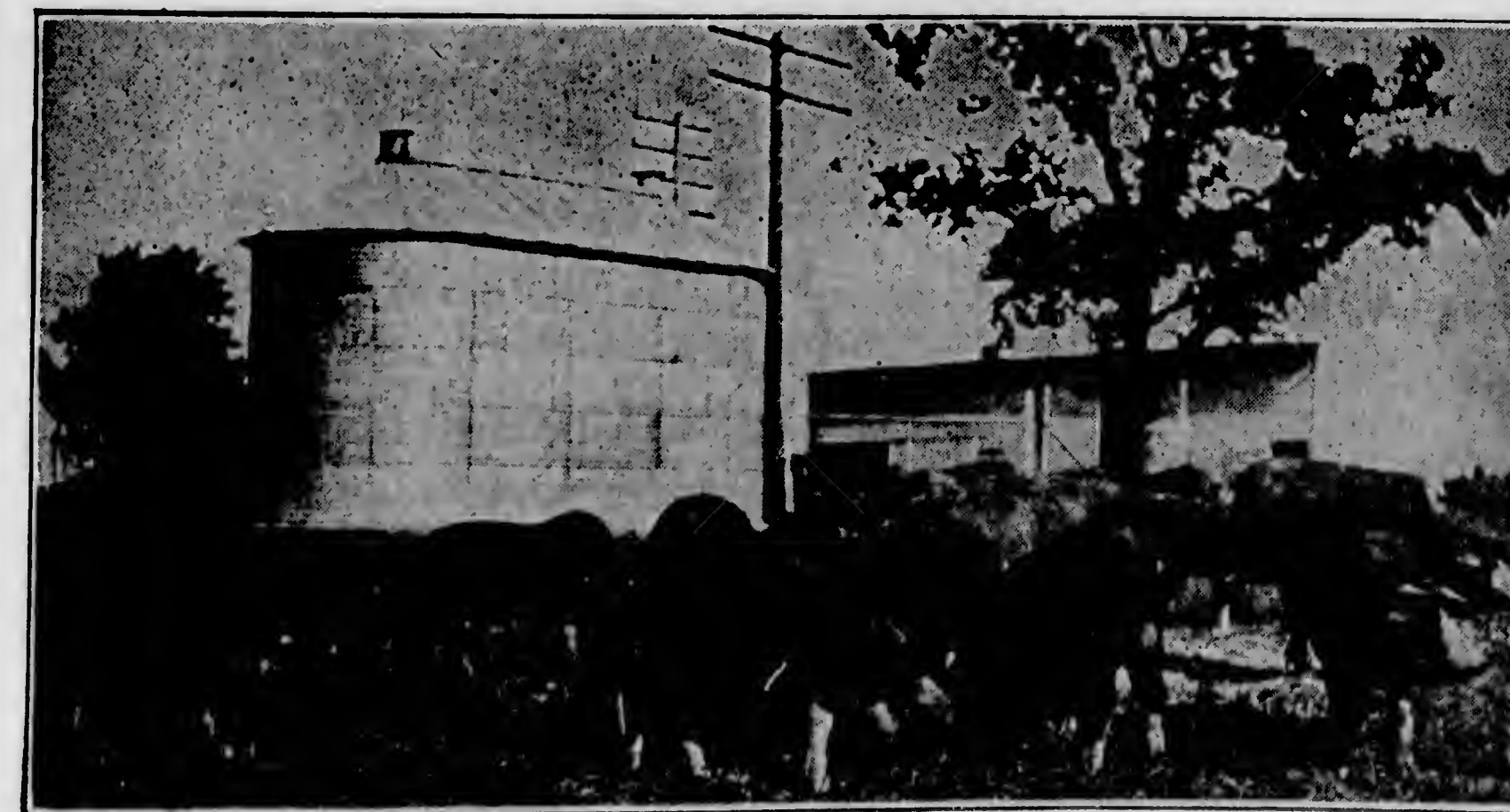
STRENGTH

Emphasis has already been laid upon this important feature, the importance of which cannot be overestimated. In explanation of the statement made last month that it appears probable that in Friesians the male should be relied upon for strength and the female for milk, it is generally agreed that a strong bull from a 1,500-gallon cow is a much better herdsire than a delicate bull from, say a 2,500-gallon cow. So many factors have to be taken into account that if a bull has only one recommendation, such as his paper pedigree, or the phenomenal yield of his dam, then he is not the class of animal likely to improve any herd or to assist in the development of the Friesian cult.

To be really strong for the purposes of herd building a strong bull should have a strong dam.

When milk recording was in its infancy, it was everywhere agreed that the quickest way to breed milk was to use bulls from heavy milking cows. This is still true; but what was regarded as a heavy milker 20 years ago, is a very moderate producer today. The possibilities have increased enormously and there is now as much danger in attempting to obtain or breed too much milk from using the wrong class of animal, as there was a generation ago of reducing the milk flow unless special care was taken to breed for milk. So long as the phenomenal milker is a strong animal, true to type and a reliable breeder, her sons, if also strong and typical, are still highly desirable assets, especially in herds where milk production is of para-

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



Full Information Free—Write Today for Sample Copy.

This Journal keeps you posted on the care and feeding of the hog. Much valuable information, worth many times your investment.

COMBINE THE COW and SOW as the real MORTGAGE lifter.

Advertising rates on economy basis. Don't miss a single copy of this interesting Journal.

Subscription 1 year, 50c; 3 years, \$1.

THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : Bluffton, Ohio

mount importance. But it must not be assumed that a bull, because his two nearest dams were 2,000-gallon cows, must be the bull for a Friesian breeder to use in his herd; all points should be considered; not one only. Probably as much harm has been caused to the Friesian industry by the use of inferior bulls from phenomenal milking dams as by the use of bulls that do not leave enough milk behind them. The Friesian breed has grown so quickly, multiplied so rapidly, and been the victim of so much speculation that extremes and errors could not have been avoided.

Summarized, the points to be considered when buying females are these:—Strength, noting particularly heart girth, flank and short, wide second thighs; Type, particularly at the head, legs, hind-quarters and tail setting; Dairy Capacity, and Pedigree; uniformity in appearance and blood lines; butterfat on both sides of the pedigree; blood circulation of the dam; size and flesh-forming attributes.

The essentials in a bull are:—Strength, *i.e.*, depth of body, level top and bottom lines; type: character, especially in the head; milk and butterfat pedigree; a well-bagged dam with good blood circulation; suitability for the females with which he is to be mated.

These brief particulars are capable of improvement and enlargement, and the views of breeders will be welcome. Probably the great point is to pay as much attention as possible to all features, and not to pay too much attention to any one point to the detriment of others.—*Exchange*.

Young Bull for Sale

Twelve weeks old. More white than black.

His dam has a record of 866 lb. butter in a year as a junior two-year-old with over 20,000 lb. of milk. She is a daughter of "37th."

The sire of this young bull is a 30-lb. son of Echo Sylvia King Model 266177.

OLDENBURG FARM

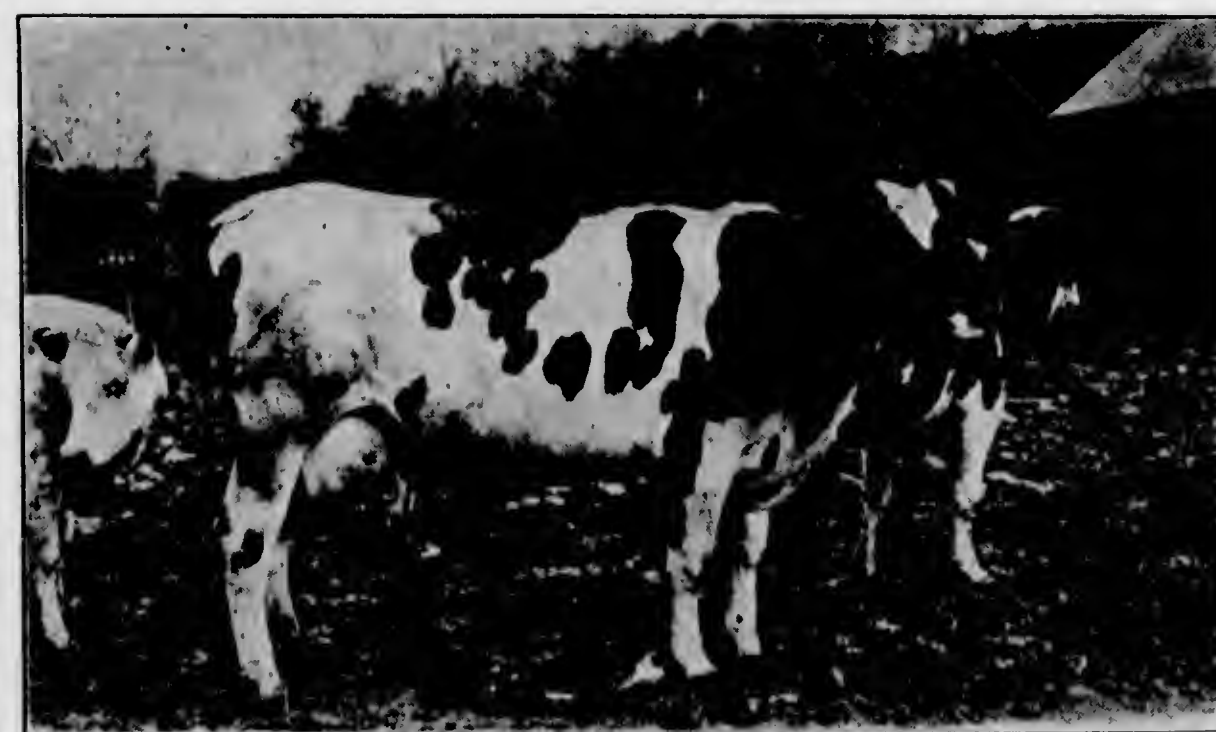
CHARLES WEIDLER, Owner
SOUTH BEND INDIANA

The Dairyman's Ten Commandments

By ROY C. JONES, *State College of Washington*

1. Thou shalt use a registered bred for production, sire on thy herd.
 2. Thou shalt join a Cow Testing Association and keep records on the individual cows in thy herd.
 3. Thou shalt cull thy herd, for it is written that she that produceth not, shall be cast out.
 4. Thou shalt replenish thy herd with the heifers raised from thy best cows and thy purebred sire.
 5. Thou shalt feed the individual members of thy herd according to their producing ability, for, to her that giveth shall be given and to her that giveth not shall be taken away.
 6. Thou shalt provide them with an abundance of such grains as are necessary to properly balance thy home-grown feeds.
 7. Thou shalt at all times provide thy cows with pure water that they quench their thirst.
 8. Thou shalt not condemn thy bullock to die until thou hast proven his daughters, for cursed be he who slays the sire of high producers.
 9. Thou shalt not waste feed by exposing thy cows to the storms of the winter but shall house them in clean, comfortable quarters.
 10. Thou shalt not caress thy cow with thy milking stool lest she smite thee with her hind foot and fail to give thee her full flow.
- All these commandments shalt thou keep, for he that keepeth them not shall not enter into the promised land nor attain the goal of prosperity.

EARLY RISE HERD IS HEADED BY A SON OF



MINNIE MONK OF GRAYFIELDS
She is sister to

Red Cross Heroine of Grayfields

22,067.3 lb. milk, 1,118.87 lb. butter in 305 days; average test 4.06% butterfat.

Second highest butter record in U. S.!

Third in the world!

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

Just the place to get Young Stock.

MENZO A. BROOKER

R. D. 2, South New Berlin, N. Y.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Springtime Delicacies

AMONG the many good things that springtime brings to our table, none are more delicious than rhubarb, pineapples and strawberries, not only for present table use but for the making of all sorts of dainties for the preserve closet. Rhubarb makes its appearance in the garden about the same time that pineapples are placed on sale in the markets, and used either separately or together, they make a wonderful addition to the menu for winter jaded appetites. Old Mother Nature knows what she is about when she offers the needed tonics, acids and mineral salts under such pleasant disguises.

Usually the first rhubarb is used for pies, or served just plain, boiled with enough sugar to sweeten, but as it becomes more plentiful other combinations are made either for immediate use or for putting away for next winter's use. Here are some suggestions for using rhubarb alone, and in all of them, be sure to stir them almost constantly, as the large amount of sugar needed, and the lack of water, make them very easy to burn.

RHUBARB JAM

Wash, peel and cut fine, six pounds of rhubarb. Cover with five pounds of sugar and allow to stand over night. In the morning, put one orange, one lemon and one pound of figs through the meat chopper, add to the rhubarb and allow to simmer very slowly, for about three hours, stirring almost constantly. Pour into sterilized glasses while hot, and when cool cover with paraffin and waxed paper or metal covers.

RHUBARB MARMALADE

Wash, peel and cut into small pieces, about four pounds of rhubarb. Put two oranges and one lemon (rinds as well) through the food chopper. Add to the rhubarb. Add also one pound of seedless raisins and five pounds of sugar. After standing for an hour, simmer gently for an hour and a half, stirring frequently to avoid burning.

The addition of pineapple to anything to which it may be properly added, gives a gastronomic touch to an otherwise plain dish, and this is very true of pineapple and rhubarb used together. When served at the table as just a plain "sauce," the two combined make a delicious dish, and for winter use there is

RHUBARB AND PINEAPPLE JAM

Take two good sized pineapples to seven pounds of finely chopped rhubarb. Add five pounds of sugar and let simmer slowly until of the proper consistency. Should the canned pineapple be used and the juice from it, it will take a little longer time to cook down.

PINEAPPLE AND RICE

Soften half an envelope of gelatine in a quarter cup of cold water, and add to two cups boiling water or pineapple juice. When slightly set, add one cup boiled

rice, one cup chopped pineapple, three quarters of a cup of sugar, a pinch of salt and one cup of whipped cream. In serving this may be garnished by a red cherry, more pineapple, or a dab of whipped cream.

STRAWBERRY TIME

But when one speaks of springtime delicacies, one realizes instantly that the strawberry is the queen of them all. And those, who are anxious to reduce their weight, may eat bushels of them, for they have no muscle or flesh forming elements, though rich in mineral salts and soda salts.

WASHING STRAWBERRIES

While it would be simply ideal if strawberries could be served fresh picked from the garden, without any washing to dissipate the sweetness of the fruit, yet it is usually very necessary to wash them to get rid of adhering grit or sand. The best way is to hull a few at a time and drop them into a bowl of cold water, allowing them to stand for a few minutes. Then lift out carefully and place them in a colander, and allow water to run on them gently for a minute or two. By doing a few at a time, they will not get mashed, as they might if all were placed in the bowl at one time. Any soil or sand that may cling to them is loosened by standing in the water, and what does not readily drop to the bottom of the bowl while just standing, will be washed off when the water is allowed to run over them gently.

WAYS OF SERVING

In serving strawberries, many people think there is no better way than the simplest—with sugar and cream, and some even prefer to omit the cream. But often it is desirable to use the berries with something else, so as to add a more substantial dish to the meal, and of these, none is better known than

STRAWBERRY SHORT CAKE

Of these, there are two types, the old fashioned biscuit short cake, which many prefer, and the richer one to which more ingredients have been added. You may take your choice, though my own family prefer the latter. For the former, you will need four cups of sifted flour, one teaspoonful of salt, three teaspoonsful of baking powder, one heaping tablespoonful of butter and enough milk to make a soft dough. Roll out about an inch thick and bake in a hot oven. When removed from the oven, they should be split, buttered and smothered with berries which have been mashed and sweetened and crowned with good rich cream.

A RICHER ONE

Sift together one and a half cups pastry flour, half a cup of cornstarch, half a teaspoonful salt, one tablespoon sugar, two rounding teaspoons baking powder. Work into this a quarter of a cup of butter, one beaten egg, and then add gradually one cup of milk, making

a dough somewhat similar to pie crust. Bake in a quick oven for about fifteen minutes. In serving, these may be split and covered with berries that have been mashed and sweetened, and served with cream.

PUDDING WITH STRAWBERRY SAUCE

For those who like puddings and wish a change, the following is a good recipe:

Sift three cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder and a pinch of salt. Add enough water to make a batter a little thicker than a cake dough. Steam for two hours. For the sauce, use mashed strawberries to which plenty of sugar has been added.

JAMS AND CONSERVES

But we must not forget next winter, and though the strawberry loses much in color, flavor and taste by canning, it yet remains one of the most delicious fruits to appear on the winter table. To make "Cold Strawberry Jam" take equal amounts of strawberries and sugar, put them through a colander and let them stand until the sugar is dissolved. Then put in jars and keep in a dark place.

STRAWBERRY CONSERVE

To three boxes of strawberries that have been hulled, washed and mashed, add one pineapple chopped fine, one orange and half a pound of seeded raisins also chopped fine or put through food-chopper, and the juice of one lemon. Add sugar equal to the weight of the fruit and cook until thick, not forgetting to stir frequently.

A DELICIOUS JAM

May be made by combining equal parts of strawberries and shredded pineapple, adding sugar equal to combined weights, and cooking until of the required consistency. In all these recipes, use only perfect fruit. No fruit comes out of a can in better shape than it goes in. One cannot use over-ripe fruit and expect good results.

Optimism without works never built a bank account or paid a mortgage.

Clean Silverware

TARNISHED silverware may be cleaned by the following method: Place the silverware in an aluminum pan and estimate the amount of water needed to cover it. Sprinkle equal parts of salt and soda over the silverware at the rate of one tablespoonful to each quart of water to be used. Pour boiling water over the silverware until it is entirely covered. If it is badly tarnished, put the pan on the stove and boil the solution three to five minutes. The tarnish will leave the silverware and go to the aluminum. When this electrolysis has been completed, remove the silverware from the pan, wash and rinse it, and dry it with a soft cloth. The aluminum pan may be cleaned by cooking some sour fruit, such as rhubarb, in it.

Someone says: "Luxurious living enfeebles the body and dulls the brain. Character and talent develop best under pressure and in perpetual struggle with the hardships of life. Too much ease usually proves disastrous. Many a genius has been ruined by material success that came before maturity was obtained." These words should be placed in a conspicuous place in every school-room and every home. Did ease, found in luxurious homes, produce many great men, or any at all? Did persons of leisure and living in luxury ever produce a great book? God might have built our houses and roads, but would we have developed our faculties? Would we be men? A pilot on the ships can become an expert only when he encounters wind and storm. When all is quiet a child can guide the largest ship. Our stay on this planet would be useless if all were so arranged that we could lie in bed from one end of the year to the other. Seen in this light, struggles are a blessing.—*Exchange*.

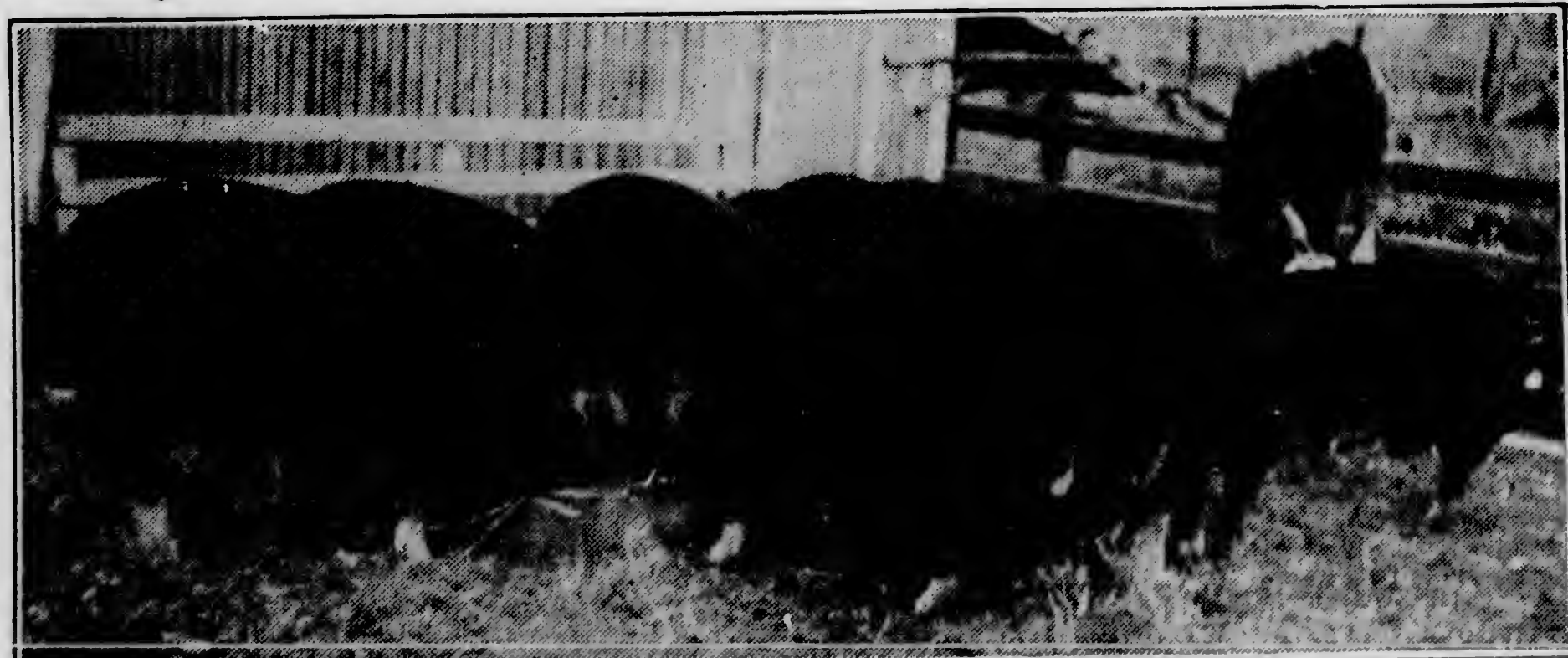
"A man's wife is his better half, isn't she, father?"

"We are told so, my son."

"Then if a man marries twice there isn't anything left of him, is there?"

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

NATIONAL POLAND-CHINA JOURNAL, SHELBYVILLE, INDIANA



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cts. for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.00. National Record records your Poland-Chinas.

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A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF DAIRY COWS DISCUSSED IN NEW GOVERNMENT BULLETIN

"The best way for a man of moderate means to establish a high producing herd of dairy cattle is to start with a small number of cows and use good purebred bulls," says the United States Department of Agriculture in Farmers' Bulletin 1470-F, "Care and Management of Dairy Cows."

In experiments conducted by the department, cows that freshened in the fall months ranked highest in average yearly production of milk and butterfat, in cost of feed, and in income over cost of feed. Those that freshened in winter ranked second in these respects. On the average those that calved in the spring and summer produced the least milk and butterfat and returned the smallest income over cost of feed. Several advantages in having cows freshen in the fall are as follows: Butterfat usually brings a higher price during the fall and winter months; labor is easier to obtain; and there is more time to care for the calves and for a large supply of milk. The dairyman who sells his milk to a city retail trade should have his cows freshen at all seasons of the year so as to keep up a steady, constant flow of milk. However, this point is not so important for dairymen who separate the milk, sell cream, and use skim milk for feeding purposes.

Tests by the department also show the relation between the yield of milk and the frequency and regularity of milking.

The importance of keeping records on a dairy farm is also stressed in the new bulletin. Such records, by showing feed consumed and production of milk and butterfat, make it possible to feed intelligently and eliminate inferior animals.

Exercising cows by making them walk three miles a day was found to cause a greater feed consumption and a slightly higher percentage of butterfat in the milk, but the quantity of milk remained about the same. So far as production is concerned a cow needs no more exercising than she will get by walking at will about the small yard.

The bulletin also contains much information relative to breeding, feeding, diseases, common ailments of cows and their treatment, types of dairy buildings, and sanitation. A copy of the publication can be obtained free as long as the supply lasts by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

SWEET CLOVER MORE VALUABLE FOR PASTURE AND GREEN MANURE THAN FOR HAY

The recent sudden increase in the growing of sweet clover in the northern United States has brought many inquiries to Federal hay inspectors and to hay dealers regarding the marketing of baled sweet-clover hay. The acreage of sweet clover available for harvesting this year is the largest ever known, while the heavy plantings that were made this spring will result in sweet clover being one of the leading forage crops in the country in 1927. Most of this sweet clover will be used for pasture or for plowing under. Some of it, however, will be cut for hay, and the surplus above farm requirements will be offered for sale.

Sweet-clover hay is not held in high favor in the leading hay markets and dealers report much difficulty in disposing of the sweet-clover hay consigned to them. The United States Department of Agriculture reports that no official standards or grades have been established for sweet-clover hay and that no such grades are contemplated for the immediate future.

The very evident lack of market interest in sweet-clover hay is due to the fact that hay from this crop heretofore offered for sale has been of very low quality and of poor condition. Practically all of it has consisted of an unattractive mass of coarse woody stems, almost devoid of leaves and fine stems, often badly weathered or moldy, and obviously of low feeding value. The principal buyers of legume hays, including the clovers and alfalfa, are dairymen, and these demand hay that is fine stemmed and leafy, sound, and of good color and of high palatability and feeding value. Sweet-clover hay may be so produced as to have all of these characteristics, but the type of hay usually placed on the market would be largely wasted if fed to dairy cows. Most buyers will not consider it even for bedding.

The cause of the poor quality of sweet-clover hay lies partly in carelessness in harvesting and partly in the nature of the crop itself. Sweet clover is a biennial plant making a

moderate growth the first year and a very large and rapid growth the second spring. Most of the hay is made from the second-year crop. When harvested at the right time this second-year sweet clover will make very good hay if properly cured, but the curing and storing of sweet clover so as to obtain good quality hay is very difficult. The harvesting must be done just as the flower buds are forming, and the interval during which this occurs is usually not more than three or four days. If cut too early the crop is too succulent and almost impossible to cure without spoiling. If cutting is delayed until the flowers appear the stems become overripe. Such stems are coarse and very fibrous and dry so slowly in the swath that most of the leaves wither and fall off before the hay can be put into the barn. If the sweet clover is stacked or placed in the mow at that stage of curing when the leaves are clinging to the stalks, the stalks will be so sappy as to start a strong ferment that often turns the hay musty and moldy. Unfortunately, the harvesting usually comes at a season of frequent showers and at a time when farmers are too busy to watch the sweet clover closely. As a result very little second-year sweet clover hay is saved in good condition. Recent investigations have disclosed, furthermore, that second-year sweet-clover hay, which for any reason has become spoiled, is likely to cause severe and often fatal poisoning of cattle. The trouble is thought to be due to a fungus or mold which develops on the inside of the hollow stems. Animals fed the spoiled hay bleed to death from internal or external hemorrhage.

All of these conditions may be improved somewhat by planting the yellow sweet clover or one of the early white varieties, like the Grundy County, instead of the common white species. In general, however, second-year sweet-clover hay is being looked upon with increasing disfavor. Although it may be used in an emergency for home-farm use it should not be cultivated to compete with alfalfa and red clover as market hay.

A good word should be said, on the other hand, for sweet-clover hay cut the first fall following a spring planting. In a good season and on moist soil, one and sometimes two cuttings of excellent hay may be obtained in August and early September. This hay is fine stemmed and leafy, of first-rate appearance and feeding value, and comparable in every way to good alfalfa hay. In fact, it has been offered on one market as "near alfalfa." The only objection to first-year sweet-clover hay is the grain stubble which it may contain, if the seeding is with a nurse crop. This can be avoided by planting the sweet clover alone or by cutting it higher than the stubble. Cutting should take place not later than the middle of September, since much of the food material in the stems and leaves, including the valuable protein, is carried to the roots in late fall for storage over winter.

The value of sweet clover for pasture and green manure is very great. In these respects the crop is unexcelled. The utility of the crop for hay is doubtful, especially for market hay when it must compete with such well-known legumes as alfalfa and red clover.

EXPENSES OF BEING GOVERNED

Fifteen cents out of every dollar of everyone's income this year is hardly enough to meet the expenditures of national, state and local governments. These costs last year about equalled the total amount of wages and salaries by all manufacturing plants in the whole country. These costs were 3½ times greater per capita than in 1902, 5½ times more than in 1890. And this tells only part of the story. It costs man, woman and child in the United States probably more than \$100 every year to pay the cost of national, state and local government. Instead of cutting out this evil at the root, the tendency in every community, county and state, as well as in the federal government, is to create more offices, more bureaus, more expense, more jobs, more extravagance, more waste. And of course this all means more graft. The crusade against this tendency is based upon the people's instinct for self-preservation.—*New England Homestead*.

The wealth of the farmer is not merely in dollars and cents, but in the deep joy of living.

FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS

June 16-19—Young Farmers' Week, Penn State College.
 June 17—Annual Meeting of Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., 9:00 a. m. standard time, Buffalo, N. Y.
 June 21 to July 17—Second summer session of the American Institute of Cooperation, St. Paul and Minneapolis, at State University, Secretary Charles W. Holman, 1731 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
 July 12-17—Fargo, N. D., North Dakota State Fair.
 July 19-24—Grand Forks, N. D., North Dakota State Fair.
 Aug. 14-21—Sedalia, Mo., Missouri State Fair.
 Aug. 21-28—Springfield, Ill., Illinois State Fair.
 Aug. 23-26—Bangor, Me., Bangor Fair.
 Aug. 23-27—White River Junction, Vt., Twin State Fair.
 Aug. 23-28—Chehalis, Wash., Southwest Washington Fair.
 Aug. 25 to Sept. 3—Des Moines, Ia., Iowa State Fair.
 Aug. 27 to Sept. 4—Aurora, Ill., Central States Fair and Exposition.
 Aug. 30 to Sept. 4—Milwaukee, Wis., Wisconsin State Fair.
 Aug. 30 to Sept. 4—Syracuse, N. Y., New York State Fair.
 Aug. 30 to Sept. 4—Columbus, Ohio, Ohio State Fair.
 Sept. 2-10—Detroit, Mich., Michigan State Fair.
 Sept. 4-11—Sacramento, Calif., California State Fair.
 Sept. 4-11—Hamline, Minn., Minnesota State Fair.
 Sept. 5-10—Lincoln, Nebr., Nebraska State Fair.
 Sept. 6-9—Lewiston, Me., Maine State Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Hartford, Conn., Connecticut State Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Timonium, Md., Maryland State Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Grand Rapids, Mich., West Michigan State Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Rutland, Vt., Rutland Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Norfolk, Va., Norfolk Agriculture and Industrial Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Spokane, Wash., Spokane Inter-State Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Wheeling, W. Va., West Virginia State Fair.
 Sept. 6-12—Indianapolis, Ind., Indiana State Fair.
 Sept. 12-19—Sesqui-Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Sept. 13-17—Huron, S. D., South Dakota State Fair.
 Sept. 13-18—Louisville, Ky., Kentucky State Fair.
 Sept. 13-18—Topeka, Kans., Kansas Free Fair.
 Sept. 15—Douglas, Wyo., Wyoming State Fair.
 Sept. 18-24—Hutchinson, Kans., Kansas State Fair.
 Sept. 18-25—Nashville, Tenn., Tennessee State Fair.
 Sept. 20-26—Springfield, Mass., Eastern States Exposition.
 Sept. 25 to Oct. 2—Memphis, Tenn., Memphis Tri-State Fair.
 Sept. 25 to Oct. 2—Oklahoma City, Okla., Oklahoma State Fair & Exposition.
 Sept. 27 to Oct. 2—Salem, Ore., Oregon State Fair.
 Sept. 27 to Oct. 2—Trenton, N. J., Trenton Inter-State Fair.
 Sept. 28-29—Brattleboro, Vt., Valley Fair.
 Sept. 28 to Oct. 1—Worcester, Mass., New England Fair.
 Oct. 1-7—Salt Lake City, Utah, Utah State Fair.
 Oct. 2-9—Muskogee, Okla., Oklahoma Free State Fair.
 Oct. 5-9—Brockton, Mass., Brockton Fair.
 Oct. 7-16—Atlanta, Ga., Southeastern Fair.
 Oct. 9-16—Detroit, Mich., National Dairy Exposition.
 Oct. 9-24—Dallas, Texas, Texas State Fair.
 Oct. 18-23—Columbia, S. C., South Carolina State Fair.
 Oct. 28 to Nov. 7—Shreveport, La., Louisiana State Fair.
 Oct. 30 to Nov. 6—Portland, Ore., Pacific International Live Stock Show.
 Nov. 8-13—Phoenix, Ariz., Arizona State Fair.
 Nov. 11-16—Little Rock, Ark., Arkansas State Fair.
 Nov. 13-20—Kansas City, Kans., American Royal Live Stock Show.
 Nov. 18-27—Jacksonville, Fla., Florida State Fair.
 Jan. 4-8—Ogden, Utah, Ogden Live Stock Show.
 Mar. 6-13—Ft. Worth Texas, Southwestern Exposition & Fat Stock Show.

A visitor at a country fair noticed a sad-looking man who persisted in remaining on the merry-go-round.
 "Do you like being on there?" asked the visitor.
 "No, I don't," was the reply, "but the man who owns this roundabout owes me money, and the only way I can get even is by taking it out in rides."—*Tit-Bits*.

MILKING

The U. S. Department of Agriculture in Bulletin No. 1470 contains some very interesting data on milking regularly and also milking 2, 3 and 4 times per day.
 The following is taken from the result of their experiment.

REGULARITY

Of all dairy operations, milking on most farms takes the most time and to many persons is the most irksome. It has commonly been assumed that cows should not only be milked regularly but that they should also be milked each time by the same man. Doubtless this has had much to do with many persons' distaste for dairy work.

Experiments at the Bureau of Dairying Experimental Farm at Beltsville, Md., show that with cows that are average to good, milking may take place at irregular hours without any marked effect upon production. Whether very high producers would show similar results has not been determined. It was also found that when irregular milking was accompanied by irregular feeding the production was lessened about 5 per cent. Apparently cows are more sensitive to changes in the feeding routine than to variation in the hours of milking. The conclusion is not to be drawn from these experiments that regularity in doing the dairy work is a matter of little importance, but rather that cows can occasionally be milked earlier or later than usual if there is something else to which the dairyman desires to give his time.

Though it is generally believed that a cow will produce more when milked always by the same person, the practice in many large dairies where there are several milkers is to milk the cows as they come rather than to reserve certain cows for each man. At the Beltsville station, 12 cows were divided into three groups of four cows each, and each group was milked regularly by the same man for 40 days. The 12 cows were then milked by the same three men in such a way that no cow was milked twice in succession by the same man. After 40 days the cows were changed to regular milking again for 40 days. The results show an increase of about 0.05 per cent in the milk and fat through steady milking by the same man. This is so little as to be almost negligible.

The oftener a cow is milked, within certain limits, the greater the production. This accounts for the fact that many cows on test for the advanced registry or register of merit are milked oftener than is the practice with the ordinary herd. The increase that may be expected by milking three times a day instead of twice has not yet been definitely determined. While some estimate the increase as high as 25 per cent, experiments at Beltsville show the average increase in the yield of good cows for short periods (40 days) to be about 12 per cent. Preliminary figures also show the increase for long periods (one year) to be about 18 per cent. The cows milked three times a day were more persistent in their yield of milk than those milked twice a day.

The amount of increase due to more frequent milking seems to be dependent upon the quantity of production and the capacity of the udder. When the udder becomes much distended, milk secretion is checked, and if the production and udder capacity are such that this occurs on twice a day milking, a greater percentage increase may be obtained by milking three times than would be obtained by an extra milking of cows with larger udders. Similar experiments comparing three and four times a day milking for short periods show an increase of slightly over 6 per cent by milking four times.

In a few dairies all the cows are milked three times a day; in a few others only some of the higher producers are milked three times a day. The economy of milking more than twice a day is a matter which must be figured out by the individual dairyman from the actual cost of the extra milking and the value of the product, bearing in mind that approximately 1 pound more of concentrated feed will be required for each 2 or 3 pounds of extra milk produced. In the absence of more extended experimental data, one can safely estimate the increase in production for short periods, from milking three times a day, as 12 per cent more than the production from milking twice a day; and the increase by milking four times, as 6 or 7 per cent over milking three times a day. One can also estimate the increase from milking three times instead of twice, for long periods, at 18 per cent.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE OFFICIALLY DECLARED ERADICATED FROM UNITED STATES

Effective June 10th all domestic quarantine regulations previously imposed by the United States Department of Agriculture because of foot-and-mouth disease in livestock are revoked. This announcement applies particularly to California in which certain areas have been kept under supervision as a precautionary measure. June 10th of this year marks the elapse of exactly a year since the last infection of disease in California was found and destroyed. In the meantime no recurrence of such infection appeared there.

The State of Texas, where foot-and-mouth disease broke out in 1924 and reappeared in 1925, was officially freed from all quarantine April 1, 1926. The situation in California, according to veterinary officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry, was more dangerous owing to the rough and inaccessible character of the land, infection among wild deer, and other complex conditions.

The official document which declares that foot-and-mouth disease has been eradicated from the United States and no longer exists in it is known as Bureau of Animal Industry Order 297, and was signed by Secretary Jardine, June 1st, to take effect June 10th. There still remain in effect the usual restrictions that protect the United States from foot-and-mouth disease and other livestock plagues in foreign countries. Such regulations have been made extremely broad and comprehensive and are rigidly enforced.

PROTECTING THE TRACTOR

By I. W. DICKERSON

Many farmers seem to think, from the way they let a tractor stand out all summer, and frequently all winter as well, that the only way in which it can depreciate is through wear; and that rain and snow and sleet have no effect on it, so long as the magneto is kept reasonably dry. This is a serious mistake, however, since the rain and moisture that work into all pockets and between adjacent parts is bound to produce rust and extra wear and trouble. Experience has shown that sheltering the outfit when not in use pays good interest on the cost by having the tractor dry and ready to go to work promptly when needed, and in keeping unnecessary rust and other deterioration.

Some tractor owners go even further, and provide protection in the field when not in use, by means of a canvass or other covering. A Michigan farmer to protect his threshing tractor has arranged a light frame over the tractor on which galvanized iron roofing is best for a roof. Canvas curtains at the sides and ends can be rolled up and fastened with straps, or in a few minutes can be let down and lashed together at the corner, making a tent which keeps the tractor dry no matter how fierce the storm.



PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD

Reported sold for \$110,000. California's grand champion show bull and sire of show stock. Behind him is the highest yearly backing known, his seven nearest dams average in yearly work 1,181.81 lb. butter.

He is the sire of our herd bull BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO who is siring splendid animals.

Our herd is ACCREDITED and we can supply your need of good cattle.

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfeld. Bradford Co., Pa.

Come to Chenango County for Good Holsteins!

Chenango is one of the four leading counties of New York State for number of Registered Holstein-Friesians. Every owner is a practical Breeder and Dairyman, and each herd here listed is under State and Federal Supervision and is periodically Tuberculin Tested. These herds are within a short distance of Sherburne and Norwich. Good Roads and splendid railroad facilities.

Dan E. Anderson . . . Norwich
 Menzo A. Brooker . . .
 South New Berlin
 Mrs. Maud Dwight . . .
 South Otselic

GIVE COWS FREE ACCESS TO WATER AT ALL TIMES

Failure to provide a convenient and plentiful supply of clean, fresh water for good cows will most surely lessen their milk production. Dairy cows require more water than other farm animals because the milk that they produce is over 87 per cent water. In other words, when a cow has secreted ten gallons of milk she has thrown off with that milk over 8.7 gallons of water. Therefore it is good management to make provision for a water supply to which cows have access at will. When cows are on pasture they will do much better if it is possible to provide water in the field so that they will not have to wait until they are brought into the corral to drink.

The amount of water that a cow will drink depends on her milk production, the kind of feed she is receiving, and the atmosphere. Cows will drink less water, naturally, when on green pasture or other succulent feed. In trials at the New York Experiment Station cows consumed in feed and drink 468 pounds of water for each 100 pounds of milk they produced, and of this amount one-third was in the feed they ate and the rest in the water they drank.

Another experimenter found that cows drank 234 pounds of water for each 100 pounds of milk produced when fed fresh grass, and 421 pounds for each 100 pounds of milk when fed hay made from the same grass. Thus, they drank over four pounds of water for each pound of milk when on dry feed.

Contrary to the opinion of many, the amount of water that a cow receives does not seem to have any effect on the composition of the milk. The North Dakota Experiment Station tried giving cows only one-half the normal amount of water in one instance and watering them only once in sixty hours in another. Neither of these practices changed the composition of the milk although the cows suffered for lack of water, became gaunt, and the milk flow was greatly decreased.

DON'TS FOR THE GARDEN

1. Don't overlook the actual value of the garden.
2. Don't expect a profitable garden from skim-milk soil—soil from which the richness has been skimmed.
3. Don't neglect to plow in the fall.
4. Don't overlook making a heavy application of manure in the fall.
5. Don't fail to incorporate the manure thoroughly with the soil.
6. Don't fail to prepare the best seed bed.
7. Don't plant any but fresh and reliable seed.

The Old Home Farm



HOME OF CLEAN COWS

Just the place where you can get Purebred Heifer Calves of Quality and Breeding.

Eugene B. Bennett

Allamuchy -:- New Jersey

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTO

Are you planning to dispose of your pure-bred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Penna.



Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herd-sire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

A. R. BUSH

Montrose

Penna.

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer

700 Second National Building
Akron, Ohio.

Mr. Holstein Breeder

Don't you think you should have an experienced man to fit your cattle and assist you in making your dispersal sale a success?

I have had years of experience with Holsteins and have spent considerable time working with show cattle, under America's greatest Holstein show man, Mr. Frank White.

My rates are reasonable, and I am in a position to take charge of fitting your herd at any time.

F. R. Howard

Springville

Penna.

A Livestock Day will be held at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio, on Friday, June 4, 1926. A fine program has been arranged for the day and anyone interested may secure copies of the program by writing or calling the Farm Bureau office.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS
AND REPORTS

June 15—Blairtown, N. J., Academy Herd Dispersal. Dr. John C. Sharpe.
June 17—River Falls, Wis., Chammandale Dispersal, Melin-Petersen Co., Mgrs., Minneapolis, Minn.
June 22—Plymouth, Mich., Red Rose Holstein Sale including complete dispersal of G. D. Fairgrieve herd. James R. Garver, Madison, Wis., in charge of publicity.
July 26—Minneapolis, Minn., Minnesota State Fair Grounds. First Annual Show Type Sale, Melin-Petersen Co., Mgrs., Minneapolis, Minn.
August 2, 1926—Minneapolis, Minn., Minnesota State Fair Grounds, First Annual Show Type Sale, Melin-Petersen Co., Mgrs., Minneapolis, Minn.
September 15, 1926—Detour, Md., C. Anderson & Son, S. R. Miller, Mgr., Chambersburg, Pa.
October 27-28, 1926—Orange, Va., Virginia Holstein-Friesian Club Sale.
November 2-3, 1926—Fond du Lac, Wis., Fond du Lac County Holstein Breeders' Sale, S. H. Bird, Mgr., South Byron, Wis.
November 10-11, 1926—Cornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Club Sale, C. H. Van Skiver, Secretary, Jasper, N. Y.

THE MARYLAND STATE BREEDERS SALE

An account of the Maryland State Breeders Meeting and Sale is given elsewhere in this issue and we are listing below the animals which sold for \$150.00 or over, with name of purchaser and price:

Clothilde Delightful, T. H. Price, Glenoe	\$195.00
Jeannette Maida De Kol, T. H. Price	220.00
Rolo, Suella, Lesse Ryan, Ridgeville	250.00
Male, J. V. Summers, New Market	250.00
Rolo Valdessa, C. E. Swonley, Frederick	235.00
Lady De Kol Korndyke Uniform, J. G. Grau, Baltimore	150.00
Springyke Ada Homestead, H. C. Reinhold, East Petersburg, Penna.	290.00
Korndyke Prilly Uniform, C. E. Keller, Middletown	280.00
Queen Korndyke Belle, Jno. G. Grau	215.00
Buckingham De Kol Aagie, Charles Wertheimer, Frederick	240.00
Bethel Fair Oaks De Kol Mooie 2d, Charles Wertheimer	185.00
Java Ormsby Homestead, W. R. Whittingham, Glenoe	210.00
Bethel Fair Oaks De Kol Mooie 2d, Charles Wertheimer	275.00
Male, Born Dec. 17, 1925, W. B. Coblentz, Middletown	170.00
Prilly Hartog 2d, Samuel Royer, Thurmont	350.00
Trebmal Agitator Colantha, Wm. Moore, Union Bridge	190.00
Trebmal Perfect Model, H. C. Reinhold	170.00
Jewel Manor Lillith, A. L. Quith, Union Bridge	205.00
Ada Homestead Ormsby Princess, H. C. Reinhold	200.00
	330.00

THE SECOND EASTERN STATES SALE

The Second Eastern States Sale was held on May 14th at the Eastern States Exposition Grounds, Springfield, Mass.

Seventy-five head were sold including the dispersal of two herds, for \$10,635.00 an average of \$141.80.

Eighteen females in milk from tested dams averaged \$177.22 while thirty-five from untested dams averaged \$145.29.

The top price was \$280.00 for a three-year-old daughter of Marathon Bess Burke 10th, the 1,000 lb. son of Marathon Bess Burke. She was purchased by Amos Bridges, Inc., Hazardville, Conn.

The purchasers were: H. B. Angell, Seekook, Mass.; E. W. Ball, So. Hadley, Mass.; Booth Bros., Palmer, Mass.; John Boynton, Holyoke, Mass.; Amos D. Bridges, Inc., Hazardville, Conn.; C. A. Buckland, Buckland, Conn.; W. W. Carpenter, Albion, R. I.; Geo. A. Chapin, Ludlow, Mass.; J. E. Daniel, Middletown, Conn.; H. K. Davis, Charlton Depot, Mass.; J. E. Devine, Norwalk, Conn.; Raymond L. Fuller, Shoubrug, Mass.; Victor C. Gill, Seekook, Mass.; Max Grant, Springfield, Mass.; G. H. Hartness, Sutton, Mass.; J. Henry Hartness, Sutton, Mass.; Allen Houghton, Amherst, Mass.; Arthur E. King, Sutton, Mass.; Wm. Knowlton, Mess Upton, Mass.; W. H. Livermore, Ludlow, Mass.; James M. Malone, Montgomery, Mass.; Geo. O'Brien, N. Brookfield, Mass.; B. Orien, Holyoke, Mass.; W. J. Peckham, Newport, R. I.; Marshall Phelps Farm, Windsor, Conn.; A. A. Randall, Agawana, Mass.; E. C. Randall, Belchertown, Mass.; G. F. Smith, Barre, Mass.; Richard M. Smith, Thompsonville, Conn.; N. Morgan Strong, Rockville, Conn.; A. Stuh, W. Hartford, Conn.; S. C. Swartz, Agawana, Mass.; Swedish Orphanage, Cromwell, Conn.; A. P. Thorne, Bridgeport, Conn.; W. C. Viall, Rehobeth, Mass.; Vigneault Bros., New Boundain, Mass.; Waucautuck Mills, Uxbridge, Mass.; J. H. D. Whitcome, Littleton, Mass.

THE EARLVILLE SALE

The Third Earlville Spring Sale was held May 10th, 11th and 12th. A total of 194 animals were sold during the three days of the sale for \$29,765.00 an average of \$153.43.

Twenty-eight untested females from tested dams, averaged \$176.96. Ten females with short-time records averaged \$19.50. Heifers under two years, from untested dams, averaged \$91.51 and eight young bulls from dams with 7-day records averaged \$193.75.

The top price was \$355.00 for a year old son of Elmwood Mink Korndyke 2d. His sire is a son of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac from a 32-lb. 2-year-old and his dam has a 7-day record of 31.69 lb. butter and 642.3 lb. milk. He was consigned

by F. L. Ronas, Philadelphia, New York, and purchased by Homer F. Baker, Richfield Springs, N. F.

The high price for females was \$325.00 for two different animals. One a senior two-year-old daughter of A Beauty Lyons (26.13 lb.) consigned by A. A. Hartshorn Holstein Co., and purchased by Mrs. Maud Dwight of South Otselic, N. Y. The other animal was consigned by Miles B. Marshall, Morrisville, N. Y., and purchased by L. C. Winsor, Guilford, N. Y.

The buyers were: Robert Austin, Chittenango, N. Y.; Homer F. Baker, Richfield Springs, N. Y.; C. E. Baldwin, Hanover, N. J.; M. H. Bartlett, Earlville, N. Y.; E. D. Billings, Earlville, N. Y.; F. K. Brooks, Horseheads, N. Y.; J. A. Brown & Sons, Bliss, N. Y.; R. Brown, Liverpool, N. Y.; Otto A. Buell, Sherburne, N. Y.; Robert C. Church, Baldwinville, N. Y.; Ray A. Clark, Earlville, N. Y.; Commissioner of Public Welfare, East View, N. Y.; M. J. Cuddy, Auburn, N. Y.; Eugene Dorr, Oriskany Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. Maud Dwight, South Otselic, N. Y.; Mrs. G. M. Firman, Earlville, N. Y.; Geo. & J. C. Foote, Burlington Flats, N. Y.; Fred A. Ganz, Lock Berlin, N. Y.; Daniel Grant, Afton, N. Y.; E. L. Hall, Oneonta, N. Y.; Wm. Herford, Preakness, N. Y.; Hilson Bros., Bovina Center, N. Y.; F. W. Hoag, Rome, N. Y.; R. L. Kinne, E. Springfield, N. Y.; Peter Krog, Liverpool, N. Y.; Chas. W. Lamb, Poolville, N. Y.; R. D. Lee, Cazenovia, N. P.; Miles B. Marshall, Morrisville, N. Y.; N. E. Monroe, Auburn, N. Y.; Floyd C. Morris, Earlville, N. Y.; Emory Moyer, Canajoharie, N. Y.; New York State School of Agriculture, Morrisville, N. Y.; W. G. Porter, Chittenango, N. Y.; J. F. Reidy, Morrisville, N. Y.; Joseph Rose, West Warwick, R. I.; Edwin C. Rowell, Franklin, N. Y.; Brony Sincovich, Chatham, N. Y.; M. M. Slocum, Barneveld, N. Y.; E. P. Smith, Sherburne, N. Y.; Geo. W. Snook, Weedsport, N. Y.; M. G. Spooner, Madison, N. Y.; Steriff Bros., Syracuse, N. Y.; S. J. Vaillancourt, Auburn, N. Y.; L. C. Winsor, Guilford, N. Y.; C. W. Winter & Son, Malone, N. Y.; H. C. Wood, Morrisville, N. Y.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

IMPROVING METHODS MEET WITH RESPONSE BY PUBLIC IN INCREASED USE

The American people consume enormous quantities of dairy products, and their use of these products is rapidly increasing. One of the principal objects of the Bureau of Dairying of the United States Department of Agriculture is to develop through investigations methods that will meet this growing need through economic production, through improved sanitary measures, and through scientific methods based on experimental work. The bureau aims constantly to improve the quality of these dairy products and to work out the best methods for utilizing the by-products of the industry.

In his first annual report Dr. C. W. Larson, chief of the bureau, said that no greater funds were available for the work during the year, but the enlarging of the fundamental lines of research to solve these problems has been made possible by cutting down the service and field work in the States. Notable results have been accomplished.

In the field of production the problem is to develop more efficient cows, and to do this special lines of investigation are being carried out. A very large and comprehensive study of the relation of heredity to milk production involving more than 500 cows is under way. This includes such experiments as give light on the kinds of mating that will best insure the uniform transmission of high milk and butterfat producing capacities.

Anatomical studies of the dairy cow with reference to the relation between her outside body measurements and the size of her internal organs have been started on some 300 cows in various parts of the country. The purpose of this work is to see if there is a relation between the form of the cow, the size and shape of the internal organs, and milk

production, with the view of developing a scientific basis for selecting dairy cows by their conformation.

In addition to improving the producing ability of our cows, the report indicates the expansion of work in nutrition which will lead to more efficient feeding of dairy herds. The new nutrition barn and laboratory and the additional cows at the Beltsville Station, Maryland, will greatly facilitate these investigations. The care and management of dairy cows have also had their place in the work of this new bureau.

The work of the research laboratory includes investigation on the bacteriology and chemistry of milk, fundamental problems in the manufacture of butter, cheese of the various types, ice cream, condensed and evaporated milk and milk powder, and the utilization of dairy by-products. Some new ways of utilizing skim milk have been developed by devising methods of concentrating sour milk. A process of preparing poultry feed from this concentrated product has been established in a number of commercial factories, and already a very large quantity of skim milk that formerly was wasted has been converted into a marketable product.

HAD IT COMING TO HIM

"I don't suppose you keep anything so civilized as dog biscuits in this one-horse, run-down, jay-town, do you?" the tourist snarled.

"Oh, yes, stranger," the village merchant responded, pleasantly. "Quite a few folks like you come through from the city, and we aim to have everything called for. Have 'em in a bag or eat 'em here?"

How many of you can remember when women did not go to prize fights?—*Milwaukee Journal.*

The Auctioneer

Mead's

the Man!



If in doubt who to employ
for your coming sale ask those
for whom I have sold.

Possibly the service I have
sold to others will interest you.

Sound common sense; practical
and modern methods will
get the high dollar for your
cattle.

Unique Service is Our Motto.

Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora, N. Y.

SILAGE AND LEGUME HAY SPELL PROFITS

By A. L. HAECKER

There is a great opportunity for increasing the profits from our dairy cows by applying a few well-known principles of feeding. The greatest expense connected with dairy farming is the cost of the ration; therefore this should be the first subject considered. It requires a good many years to improve the breeding of our herd, but we can change our feeding methods in a season.

It is hard to understand why so many cow-keepers have not yet discovered the value of the silo. If they have discovered it they are certainly neglectful in putting it in operation. Only three states of the Union are properly using the silo. They are Wisconsin, Michigan and Connecticut that have one silo for each 30 head of stock. Outside of the above mentioned three states dairy farmers by the thousand are losing vast sums each year through their failure to use this well known economic feeding system, and the loss would run into the millions figured for the nation.

A good many cow-keepers figure they are not in the right county or state to use a silo. They agree that the silo is all right for the northern or eastern dairyman, but count themselves outside of the silo-using territory. This, of course, is a great mistake. There is no geographic location for the silo; it has proven its

worth in every state of the Union as well as in the Provinces of Canada and the states of Mexico. I have never found a section of the country where the silo was not a practical and valuable institution in the economic production of stock and stock products.

There are so many thousands of examples which prove the value of the silo that it is difficult to select. However, here is one which should be considered by dairy farmers. Some fourteen years ago a Cow Testing Association was started in a county in a middle-western state. It was a new and unheard-of work to most of the farmers, but they bravely went into the enterprise and a systematic report was kept of some twenty-one herds. At the end of the year a complete report was made and in it a table was given showing the profit from herds where silage was fed and from those that did not receive silage. The monthly profit per cow in the silage group was \$5.22 and in the non-silage group was \$2.95. This would make a difference of \$2.27 per year for the silage cow above the non-silage cow, or for a herd of twenty cows the increased profit in feeding silage would be \$45.40. This saving was made at a time when dairy products were much cheaper than they are to-day. The saving refers only to the milking herd, and silage was fed to dry cows, heifers, calves, bulls and horses.

Silage in the ration not only saves money on the feed bill, but it stimulates

and makes possible larger production, which is vital to successful dairying.

The feeding of a balanced ration is another important item of the herd management. A balanced ration is one which is fitted to the requirements of the animal. A dairy cow's requirements are measured by her body weight and milk production. An average dairy cow giving a good flow of milk requires about fifty pounds of silage and fifteen pounds of alfalfa or clover hay besides a grain ration of from six to ten pounds. Some farmers have the idea they do not need a silo because they have alfalfa or clover. This is a great mistake and a most wasteful and incorrect conception of feeding. Legume hay is not a balanced food, and for best results it should be fed with corn or cane silage.

The simplest and easiest method of increasing the profit from the milking herd is to provide the animals with ample feed which should be produced or purchased at the lowest possible cost. The cheapest and best source of roughage is found in silage and legume hay. This means that every farmer who keeps cows for profit should use a silo and feed liberally this cheapest of all ration; he should have a good supply of clover or alfalfa hay, and should if possible produce these crops on his own farm and close to his barn. If feeds must be purchased let them be concentrates such as grains and mill feed. —Exchange.

HYGIENE AND SANITATION

The men killed in battle during the four years of the Civil War were less in number than the people who died of tuberculosis in this country in the four years between 1906 and 1910. Even in the World War it was a great battle where more than 15,000 men were killed; and yet more than that number are killed by automobiles in the United States every year—many more than all the deaths from battle and disease during the Spanish-American War.

And then, look over the statistics of deaths from typhoid, malaria, syphilis, tuberculosis, diphtheria and all the long list of diseases due to well-known and controllable causes. All these deaths were preventable—unnecessary—and their total for a year and a half would not be far, if at all, behind the deaths on the battle fields of France: certainly not if we add to the list the fatalities which annually result from various types of heart disease, equally preventable, not by organized community and state hygiene and sanitation but by the reorganization of personal ways of living—by intelligent and continuous individual self-government.

BABY CHICKS

Specialize for high laying quality of free range utility stock, on below varieties. Prepaid 100% live delivery guaranteed. 100 50 25
S. C. Leghorns \$12.00 \$6.50 \$3.50
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Discount of 5% on 400 lots
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HATCHERY
Emanuel King, Prop. Myerstown, Pa.

USING THE CAMERA IN RE- CORDING THE GROWTH OF DAIRY ANIMALS

In the study of the growth and development of dairy animals the United States Department of Agriculture is making use of the camera as a means of recording the changes that take place in the appearance and conformation of animals from calfhood to maturity. The photographic equipment and methods of record keeping are described in Circular 371-C, just issued.

One of the features of the plan is the use of a special background cross-ruled into 6-inch squares, against which all animals under one year of age are photographed. Animals photographed in the same position against the same background at monthly intervals show accurately the changes that take place throughout the year's growth. Such pictures are a surprisingly prolific source of information, which could hardly be preserved by any other method of record keeping. It is easy to see the value of such a record in a breeding test where comparable information is gathered in each succeeding generation.

The circular is not a treatise on the technique of photography, but shows the possibilities of using the camera in such work. It will be sent upon request for the information of those interested in similar studies. Write to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

HOT PACK CANNING CUTS DOWN SPOILAGE

Hot pack canning is the feature of a bulletin by Dr. Louise Stanley just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture telling how to can fruits and vegetables in the home. The hot pack is a quick and easy method which combines all the good points of the other popular methods and has some additional advantages of its own.

Briefly, the hot pack method is to wash and otherwise prepare the vegetable or fruit for canning, cook it for 10 or 15 minutes in water or syrup in a kettle, pack it boiling hot into the glass jars or tin cans, and process in the water bath or pressure canner according to the time and temperature recommended. This short pre-cooking of the fruit or vegeta-

ble wilts and shrinks it so that it can be packed more easily. It drives out the air and makes exhausting unnecessary. Most important of all, the food packed boiling hot into the jars or cans and put at once into the hot canner reaches the temperature required for processing far sooner than if it were packed cold, and makes possible shorter processing periods. Moreover, heat penetrates more uniformly during canning and the food in the center of the jar is more likely to be properly processed. This cuts down the chances of spoilage, for it is proper processing more than all else that determines whether canned foods keep or spoil.

The directions given throughout the bulletin are concise. Wherever possible, the scientific reasons behind them are stated so that the homemaker will understand why she must follow directions if she wants to put up foods that will keep. Types of water-bath canners for use with fruits and tomatoes and pressure canners for use with all other vegetables are described and illustrated. A series of pictures and brief statements give the steps in canning in glass jars and tin cans. Directions and time-tables for handling the various fruits and vegetables from apples to strawberries and from asparagus to sweet potatoes are included. Request should be made to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin 1471-F, "Canning Fruits and Vegetables at Home."

NORTHERN OHIO INDIANS

The Eries, for whom the lake was named, were at one time the occupants of northeastern Ohio, as well as of the whole southern shore of Lake Erie from near the site of Buffalo to Sandusky bay. They were kin of the Iroquois, but bitter enemies, and it seems that about 1650 a merciless war broke out between them. The Iroquois were superior in numbers and organization, with the result that they practically exterminated the Erie nation, a few remnants of it being received into other tribes. The lands of the Eries were thus left largely in possession of the Iroquois. They were also occupied to some extent by more westerly nations—Ottawas, Chippewas and Pottawattomies.



Not only is this herd ACCREDITED but there has never been a case of Abortion in it.

Young Stock for Sale

Prices Reasonable

HARRY C REYNOLDS

Scranton

Pennsylvania



SPRING FARM PONTIAC MAID 2D

Butter 7 days 35.66; Milk 800.0
Butter 30 days 140.89; Milk 3,339.2
Butter 207 days 918.16; Milk 20,532.6

is the dam and CREATOR is the sire of my splendidly bred junior herd bull KING ORMSBY PONTIAC CREATOR.

His dam and sire's dam have 7 day records that average 796 lb. milk, 36.94 lb. butter. Let me send you pedigrees of some nice young bulls from big producing dams.

DAVID FALCONER
Scottsville, Mich.

This herd has always been T. B. free.

100 ENVELOPES

and 200 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 Note
or Lettersheets,

printed with your name and address and postpaid to you, \$1.00. Send \$1.00 for one year's subscription to our farm and home journal and 25c extra to pay postage and get a trial box of stationery free. Send cash with order to

Fletcher's Farming

Hondo, Texas



OUR KIND

This heifer was bred in our herd as was her dam and granddam.

Such heifers grow into producing cows that make good wherever they go.

L. N. MACK & SON and

FLOYD E. MACK

Montrose, Pennsylvania

Herd under State and Federal Supervision. We have 120 head to select from.

FOR YOUR GARDEN

Some Bargains Ready Now

- 1—BIG PLANTS—CHRYSANTHEMUMS, CARNATIONS, SALVIAS, SNAPDRAGONS, PETUNIAS, VERBENAS, PARLOR IVY, LOBELIAS, DOUBLE STOCKS, ICE PINKS, HELIOTROPES, etc., regularly any 12 for \$1.00. Special, any 15 for \$1.00 or any 100 assorted for \$5.00. Safe arrival warranted.
- 2—OLD FASHIONED FAVORITES — DELPHINIUMS, FOX GLOVES, C. BELLS, LILY OF VALLEY, DOUBLE HOLLYHOCKS, HEPATICAS, and all the old-time garden BORDER FAVORITES, were any 12, now Special, any 15 for \$1.00 or 100 for \$5.00. Order any you want—we have them.
- 3—BIG GERANIUMS, all colors, 12 for \$1.50; BIG CANNAS, all colors, 12 for \$1.50.
- 4—FANCY DAHLIAS—12 for \$1.50; GOLD MEDAL GLADIOLI, 100 for \$4.00.
- 5—SPLENDID 3-year old H. T. ROSES such as COLUMBIA, OHPELIA and 40 others—12 for \$6.00; 100 for \$45.00.
- 6—L. I. VEGETABLE PLANTS—100 for \$1.50; 1,000 for \$10.00, assorted. Cabbage, Lettuce, Egg, Tomato, Celery, etc.

Above a few bargains. Order them now and also send for our full list. 10% extra free plants for mention of this paper with your order and check.

PROMPT SHIPMENT—MOSTLY SAME DAY ORDER RECEIVED.

HARLOWARDEN GARDENS & GREENHOUSES

329 FRONT ST.

GREENPORT, N. Y.



MABEL BEETS MODEL

She has spent her whole life in this herd. Cows and heifers of this quality, from A.R.O. dams, are bred to **KING PIETJE AAGIE PONTIAC**. He was by King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje and his four direct descendant dams average 611.3 lb. milk, 30.62 lb. butter in seven-day work.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision

ROBERT I. SPRINGER

Susquehanna Co. R. D. 1. Factoryville, Pa.

Finderne King Fayne Segis 160765

BORN APRIL 9, 1915

He is a son of King Pontiac Segis Korndyke 84705, a grandson of King Segis.

His dam is Finderne Wachusett Fayne 160403. Her seven-day record for butter at the age of 3½ years was 35.61 pounds.

I have no further use for this bull as my herd is now composed mainly of his daughters.

He is just the bull for the man who wants to breed good ones. Will be sold at a reasonable figure.

LOUIS N. ROBINSON

411 College Ave. Swarthmore, Pa.



GREENBROOK POLLYANNA BUTTER GIRL 353307

I have been breeding purebred Holsteins for fourteen years, beginning in a small way with two females. I have built up a productive herd and now have surplus cattle to sell.

My present herdsire is C W Walker Fayne 438827, one of the good sons of Finderne Sir Valdessa 216790, and out of Walker Fayne Butter Girl 413982. My herd is under the State and Federal Supervision and has passed two clean tests.

Buy from this Accredited Herd.

GEORGE SNODGRASS
Woodbine, Pennsylvania

HOLSTEIN COW IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY COW TESTING ASSOCIATION MAKES HIGH RECORD

The yearly summary of the Montgomery County Cow Testing Association, Pennsylvania, F. E. Martin, tester, shows that a purebred Holstein owned by Wm. H. Landis of East Greenville, holds the State record for highest milk and butterfat production in cow testing association in Pennsylvania for 1925-26.

This seven-year-old purebred Holstein, Green Hill Bellwood Hengerveld 678091, made the high record of 19,707 lb. milk containing 791.3 lb. fat or an average test of 4% butterfat. In addition to the high yearly record of milk and butterfat she gave birth to a normal healthy calf. She is a large rugged cow, strong constitution, good type and a winner in the show ring. For almost three months she averaged 100 lb. milk per day; her highest daily production being 105 lb. milk on four milkings a day.

The Landis herd stands at the top of the county association for milk and butterfat production. His herd of 17 pure-



GREEN HILL BELLWOOD HENGERVELD 678091

Pennsylvania's Champion in C. T. A. work with a record of 19,708 lb. milk and 791.3 lb. butter. Owned by Mr. Wm. H. Landis, East Greenville.

bred Holsteins made an average of 12,484 lb. milk and 440 lb. butterfat. The high record was established by feeding balanced rations, good care, and good breeding practices.

The Ursinus College Holstein herd of 14 animals, at Collegeville, which was the highest herd in the association last year for butterfat production, was a close second again this year in both milk and butterfat. The College herd averaged 12,462 lb. milk and 421 lb. butterfat.

The A. K. Rothenberger Holstein herd of Lansdale, R. D. 1, with 16 purebreds, which was the highest milk producing herd last year, was the third highest herd in the association this year for milk and butterfat; the herd average being 10,877 lb. milk and 375 lb. butterfat. This record was made on two milkings a day.

Owen Gerhard of Palm, with 24 Holsteins was fourth highest with 9863 lb. milk and 343 lb. butterfat, while the H. K. Leshner herd of Cedars with 14 Holsteins placed fifth with 9429 lb. milk and 326 lb. fat.

The association finished the year with 25 members. There were 433 cows tested during all or part of the year. The

average production of milk per cow for the year was 7789 lb. and of butterfat 296 lb. This is an average increase of 226 lb. milk and 15 lb. butterfat per cow above last year. The records show that 26 cows produced over 400 lbs. of butterfat and that 124 cows went over the 300 lb. mark.

A summary of the records show that the owner's "favorite cow" was not always the most profitable cow in the herd. In some instances the cow that was condemned as being an "average cow" in the herd before records were kept, proved to be one of the most profitable cows at the end of the association year when complete records were summarized. A grade Holstein owned by one of the members was put in this class. The first month that the tester was on the job the test indicated that this cow gave a high test milk. With that information the owner decided to keep the cow and give her another chance the next month. The following months further proved that she was a high tester and a persistent milker. The owner was surprised to know that at the end of the testing year, the "unfavorite grade" was the fifth highest cow in the entire association having made 11,472 lb. milk and 505 lb. butterfat. She returned to the owner \$264 above cost of feed, which was one of the most profitable cows in his herd.

The second year of the cow testing association shows that the members improved their production by better feeding, better management and better cows. The records afford a means of discarding low producing and unprofitable individuals. A large number of the herds made a big improvement in both milk and butterfat during the second year. The A. K. Rothenberger herd made an increase of 1263 lb. milk and 35 lb. fat per cow. The O. M. Woodward herd of Pennsburg made an increase of 1229 lb. milk and 55 lb. fat per cow. The herd of Vincent Alderfer of Lederach, made an increase of 878 lb. milk and 20 lb. of butterfat per cow. Other herds in the association that made a decided increase were the Wm. H. Landis herd, Ursinus College and Owen Gerhard of Palm. Cow testing association work is considered by its members to be the most practical and constructive help they have in building up their herds for higher and more economical production.

RESULT FROM LYCOMING COUNTY C. T. A.

I. O. SIDELMAN

Dairy Husbandry Extension, State College, Penna.

Lycoming County C. T. A. finished their second year April 1, 1926 with 22 members, and 3 members who did not finish the year. There were 398 cows in the association during all or part of the year, the average number for the full period being 317.52.

The average production per cow for the year was 8371 lb. milk and 291.6 lb. butterfat. This is an increase of 2552 lb. milk and 70.7 lb. butterfat per cow above last year.

In connection with Lycoming County C. T. A. there is rather an interesting story about a Holstein-Friesian purebred cow, "Ridge Farm Mary Pietje, 147685" owned by H. A. Snyder, Montourville, Penna.

This cow was purchased in Bradford county when she was 9 years old at a price of \$400.00 on the basis of her milk record which at that time was 16,000 lb. milk and 565 lb. butterfat. Up to that time she had produced 7 heifer calves and has been the foundation cow in the herd since. This cow has now produced an additional 5 heifer calves of which 3 were sold for \$700.00. The oldest of her calves gave 13,224 lb. milk and 477.6 lb. fat after her first calf at the age of 31 months.

She has five granddaughters in the herd of which the only one in milk made a record of 11,164 lb. milk and 388.5 lb. fat at the age of 25 months. The cow, herself, during the last 5 years has given a return above feed cost of \$1000.00.

Mr. O. A. Shuey's cows in the same association has a rather interesting record of 2 heifers (twins) "Nellie" and "De Kol" which both are in the 400 lb. list.

INDIVIDUAL HERD RECORDS

Eleven herds exceeded an average of 300 lb. butterfat during the year. A complete list of these herds follows:

O. A. Shirey, Linden, Pa.; Ave. No. cows, 15.50; breed, R. H.; lb. milk, 10709; lb. butterfat, 378.0; Lycoming county.

H. R. Paulbam, Heburnville, Penna.; Ave. No. cows, 17.58; breed, R. H.; lb. milk, 10622; lb. butterfat, 370.7; Lycoming county.

W. H. Price, Williamsport; Ave. No. cows, 12.50; breed, R. & G. H. G. G.; lb. milk, 9870; lb. butterfat, 355.4; Lycoming county.

H. A. Snyder, Montourville; Ave. No. cows, 17.17; breed, R. & G. H.; lb. milk, 9652; lb. butterfat, 342.1; Lycoming county.

Clarence Snyder, Muncy; Ave. No. cows, 8.25; breed, R. & G. H.; lb. milk, 9241; lb. butterfat, 337.7; Lycoming county.

J. A. Young; Ave. No. cows, 14.67; breed, R. & G. H.; lb. milk, 9394; lb. butterfat, 332.6; Lycoming county.

Harry Waltman, Muncy; Ave. No. cows, 15.33; breed, R. & G. H.; lb. milk, 9820; lb. butterfat, 331.4; Lycoming county.

James Nicholson, Muncy; Ave. No. cows, 10.92; breed, R. & G. H.; lb. milk, 8962; lb. butterfat, 331.3; Lycoming county.

W. D. Snyder, Heburnville; Ave. No. cows, 15.96; breed, R. H. & G. G.; lb. milk, 9557; lb. butterfat, 327.5; Lycoming county.

P. J. Stein, Muncy; Ave. No. cows, 13.92; breed, R. & G. H.; lb. milk, 9360; lb. butterfat, 315.0; Lycoming county.

C. E. Young, Williamsport; Ave. No. cows, 15.17; breed, R. & G. H.; lb. milk, 9332; lb. butterfat, 313.7; Lycoming county.

INDIVIDUAL COW RECORDS

Many cows with exceptionally high records are found in Lycoming County C. T. A. These cows are grouped as follows:

Group I, over 500 lb. butterfat, 1 cow.
Group II, 400-500 lb. butterfat, 21 cows.

Group III, 300-400 lb. butterfat, 99 cows.

Twenty-one cows exceeded an average of 400 lb. butterfat during the year. The tester was Mr. C. A. Chamberlain.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

The report of the Cumberland County, Penna., Cow Testing Association, reported by A. A. Raudabaugh, for the month of May shows that twenty-eight herds were tested including two hundred and sixty-one cows in milk. Seven profitable cows were sold and one unprofitable cow was sold to the butcher.

Seventy-two cows produced over 40 lb. fat and twenty-eight produced over 50 lb. One hundred and sixteen produced over 1000 lb. milk and sixty-three over 1200 lb.

Following is a list of the owners of the ten highest cows and the amount of milk, percentage of butterfat and lb. butterfat which the cows produced:

	Lb. Milk	% Fat	Lb. Butterfat
J. M. Conrad	2490	3.1	77.2
E. H. Hess	2310	3.3	76.2
J. H. Lear	2387	2.8	66.8
Jesse L. Lehman	1948	3.3	64.4
Geo. Wilson	1686	3.8	64.1
J. H. Lear	1476	4.3	63.5
Ivo V. Otto	1935	3.2	61.9
Ivo V. Otto	1786	3.4	60.6
Ivo V. Otto	1115	5.2	58.8
Ivo V. Otto	1632	3.5	57.1

DO YOUR HENS SING

Song does not always mean happiness in biddy's busy life. A happy hen keeps it to herself.

Singing hens have long been thought to be happy, says Prof. E. L. Dakan, head of the poultry department at the Ohio State University, when, in fact, she sings only when all is not well in poultrydom. Hens, like human beings, are almost all very temperamental.

The singing of a hen, Professor Dakan observes for the benefit of the uninitiated, must not be confused with clucking. Biddy's song starts softly, proceeds without break for as long as breath will allow, and often ends in a high, nasal intonation.

If the hen finds no suitable place to lay, she sings; when all the nests are full and she can't find one, she sings. Song gives vent to her feelings if hunger is troubling her, or thirst.

Again, Professor Dakan has found she sings in strange surroundings like the small boy sent on an errand in the dark. Worry and shyness also bring song. She tries by singing to make herself look brave and at home at times when her self-assurance has been shaken.

Poultrymen who want to keep their flocks in perfect contentment will keep them from singing.—Exchange.

All the Cattle in Crawford County, Pa.

Have been tuberculin tested TWICE under the Accredited Area Plan. In the second test 99.2% passed CLEAN. When buying Holsteins, purebred or grade, why not come to Crawford County. The producing capacity and individuality of our cattle equal their health record.

Any of the men listed below would be pleased to supply your needs or put you in touch with responsible breeders who can.

L. S. Brown, Saegertown
Ralph C. Jackson,
..... Conneaut Lake
Maple Grove Stock Farm, F. Jones, Mgr., Centerville
O. I. Martin,
..... Cambridge Springs



SUSQUEHANNA JUDGE SEGIS LEORALINE

stands at the head of Sunny Lawn Herd.

A bull of superb individuality, he is a grandson of DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA, and his eight nearest tested dams average 29.51 lb. butter in a week. His dam was a splendid show cow and his daughters in this ACCREDITED HERD are exceptionally promising.

We also have a few good bulls by him.

MURRAY A. MILLER
Milton, Penna., R. D. 3

Maple Grove Stock Farm OFFERS FOR SALE

A young bull of superior breeding in Maple Grove Uneeda De Kol Glista. He is a son of Maple Grove Ybma Glista (you know him) and Maple Grove Pontiac Victoria who has a very good record made as a heifer.

We also have for sale a beautiful daughter of Clever Model Glista and Maple Grove Pontiac Clintonia Lady, an A. R. O. junior two-year-old. The bull calf was born September 6, 1925, and the heifer was born May 25, 1925. They are a wonderful pair, and \$150 takes them.

Maple Grove Stock Farm
Centerville, Crawford Co., Pa.
F. JONES, Manager

NEW YORK C. T. A.

The Cow Testing Association work carried on in the State of New York as shown by Mr. G. W. Tailby, Jr., Supervisor Dairy Imp. Ass'ns., is very interesting:

CHEMUNG COUNTY

This is the first month in the new association year, with a 1st of 140 honor roll cows out of 423 in milk. The County Farm herd has the highest fat average, 46.98 and also high individual, their cow Pietertje making 93.6 pounds fat. Four herds averaged over 44 pounds fat and several individuals are above the 2,000 lb. mark. Last year's records are not yet completed but at least seven herds will average over 10,000 pounds milk.

AGENT F. M. GLOVER.

HOMER COUNTY

This Association entered its second year's work this month, with the same officers in charge, namely Burr Baldwin, Pres.; and Harry F. Nelson, Sec. and Treas. A few members dropped out, Wellington Wright and Earl Griswold, of Preble, being the only new ones, which leaves a few vacancies to be filled in May.

Average production decreased this month as winter dairies are slackening up, making April one of the highest cost of production months of the year, feed cost for 100 lb. milk being \$1.34.

High individual production for fat goes to J. K. Henderson, whose herd has been doing splendidly all winter, and whose Grade Holstein produced 53.8 lb. fat and 1,494 lb. milk. LeRoy Rofe wins high milk production with a Holstein producing 1,683 lb. milk and 47.1 lb. fat.

A number of the members are making special efforts this year to plant more alfalfa than ever this spring and so cut down feed bills for high protein grain in the coming winters. Don't forget the lime.

AGENT W. A. BOYD.

WALTON COUNTY

John Gosper's herd of Grade Holsteins are again in the lead in this Association, he is milking 23 cows and they all made the honor roll this month with an average of 52.665 lb. butterfat.

AGENT H. J. CONSTABLE.

PUT YOUR HERD ON THE MAP

Write for our special 3 1/4 inch advertising proposition. P. O. Box 110, Harrisburg, Penna.

RABIES

Because of the prevalence of rabies and the danger involved in the continued spread of the disease, the Illinois State Department of Agriculture has recommended to county, city and town health officers and to sheriffs and other peace officers that an official muzzling and quarantining order be made by such officials within their respective jurisdictions. It is suggested that the order require the quarantining of all dogs on the premises of the owner, or the efficient muzzling of all dogs when not on the premises of the owner or not in leash under the control of the owner; also that such quarantine and muzzling order be made effective for a period of ninety days from and after May 10th. In addition to controlling, confining and muzzling all dogs, it is pointed out that an additional safeguard to dogs may be had from the use of anti-rabic vaccine. Such vaccine it is stated should be used only under the direction of a veterinarian. Live stock owners are also advised that all livestock which has been exposed to rabies should be carefully segregated and confined until sufficient time has elapsed to reasonably insure safety from the disease.

MILK'S RICHNESS VARIES

Eleven Reasons Why Test Is Not Always the Same

By Prof. C. W. TURNER

One of the reasons why cream does not test the same all the time is found in the fact that the milk from a cow or from a herd of cows, does not test the same day after day.

But why?

Why doesn't milk test the same all the time?

1. More frequent milkings cause the test to raise.

2. The evening's milk usually tests higher than morning's.

3. The last portions of milk drawn from the udder contain the largest part of the fat. The last portion will sometimes test as high as 10 to 12 per cent while the first portion will test less than 1 per cent.

4. Exercise causes the test to rise. This is probably why the night's milk tests the most.

5. The test is nearly always lower

the second month after the cow freshens. It then rapidly increases, the test being highest the last month.

6. The average test of the herd is always highest in the winter and lowest in summer.

7. A cow in fat condition when calving always has a higher average test for the year than when she freshens in thin and poor condition.

8. Reduction of the feed increases the fat test but reduces amount of milk. It is a fixed fact that the average of lower producing cows have a higher fat test. This is why it is so essential that the individual cow's milk be tested for fat. This should, of course, be no excuse for underfeeding your cattle.

9. Ordinary cows will produce more milk and milk of a higher test the first two weeks on pasture. High producing cows that are being fed to a maximum will not respond to pasture as well as ordinary cows.

10. Very rarely does the period of heat cause any change in the fat test.

11. As the cow grows older, the fat test decreases.

ABSENT MINDED

"Welcome, dear professor. And where is your wife?"

"Heavens! I thought I had forgotten something!"

If You Want Fresh Cows, Springers, Heifers or Young Bulls

BRED IN THE PURPLE, you can secure them in Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania, from the following breeders and dairymen whose establishments are within easy driving distance of Tunkhannock, Thompson, or Montrose. *You are invited to inspect these herds and make your own selection.*

A. L. Bowell & Son...Thompson
A. R. Bush.....Montrose
L. N. Mack & Son....Montrose
Floyd E. Mack.....Montrose
Cecil L. A. Resseguie..Kingsley
A. E. Robinson.....Montrose
Robert Springer....Factoryville

HAMMOND'S "CATTLE COMFORT"



HAMMOND'S
The application of **CATTLE COMFORT** will relieve Cows, Mules, Horses, Dogs and Fowls from the noxious effects of Horn Flies, Gnats and Mosquitoes, and is healing to any sore. Applied to the perches in the hennery it prevents the spread of lice; put on the heads of fowls it destroys head lice; applied to mangy dogs it affords relief and effects a cure.

Directions—**CATTLE COMFORT** may be diluted half and half with kerosene as a matter of economy. Rub lightly over exposed parts, as mentioned hereon, with a cloth, sponge or atomizer.

"CATTLE COMFORT"
Sold by Merchants and Seed Dealers
HAMMOND'S PAINT AND SLUG SHOT WORKS, Beacon, New York

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



POULTRY

PEKIN DUCK EGGS \$1.25 per 11. ALBERT H. GRAYBILL, Richfield, Pa.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND White eggs for hatching. Catalog. BERN J. GEBKE, JR., Bartleso, Ill.

BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE—Toms, \$10 each; Hens, \$8 each. W. R. SELLECK, Huntington, L. I., N. Y.

BABY CHICKS. SAVE MONEY. Get our cut prices. Try our Shipping Coops and Ant Exterminator. EMPIRE HATCHERY, Seward, N. Y.

OLD RELIABLE—Strong vigorous, true to breed, thirteen varieties. Twenty-sixth annual catalog free. UHL HATCHERY, Box B, New Washington, Ohio.

CHICKS. One breed—better breeding. Stock having several years of Certification back of it. Large—premium size white eggs. Strong sturdy chicks that live. Prices right. GENESEE VALLEY POULTRY FARM, Castile, N. Y.

CHICKS 7 1/2 cents up for May 26, and later delivery, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Leghorns and assorted chicks. Hatched from high class bred to lay stock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for free catalog and information. TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, Millers-town, Pa.

CHESTER COUNTY BABY CHICKS

Black and White Leghorns\$10 per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds\$12 per 100
White and Silver Wyandottes\$13 per 100
Jersey Giants\$22 per 100
Larger Lots Cheaper. 1,000 chick orders a specialty.

GEORGE S. CULLEN,

Box H ELKVIEW, PA.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Buy cedar posts direct. ANDERSON & LYNCE, Kootenai, Idaho.

FOXES WANTED—Young Reds and Greys. ROSS BROWN, Eastaboga, Alabama.

WANTED BAGS—Write for our prices. They'll interest you. OWASCO BAG CO., Cleveland St., Rochester, N. Y.

PURE VERMONT MAPLE SYRUP, \$2.25 gallon here. Freight paid on 5 gallon lots. MAPLE LAKE FARMS, North Underhill, Vt.

MAPLE SUGAR—Ounce cakes, in pound boxes, 70c lb., prepaid. LAWRENCE THOMPSON, Colchester, Vt. Member Boys' and Girls' Club.

FOR SALE—Homespun chewing or smoking tobacco, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10, \$2.00; guaranteed. NATURAL LEAF WHOLESALERS, Princeton, Ky.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

HONEY FOR SALE—Pure clover honey in the comb or extracted. Any quantity. Write for price list. FULCRUM SEED CO., Clinton, Iowa.

HOMESPUN CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO—5 pounds \$1.25; 10, \$2.50; 20, \$4.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. UNITED FARMERS, Wingo, Ky.

LUMBER & LOGS—Red cedar posts, hewn, sawn and round. Also red cedar poles and lumber. Any quantity. SOUTHERN RED CEDAR PRODUCTS CO., Murfreesboro, Tenn.

FOR SALE—Milk Bottle Caps, by the thousand or by the million, one or two colors, bulk or in tubes. DEFOY BOTTLE CAP CO., Muncie, Indiana.

AUTOMATIC DRIVEWAY GATES, each \$30 delivered. Card brings description. Money-back guarantee. ROSS BUCHANAN, Morganfield, Ky.

LEAKY ROOFS easily waterproofed at a fraction of the cost of a new roof by Master-Kote. Not a paint, but a heavy coating of Asphalt Gums reinforced with Asbestos Fibre. Will not soften in summer or crack in winter. Can be used on flat or pitch roofs—never runs. THREE MONTHS TRIAL BEFORE YOU PAY! NO NOTES—NO C. O. D. Write today for this liberal offer. STURTZ BROS., 296 Broadway, New York City.

DOGS

FOR SALE—Purebred Collie Pups from trained dogs. Males, \$5. L. H. DEVOLL, Caldwell, O.

REGISTERED WHITE COLLIE PUPS, best blood lines. JANIE EILAND, Sprott, Ala.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD—From real heel driving stock. Write ALBERT HERRMANN, Norwood, Minn.



PURE-BRED GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES, 8 weeks old, \$25 each. Write LESLIE WICAL, Sabina, Ohio.

WHITE COLLIES—Studs, bred matrons, puppies. King All White breeding. Some trained cow dogs, \$25 to \$75. MABEL TILVURY, Owego, N. Y.

PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

YELLOW JUNE CORN 50c per gallon, postpaid. O. T. GILBERT, JR., Otho, Miss.

CHOICE TESTED SUDAN SEED—Recleaned and sacked, 5c per pound. JOHN GOETZ, Fowler, Ind.

CABBAGE PLANTS, 1,000, \$1.00. C. O. D. Postage satisfactory. Guaranteed. HOLLAND BROS., Franklin, Va.

PLANTS—Willious ready. Cabbage, Tomato, \$1.00—1,000. Pepper \$2.00. Satisfactory service. REV. ELISHA BRADSHAW, Walters, Va.

ALFALFA and all kinds of hay. Ask for delivered prices. HARRY D. GATES COMPANY, Jackson, Michigan.

SEND \$1 for 12 Dahlia Bulbs. All colors, labeled, worth \$3. BOLTS DAHLIA FARM, Stepney, Connecticut, Dept. H.

TOBACCO—Fine yellow mammoth chewing, 10 pounds, \$3; smoking, 10 pounds, \$2; 20 pounds, \$3.50. FARMERS CLUB, Mayfield, Ky.

SMALL WHITE off grade beans, free from stone or dirt make excellent feed for cows or pigs. \$20 per ton. H. F. SNYDER, Churchville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Cumberland and Cuthbert Raspberry Plants. Disease free; twice inspected; \$2.00 hundred, postpaid. J. K. ORERHOLTZER, Mifflintown, Pa.

ALFALFA, CLOVER HAY, DAIRY FEEDS, for sale. Write or wire for prices. Weights and grades guaranteed. J. A. BENSON CO., 332 So. La Salle, Chicago.

COSSACK & GRIMM'S ALFALFA SEED, hardiest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, S. D.

Genuine improved Porto Rican sweet potato plants. Government inspected, free from disease. Ship day receive order. \$1.75 per thousand. J. J. BOATRIGHT, Rockingham, Ga.

ALFALFA SEED—92% pure, \$6.00 a bushel; Scarified sweet clover, 92% pure, \$4.00 a bushel; Red clover, \$13.00; Alsike, \$12.00; Sacks free. GEORGE BOWMAN, Concordia, Kan.

OPEN FIELD GROWN PLANTS—Early Jersey, Charleston, Copenhagen cabbage; Bermuda onion; Greater Baltimore, Matchless, New Stone, Red Beauty tomato, by express, 2,000, \$2.50; 5,000, \$5. Prepaid mail, 200, 60c; 400, \$1; 1,000, \$2. Sweet potato plants, Pure Georgia Yam, express, \$2 thousand; prepaid mail, 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. PARKER FARMS, Moultrie, Ga.

COLLINS' REAL NEW ENGLAND Hulled Corn for everybody. Buy of your grocer or let us mail you an order by parcel post, prepaid. Money back if not satisfied. Large can, 35 cents. (Makes three quarts.) Three of the 35 cent cans, \$1.00. This is our popular mail order. Keeps good one year. COLLINS HULLED CORN CO., Clinton, Mass.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

UNLAWFUL GLASSWARE USED FOR TESTING MILK

The inspection of milk plants by the dairy experts of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, State Department of Agriculture, has revealed a few cases where unlawful types of glassware were being used in testing milk for fat by the "Babcock test." They included a form of bottle with an adjustable neck or stem, likely to cause error, and also a measuring tube, supposed to be automatic, which could not be readily cleaned and which would not accurately measure the amount of milk or cream used in the test.

Upon discovery of the illegal glassware, a warning to all milk plant operators regarding the type of glassware which must be used was immediately issued by Dr. James W. Kellogg, director of the Bureau, in which he states:

"The use of such forms of glassware is unlawful and, therefore, will be prohibited. The milk testing law requires

that only 'standard Babcock test glassware,' which has been inspected and approved by the Bureau of Standards, shall be used.

"The Act of April 26th, 1901, known as the Standard Babcock Glassware Law, specifies in detail the type and size of milk and cream testing bottles and pipettes, or measuring tubes, which shall be used in making the Babcock test. These specifications set forth the type, size of bottle and the size and length of the neck and also the style and size of the pipettes or measuring tubes permitted to be used, as well as the standard weights when the milk and cream is weighed instead of measured. Under no circumstances, therefore, should any type of glassware be used which is not in accord with the Glassware Law nor which has not been approved by the Bureau of Standards."

10 POINTS ON CARE OF EGGS

1. Remove male birds immediately after the breeding season is completed to assure infertile eggs.
2. Collect eggs at least twice daily to prevent deterioration in the poultry house.
3. Cool eggs to at least 68 degrees Fahr. to remove animal heat.
4. Always keep eggs in a cool, dry place to avoid shrinkage.
5. Keep eggs covered with a cloth to prevent evaporation and the collection of dust.
6. As eggs readily absorb odors, keep them away from kerosene, onions, or other strong smelling substances.
7. Do not wash eggs, since this aids deterioration.
8. Use dirty, small, checked, very long and grass stained eggs at home.
9. Ship nothing but graded eggs in clean, sweet fillers.
10. Market your eggs at least twice a week in the summer to assure better quality.—*Weekly News Bulletin*. State Department of Agriculture.

WANTED—Fifteen two- or three-year-old Holstein heifers bred to freshen early this Fall. Also fifteen yearlings not bred. Must be good individuals, well grown, tuberculin tested or from accredited herds. Give price, full particulars, breeding, etc. c/o Department J, Box 110, Harrisburg, Penna.

PUT YOUR HERD ON THE MAP
Write for our special 3 1/4 inch advertising proposition. P. O. Box 110, Harrisburg, Penna.

Morrison's Old English Liniment

Every man who owns a horse should have this preparation always on hand as it is a most remarkable remedy for sprains, bruises, cuts, open sores and all diseases of horses' feet. Pint bottle of this remedy sent, prepaid, to any address for \$1.00, 6 bottles for \$5.00 prepaid. If not satisfactory you can have your money back.

Ask Your Dealer First.
THE JAMES W. FOSTER COMPANY
Manufacturers. Bath, New Hampshire

THE COW

"The cow is a female quadruped with an alto voice and a countenance in which there is no guile. She collaborates with the pump in the production of a liquid called milk, provides the filler for hash, and at last is skinned by those she has benefited, as mortals commonly are.

The young cow is called a calf, and is used in the manufacture of chicken salad.

"The cow's tail is mounted aft and has a universal joint. It is used to disturb marauding flies, and the tassel at the end has unique education value. Persons who milk cows and come often in contact with the tassel have vocabularies of peculiar and impressive force.

"The cow has two stomachs. The one on the ground floor is used as a warehouse and has no other function. When this one is filled, the cow retires to a quiet place where her ill manners will occasion no comment and devotes herself to belching. The raw material thus conveyed for the second time in the interior of her face is pulverized and delivered to the auxiliary stomach, where it is converted into cow.

"The cow has no upper plate. All her teeth are parked in the lower part of her face. The arrangement was perfected by an efficiency expert to keep her from gumming things up. As a result, she bites up and gums down.

"A slice of cow is worth 8 cents in the cow, 14 cents in the hands of packers and \$2.40 in a restaurant that specializes in atmosphere."

This editorial in the Sun reminds us of what a prominent breeder once said: "do not care what people say about me, if they will only mention my name."—*Baltimore Sun*.

TUBERCULOSIS LAW VIOLATED

The arrest and conviction of Leonard Teichrieb, of Burbank, on a charge of selling nineteen cows for dairy purposes without subjecting them to a tuberculin test as required by county ordinance, was announced by Dr. L. M. Burt, County Live Stock Inspector. Teichrieb was taken before Justice of the Peace Chase, of Glendale, where he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100.00.

The arrest was made in connection with a campaign by the Live Stock Inspector to control communicable diseases among animals in the protection of public health.

"It is an established fact," says Dr. Burt, "that tuberculosis may be transmitted from cattle to the human family and that the most common method of transmission is through infected milk; consequently, it is of great importance that the milk supply of any community be kept as pure, clean and wholesome as possible. The ordinance specifies that no dairy animal shall change ownership unless it is tested to detect tuberculosis."

Curtains are pieces of cloth hung at the windows to keep the neighbors from knowing when you're watching them.

EXTRA! EXTRA!! SPECIAL!!!

Do you have any bull calves that you wish to dispose of and have no market for?

Have you sold surplus stock that have not brought the Right prices, and want to find a PAYING market for what you now have?

Do you want to place your farm and herd on the MAP?

If you can answer YES to the above questions, let us tell you about our 3 1/4 inch space SPECIAL.

This SPECIAL NOT ONLY CARRIES YOUR ADVERTISEMENT, but also has additional inducements.

It is UNIQUE in that it is the only offer of its kind made by any magazine.

It is a REAL BARGAIN. Because why? BECAUSE IT BRINGS RESULTS.

Write us at once for information about this unusual offer. We know you will be more than repaid for the effort.

And address your letter to:

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

P. O. Box 110

HARRISBURG, PA.

In care of Advertising Department.



SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE

is not only a splendid individual but is siring handsome calves. His dam produced 21,968 lb. milk, 945 lb. butter in a year as a three-year-old; his sire's dam 30,024 lb. milk, 1,250 lb. butter in a year. He is a Dairy Bull and heads a big producing Dairy.

This herd is ACCREDITED and Crawford County is now a Modified Accredited Area.

L. S. BROWN,
R. D. No. 1, Saegertown, Pa.

WANTED A Breeder of Holsteins to use this space, every issue, for a full year. The cost is *surprisingly low* and you will be telling your message, *twice-a-month* to the thousands of buyers who read

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Men who are building herds for Production and Profit.

Maple Shade Stock Farm



Colantha Sir Walker Pietertje 407203.

Colantha Sir Walker Pietertje is one of the five bulls heading Maple Shade Stock Farm. He is splendidly bred, his 21 nearest dams averaging 30.85 lb. butter in 7 days. The other four sires are equally as high-class. My herd is composed of 250 females. The milking herd averaged between 350 and 400 lb. of fat last year in Cow Testing Association work on two milkings a day.

Place your order now for your herdsire out of one of my best producing cows.

Price right—Quality of the best.

Herd tuberculin tested.

If you are in Philadelphia to the Sesqui-Centennial come out to Westtown and look my herd over.

Visitors welcome at all times.

M. L. JONES

Westtown,

Pennsylvania



ORMSBY SENSATION 3D

heads Springbrook Herd which is under State and Federal Supervision.

His sire, Ormsby Sensation, heads the noted Beaver Dam Herd. You know about him, the work of his dam and his daughters.

Ormsby Sensation 3d's dam, as a two-year-old, averaged 69.5 lb. milk daily in her official test. She produced 20.22 lb. butter in 7 days, 628.53 lb. in a year.

Ormsby Sensation 3d combines choice individuality with royal breeding. His daughters are exceptionally promising. Come and see them and their sire in my herd. You will want to take one of his sons back with you.

S. T. WITMER

Union Deposit,

Dauphin Co., Pa.

This Herd is ACCREDITED

We Have For Sale



COWS OF THIS QUALITY

Also heifers—yearlings and calves.

Our service sire is the show bull KING PIEBE OF YORK 7TH, a grandson of Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King from a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs.

This herd is ACCREDITED and stock you obtain here is bound to make good.

Hubert S. Miller

Myerstown,

Lebanon Co.,

Penn'a.



THIS IS OUR KIND

Big, Handsome, Typy Cows—Producers and Profit makers.

Our senior Herdsire is

KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

noted sire of producers and shows animals.

Our Junior Herdsire is

IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE

DIONAGEN

whose three direct descendant dams have each made over 30 lb. butter in 7 days. Inspection invited. Prices Low.

A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna Co.

Montrose, Pa.



Vol. V

HARRISBURG, PA., JUNE 22, 1926

No. 12

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



WHAT IS SO RARE AS A DAY IN JUNE?



Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922 at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

PINE RIDGE HERD



PEARL LOCKHART RELIANCE

882.10 lb. butter in 365 days in the Dairyman's Division as a senior four year-old, is the dam of our herdsire **KING RELIANCE LOCKHART VEEMAN**. Besides being a wonderful producer she is a show cow and was a first prize winner at the New York State Fair.

The five nearest dams of **KING RELIANCE LOCKHART VEEMAN** average 29.23 lb. butter in seven-day work. Let us sell you one of his sons or a few good cows and heifers bred to him.

This large herd, which has been established 16 years, is under State and Federal Supervision. The last test gave us a Clean Bill of Health.

DAN E. ANDERSON

R. D. No. 3

Norwich, N. Y.

OLD HOME FARM



We breed Holsteins of good size and type and their health is vouched for by the State and Federal Governments.

Our cows produce large quantities of milk at a good profit. What they are doing for us, they will do for you. And say! We have a fine purebred Holstein bull, just past two years of age for sale. Come and see him.

EUGENE B. BENNETT

Allamuchy

New Jersey



CORNUCOPIA PLUM JOHANNA

This great cow was the foundation cow of our great Hornless Strain of Holsteins.

She has been dead for several years but her descendants are carrying on the good work that is such a strong characteristic of this great family.

If you are in the market for a young bull or a few good females, write us, or better yet, pay us a visit.

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building

Scranton, Pa.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

Maple Grove Stock Farm



MAPLE GROVE YBMA GLISTA 330879

We offer for immediate sale, **Maple Grove Mabel Segis Glista**, Born, Jan. 30, 1926. Her sire is that good bull, **Clever Model Glista**, our 34-lb. senior herdsire, and her dam is an A. R. O. daughter of **Model Daniel Glista**, one of our former herdsires.

We also offer **Maple Grove Mabel Ybma Glista**, Born, Feb. 4, 1926. Her sire is our 27-lb. junior herdsire **Maple Grove Ybma Glista**, her dam is an A. R. O. daughter of our senior sire, **Clever Model Glista**.

These are a very promising pair of heifer calves and the first check for \$180 takes the pair.

Remember that our herd is Accredited.

Charles Jones, Owner

5043 Fulton Street
Chicago, Ill.

F. Jones, Manager

R. D. 4, Centerville,
Crawford Co., Pa.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. V

HARRISBURG, PA., JUNE 22, 1926

No. 12

Maple Shade Stock Farm

BY EUGENE B. BENNETT

CHESTER County, Pennsylvania, is noted for its many fine dairy farms and profitable herds of dairy cows. It is the leading dairy County in the Keystone State; which proves that its dairymen as a whole are very efficient in the management of their business and in this great dairy section, we find a dairyman who has made more than an ordinary success producing milk and he has done it with purebreds.

Mr. Marshall L. Jones is the man to whom I refer. He owns and operates 6 large farms consisting of nine hundred and thirty acres at Westtown, Chester County, Pa., and his history as a dairyman is very interesting.

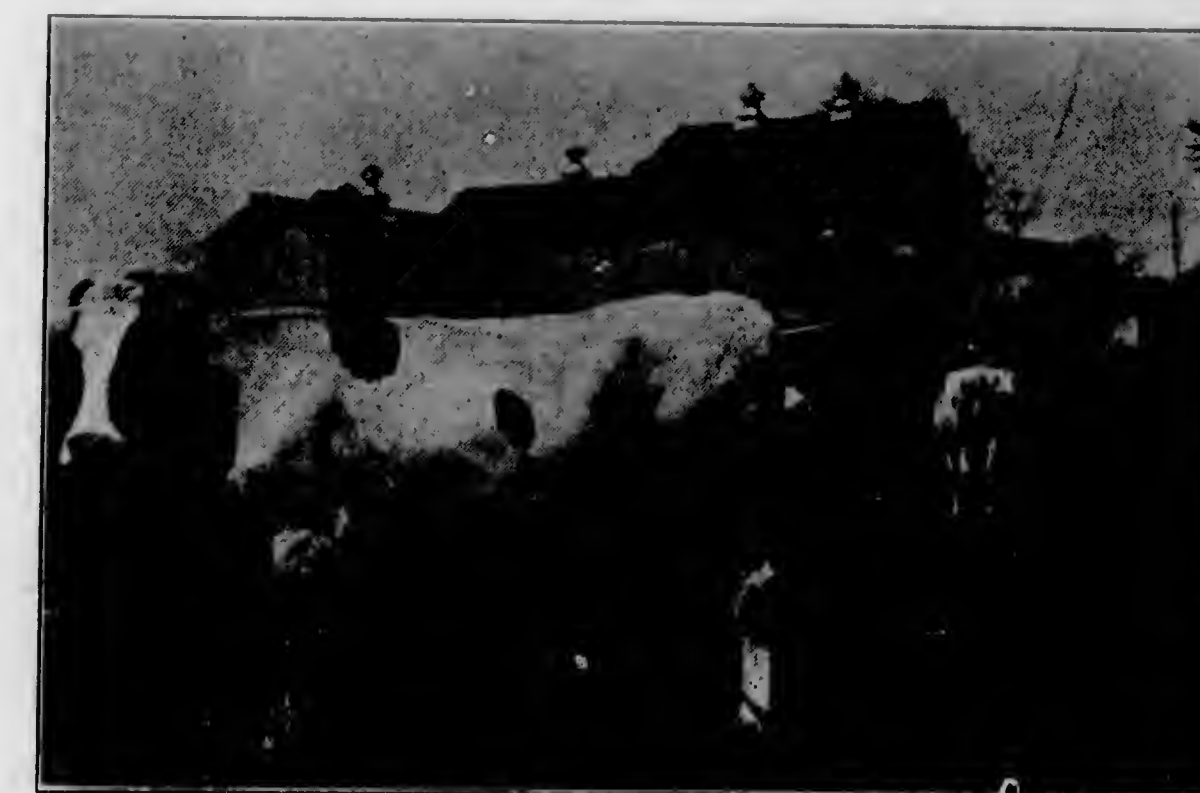
Mr. Jones has been in the dairy business for fifty-three years. Starting with ordinary cattle, he gradually improved his herd until he had a herd of very high producing grades.

So many times we hear a dairyman say that his grades are superior to purebreds in the economical production of milk and other dairy products and he produces figures that would convince a person that he has a very profitable herd of dairy cattle. But let's

increased the number of purebreds until, at the present time, he has about two hundred and fifty head which are kept on three different farms. A major part of the milking herd is kept on the home farm under the personal supervision of Mr. Jones.

The milk from the dairies is sold to the Pennsylvania Training School at Elvin, the Sleighton Farm School and to Supplee-Jones Co. of Philadelphia.

The milk is produced under Philadelphia Board of Health Inspection and, upon their first inspection, they issued a permit showing that the sanitary condition of his stables and milk room and method of handling



MUTUAL LYONS POHLCREST 458715



MR. AND MRS. M. L. JONES

be fair to the purebred cow and give her proper credit for what she has done to help improve the grade cattle found on the dairy farms of this country.

Whenever we find a good herd of grades, we discover that there is a high percentage of purebred blood running in their veins, which ought to convince the most skeptical dairyman that being a purebred registered animal is not detrimental to a cow, but rather, it is a valuable asset. Why? Because purebreds have been bred for a definite purpose for centuries.

About twelve years ago Mr. Jones decided to change to purebred Holsteins and since that time has gradually

milk complied with the city requirements, something that had never been done before.

The barns are all completely equipped with James Equipment; the stalls are kept heavily bedded; lime is sprinkled on the floors. The dairy house is scrupulously clean. In fact, the entire plant is neat and sanitary. The same neat appearance prevails over the entire farm. Fences are in first class condition, hedges are well trimmed, nothing being overlooked.

Keeping the individuality and breeding of this herd up to the proper standard required careful study and the present herd shows that Mr. Jones is an exceptionally good judge of bulls.

King Fairview Aaggie Colantha was the first good bull owned by Mr. Jones. This bull has made a marked improvement on the herd and if there is anything in good blood lines, it is plain to be seen why he has done so. His sire, Fairview Korndyke Lad, was by Pontiac Korndyke and from the former World's Champion 37-lb. cow, Pontiac Pet, who was also sired by Pontiac Korndyke.

The dam of King Fairview Aaggie Colantha was

Dutchland Colantha Aaggie Cornucopia, a 34-lb. daughter of Colantha Johanna Lad and Aaggie Cornucopia of Dutchland, a 30-lb. daughter of Lilith Pauline De Kol's Son and Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline, that famous 34-lb. four-year-old that made such an impression on the Holstein Industry.

Lilith Pauline De Kol's Son was by Johanna Aaggie's Sarcastic Lad, a son of the famous Sarcastic Lad. The dam of Lilith Pauline De Kol's Son was Lilith Pauline De Kol, the former World's Champion 28-lb. four-year-old that held the World's record for seven years.

The daughters of King Fairview Aaggie Colantha are large, square-rumped cows that produce heavily at the pail and they are good enough to win in any show ring.

Hubbavale Manor De Kol Producer was another good bull owned by Mr. Jones. The sire, Netherland Artis Pontiac Winana, was a 31-lb. grandson of King Pontiac Artis who was by King of the Pontiacs and from Pontiac Artis, a 1,000-lb. daughter of Hengerveld De Kol, the first century sire.

The dam of Hubbavale Manor De Kol Producer was Aaggie Manor De Kol, a 30-lb. cow who averaged 93 lb. milk per day for seven days. She came from famous old time breeding that played an important part in the history of the breed.

Another herdsire who is helping to put the Jones herd to the front is King Onyx Pledge, an eleven-hundred-pound grandson of King Korndyke Hengerveld Ormsby, a son of the famous Pietertje Maid Ormsby, the dam of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes, one of the greatest sires that ever lived.

The paternal granddam of King Onyx Pledge was K P Lilith Clothilde, a 1,000-lb. four-year-old daughter of King of the Pontiacs.

A good many of the daughters of King Onyx Pledge are in the herd and they are the kind that we all like to see.

One of the highest record bulls in service today is in service at the Jones Farm. His name is Colantha



FOUR HEIFERS AT MAPLE SHADE STOCK FARM

Finderne Korndyke. The dam of this great bull was the famous Kolrain Finderne Bess, who produced 1,396.45 lb. butter, 35,085.40 lb. milk in a year on strictly official test. This record stands highest in the world for milk and second for butter in strictly official test.

The sire of Colantha Finderne Korndyke was a highly bred grandson of Colantha Johanna Lad, thus several of the best known families of the breed were united to produce this great herdsire.

Perhaps the best bred bull that Mr. Jones has ever

owned is Colantha Sir Walker Pietertje. The records of his twenty-one nearest dams average 30.85 lb. butter in seven days.

His sire, King Rag Apple Aaggie Colantha, was by Colantha Johanna Lad and from Rag Apple Aaggie Colantha, a 40-lb. senior four-year-old daughter of Dutchland Sir Pontiac Rag Apple. She made 1,263 lb. butter from 25,303 lb. milk in a year. Her dam was a 34-lb. daughter of Colantha Johanna Lad.

The dam of Colantha Sir Walker Pietertje produced 30 lb. butter in seven days. She was the famous Ruby



COUNTRESS FINDERNE MARKWELL
560302

Walker Pietertje 3d, that great daughter of King of the Black and Whites who was a 31-lb. son of King Colantha Clothilde, one of the famous bulls of his time.

The three direct dams of Colantha Sir Walker Pietertje are all 30-lb. cows and with all the good breeding behind him, he is one of the most desirable bulls to be found.

Mr. Jones employs several men on his farms but does his own superintending. Nothing is overlooked in providing pleasant homes for his employees and some of his men have been with him a long time.

To furnish feed for so large a herd of cattle requires a large acreage to be plowed and seeded every year and requires a large amount of equipment.

Mr. Jones thinks that mules are superior to horses for farm work. He uses about sixteen mules on his farms, besides tractors which are used for harrowing, etc.

This year 125 acres of corn were planted, which alone required a lot of labor; about fifty acres of wheat are grown each year, the usual yield is around 40 bushel per acre.

Alfalfa is grown for a hay crop and quite an acreage of potatoes is usually grown.

Most of the above mentioned work is done by the mules which are of the size that bring big prices on the market, in fact, Mr. Jones keeps nothing but the best in all kinds of livestock.

And say! I almost forgot to mention it, "Maple Shade Stock Farm" is the name of the farm, and by the way, you ought to pay the Jones family a visit, hospitality just shows from every corner. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have two sons, Marshall, Jr., aged seventeen years, and Russell B., aged fourteen years and they bid fair to become real Holstein men. Of course, no real dairyman would think of keeping a herd of cattle that was not free from tuberculosis. Mr. Jones is no exception to the rule and his herd is regularly tested.

The herd has been in a cow testing association for

about six years. Last January at the Pennsylvania State Farm Products Show, Mr. Jones was one of the four dairymen in the State whose herd averaged in Cow Testing Association work from 350 to 400 lbs. butterfat. This is a wonderful accomplishment when you consider the size of the Jones herd.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones raise turkeys for a side line, and they have been very successful with them. Occasionally a few Holsteins are shown at the Chester County Fair and Mr. Jones usually carries off the lion's share of the ribbons. Last year he won the grand championship with one of his good cows and she was not even fitted for the show ring.

One will go a long distance to find a more efficient and up-to-date dairy farm than the one owned by Mr. M. L. Jones of Westtown, Penna.

The Outlook for Dairying

ACCORDING to a report from the U. S. Government published in the *Farmstead Farm and Home*, Minneapolis, Minn., for the first nine months of 1925, less dairy products were produced than in corresponding months of 1924. The Minnesota figures on the number of cows indicate that there are not as many heifers being kept now as previously.

These facts are explained by some who say that other farm products have increased in value and that many of the farmers who were driven to dairying as a last resort have already discontinued. It is a well established fact that many farmers do not like to keep milch cows because it means being tied down to the farm every day of the year, and still many of these farmers put on cows because their other products do not yield enough to keep the farm going.

The extensive program that is being carried on for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis will tend to stabilize dairy products.

Of course, many dairymen are loosing heavily as a result of having a large number of cattle condemned, but what would happen eventually if the tubercular cattle were allowed to live?

Whole herds would literally die from the disease, and the owners of these herds would not be partially reimbursed for their animals as they are under the present plan.

By removing the tubercular cattle from the country, we will eliminate a lot of the surplus milk, and as a consequence the demand for milk and other dairy products will be much stronger.

Supply and demand governs the price of any commodity, and how can the dairymen expect to receive a good price for their products as long as the market is kept flooded?

Certainly, the conditions that we have mentioned makes the outlook for the dairy industry very bright.

For one thing, a man can live better outside the city and inside his income at the same time.—*Los Angeles Times*.

PUT YOUR HERD ON THE MAP

Write for our special 3 1/3 inch advertising proposition. P. O. Box 110, Harrisburg, Penna.

Annual Meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America

THE Forty-first Annual Meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America was held at Des Moines, Iowa on June 1st and 2d.

The following men were elected to office:

President, Frank O. Lowden, Oregon, Ill.; Vice-President, Dr. L. M. Thompson, Montrose, Penna.; Directors, W. S. Moscrip, Lake Elmo, Minn., for 4 years to succeed himself; John A. Bell, Jr., Coraopolis, Penna., for 4 years to succeed himself; H. W. Norton, Jr., Lansing, Mich., for 4 years to succeed himself; Frank P. Knowles, Auburn, Mass., for 4 years to succeed F. M. Peasley, of Connecticut; Harry Yates, Buffalo, New York, to succeed himself until 1928; W. D. Robens, Poland, New York, to succeed Dr. D. B. Armstrong, resigned, until 1929 and F. W. A. Vesper, St. Louis, Missouri, to succeed Fred F. Field, resigned, whose term expired in 1927.

The Executive Committee: James A. Reynolds, Chairman, Fred Pabst, John A. Bell, Jr., Col. G. Watson French and H. V. Noyes.

The Extension Committee: W. S. Moscrip, Chairman, Mrs. Ruth McCormick, H. W. Norton, Jr., James A. Reynolds and H. V. Noyes.

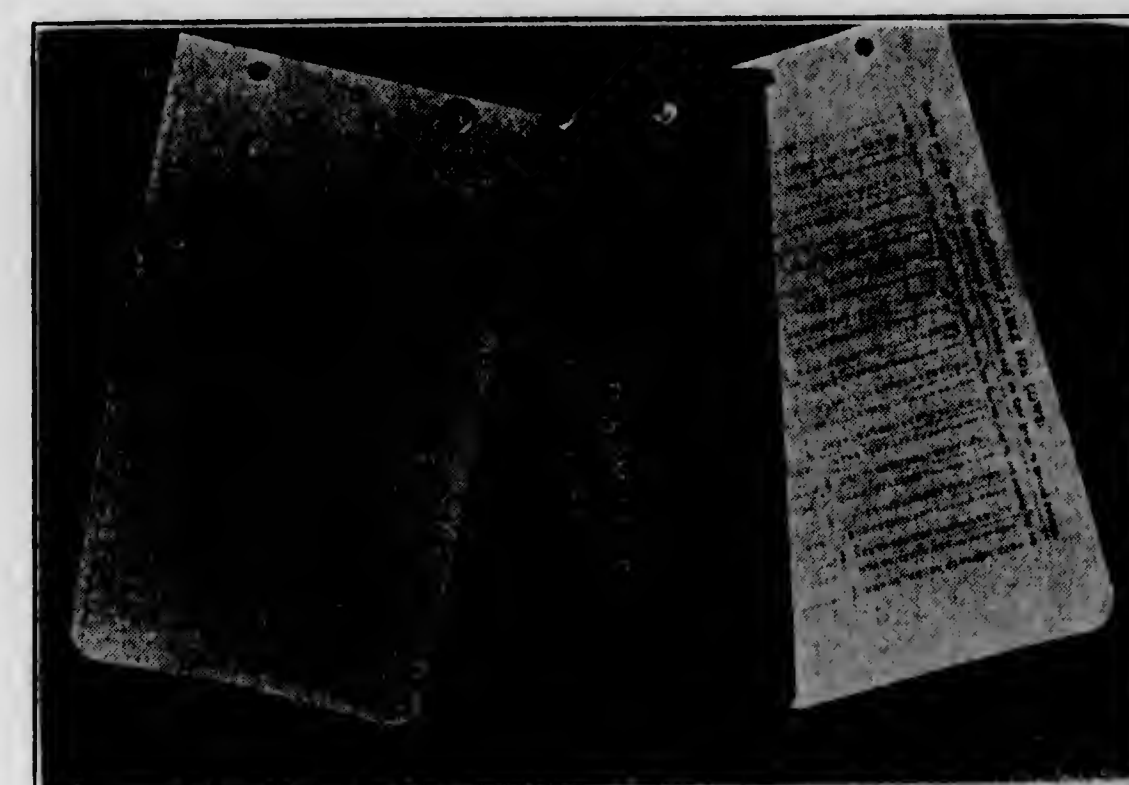
Messrs. Houghton, Gardner and Reynolds were re-appointed to their respective offices as Secretary, Supt. of A. R., and Treasurer.

The question of selective registration was referred to a committee for further consideration to be presented at the next Annual Convention.

The proposed resolutions to dispense with the double registration and transfer fee for the remainder of the fiscal year were defeated.

The meeting was uneventful from the standpoint of constructive legislation.

YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE!



This POCKET HERD BOOK is the result of years of experimentation by practical breeders. The result is the most convenient, practical, up-to-date BREEDERS' COMPANION you ever saw.

Given as a premium with a two year's subscription to THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN at One Dollar, new or renewal.

If you once use one you will never be without it while you own purebred cattle. The handiest premium you ever saw.

A Real Breeder and Dairyman

MOST any breeder of average intelligence can pick up a sale catalog and tell quite a lot about the different animals therein, but about twenty years ago, it took a man of keen foresight and good judgment to breed and develop a real herd of Holsteins.

Among the older breeders in Northern Pennsylvania is a man who started breeding Holsteins when a hundred dollars was considered a good price for a cow, and the average dairyman considered a purebred cow something that was like a precious jewel. Arthur E. Robinson of Montrose, Pa., is the man to whom I refer, and I think that he can properly be placed among Pennsylvania's leading breeders and dairymen.

I do not intend to dwell long on the names of some of Mr. Robinson's foundation herd, but I wish to make it very plain that he was a very good judge of a dairy cow, and naturally his foundation animals were of very good type and conformation.

Perhaps, the greatest cow that Mr. Robinson owned in his early days as a breeder, was Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline Girl, a daughter of Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline



A. E. ROBINSON AND HIS JUNIOR HERDSIRE

2d, who was a 30 lb. daughter of Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline, the former World's Champion 34-lb. four-year-old.

I think that among the great cows that lived during the first part of the present century, Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline can properly be placed among the greatest, not especially on account of her record, but more on account of her type and breeding, and in every case that we know of any of her offspring that did not transmit her good qualities on to their descendants, we find that the bulls to which she was bred caused the trouble.

Mr. Robinson bred and still owns a daughter of Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline Girl. This cow is named Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline Girl 2d. She has a record of nearly 32 lb. butter in seven days, and she has a number of descendants in the herd that are real dairy animals.

Mr. Robinson came into prominence when he purchased a third interest in King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje, his present senior herdsire. King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje was sired by King Segis Pontiac Alcartra and from Fairmont Zerma Segis Pietje, the former world's record 35-lb. four-year-old.

King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje has proven to be one of the great bulls of the breed. He is of unusually good type himself, and his sons and daughters are just what you would expect them to be.

Among his descendants, we find the world's champion two-year-old heifer for butter production in the yearly division, and she is the only 1,000 lb. fat producing two-year-old of any breed.

Mr. Robinson is not only a master at the art of breeding, but also a real dairyman. It is generally conceded around his own locality that when "Art" Robinson can't get a large quantity of milk from a cow, no one else can. He tells us that the only way to get milk from a cow is to give her plenty of feed, and that is the positive truth. We often hear of a cow milking a hundred pounds of milk per day on eighteen or twenty pounds of grain. Mr. Robinson says that it cannot be done. The old saying that you cannot get something for nothing certainly holds good in feeding cows.

In 1919, Mr. Robinson dispersed his herd of Holsteins. Since that time, he has gradually built up another herd. His junior herdsire is one of the best individuals to be found, and his breeding is in keeping with his type. His three direct dams are all 30-lb. cows. His sire is a grandson of King Segis Pontiac, one of the greatest sires of the breed.

Idyllwilde Korndyke Dionagen is the name of this great bull, and the impression that he is making on the breed in Northern Pennsylvania will long be noticeable. His daughters are heavy milkers, and of very good individuality, and his sons are making good as herdsires in a number of good herds.

At the present time, the Robinson herd numbers about forty head, and it is worth any man's time to go and see them. The herd is under State and Federal Supervision and is free from all of the contagious diseases that are a menace to the success of a dairyman.

F. R. H.

A Man Who Keeps Good Holsteins

SOME time ago we received a letter from Mr. John Patterson of Ellicottville, N. Y., telling us about some of the good animals of his herd and we are sure that Mr. Patterson has a herd of which we will hear much about later.

For several years, Mr. Patterson used a son of King Segis Inka Dutchland for a herdsire and he has a splendid list of daughters of this great sire.

His sire, Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, hardly needs any introduction to the Holstein public as far as his achievements as a sire are concerned. He was sired by Colantha Johanna Lad and is from a 30-lb. daughter of that great oldtime sire, Inka Princess Canada Prince.

The dam of King Segis Inka Dutchland is a 20-lb. two-year-old daughter of King Aaggie Segis, a good son of King Segis. Her dam was a 30 lb. daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka.

Mr. Patterson is a plain breeder and dairyman and he believes that the Holstein cow is the greatest on earth.

With such a good herdsire, it is no wonder that he has a good herd.

Remember that the mind is much more profitably employed in planning for the future than in regretting the past.—*Boston Transcript*.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Roadside Marketing

OF RECENT years, a new source of revenue has been opened to the women and children of the farm, that of roadside marketing. And when the farm happens to be located on the main highway, on one of the many concrete roads now running from large city to large city, there is an opportunity to do business on a fairly large scale. And in such undertakings there are certain requirements which may call for some self-denial if success is to be attained.

Since many of the customers are chance passers-by, their eye must be caught by good signs and attractive booths above all, the biggest mistake and the poorest economy is a home-made sign. Haven't you seen them along the road, no two letters the same size or slant, usually leaning on one another in a most unvolsteadlike attitude. A wayside booth should have three attractive signs, two small ones to be placed about three hundred yards each side of it, for the first challenging of attention and a larger one at the booth itself. Motorists, travelling at thirty or forty miles an hour, would be yards beyond before they would see the booth, were it not for the warning signs, and very few would back up in order to investigate.

Having attracted the motorists' attention, the next thing is to have an attractive display. The stand should be located near enough to the highway that the travelling public can easily give it an appraising glance. Yet it should be far enough back, so as to be out of the dust and dirt. If it can be gaily (and daily) decorated with flowers or greens, or, better yet, with growing blossoming plants, so much the better. City people expect beauty in the country, and a pretty booth is a great inducement to them to stop.

Vegetables and fruits should be fresh and clean. If the former are washed and kept in damp paper, they will be worth much more than if offered for sale, half wilted, and with soil clinging to them. Also the well-to-do motorist, who is the likeliest customer, might hesitate about taking so much soil into his beautifully upholstered car. One must remember that such people are accustomed to the attractive displays in city stores and markets, and the roadside vender must compete with such conditions.

Then, too, and here is where the self-denial comes in, the first of anything is worth so much more than later things. So when the first cherries are ripe, or the first cucumbers are large enough for the table and—this is what will try the mettle of the would-be marketer—when the first golden bantam corn is just ready for some one's teeth, all these things have a market value greater than the same produce two weeks later. If one is out for business and can stay his own appetite for just a week or two longer, it is good business to put the first things out for sale.

Not only the first but the best also should form the stock of the roadside market. The class of people

from which custom is expected is used to having the best and that only. They are willing to pay for it, but will not put up with defective or inferior goods.

Prices should be plainly marked and should be in keeping with current market prices. For while city people are willing to pay well for a good grade of produce, they are also keen for bargains and greatly resent being "stung." Good measure should be given, only sound produce offered, and everything should be as nearly as advertised as possible. It is a good idea to keep the bulk of the produce out of the elements, for neither sun, rain nor wind improve it once it has been gathered. Perishables such as berries, eggs, butter and buttermilk should be kept in a cool place, or put on exhibition for only a short time, and the two last named, never. Buttermilk is a great drawing card. How often one hears the remark "O, if only I could get some good buttermilk."

If, in making the garden on the farm, the gardener has been in the habit of planting more than the family can use, this method forms a splendid way of disposing of the surplus. Besides the extra pocket money which may be picked up in this way by the women and older children, this small business affords a fine opportunity to obtain a little business training which may be used to advantage in larger affairs later on in life.

The Deadly Cut Worm

HAVING weathered the last frosts and withstood the early drought, the gardener is lucky if some insect pest does not come along and spoil the surviving plants. One of the meanest of these is the cut worm, which often infects gardens which were not well cultivated last year, or which are made on a sod turned over last fall. The cut worm is very fond of tomato, cabbage and egg plants, but for dessert he prefers melon and cucumber plants. The symptoms are familiar. The plants are thrifty and doing well; the cut worm comes along and eats at the stem near the ground and in a few hours, they are damaged beyond repair. If these pests are not too numerous and the garden is not too large, the best way to prevent such injury is to place paper collars around each plant. These collars should be made of good heavy paper, and should be pushed into the ground at least an inch, being about three inches above ground. Old tin cans with the bottoms cut out could be used the same way and would withstand moisture better. But the average farmer does not acquire many tin cans, as the family canned stuff usually comes out of glass containers. In a large garden where the worms are very bad, a poison mash might be used, composed of paris green, wheat bran, molasses and water, but in using poison there is always a chance of the wrong bird or animal getting hold of some of it. If used it should be spread over the field before planting, or just around the plants after they come up.

THE PRACTICAL DAIRYMAN

HOW TO SELECT, FIT AND SHOW DAIRY CATTLE

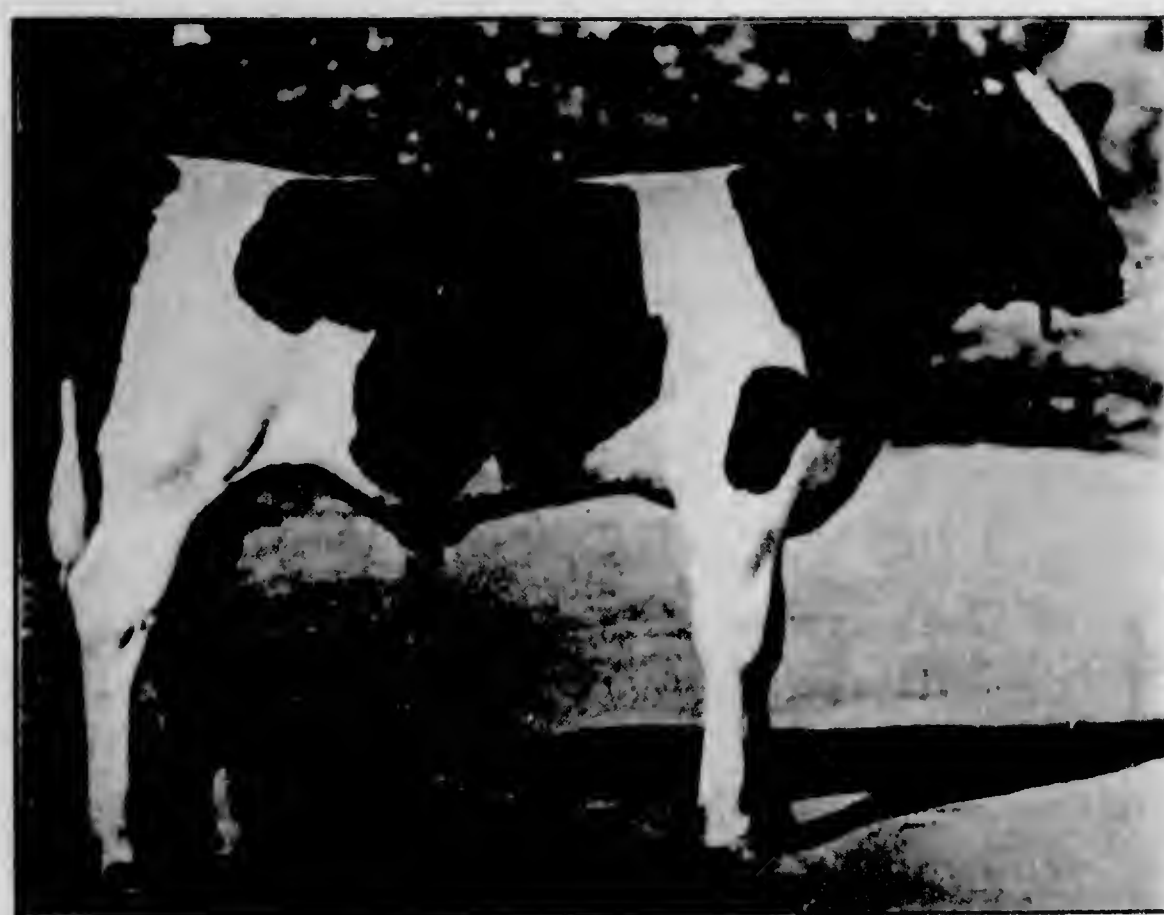
Most breeders and dairymen have a few favorite cattle they would like to exhibit at some good show but many of them hesitate for fear they will not be able to win a prize.

The old adage, "Nothing venture, nothing won," certainly holds good in showing cattle. To begin with, an animal of good type and size is essential. Make sure that the animal has no serious faults, such as a bad rump, weak loins, bad shoulders, heart girth, etc., and if a female, always remember that a good udder counts a lot in favor of her chance of "staying in the money."

After you have selected your animal, the next step is fitting. By fitting, I mean to put an animal in proper condition but I do not mean to load her up with fat until she looks like a beef animal in a dairy animal's clothes.

When bunches of fat appear at the pin bones, it is time to reduce the feed. Such a condition shows that the animal is excessively fat and no one likes to see an animal so fat that you cannot feel the back or hip bones.

I have often heard a man say that if his animal had been fat he would have had a chance of winning a prize, but in most cases this is not true. The writer helped show a certain great prize-winning cow in 1925. She was rather thin in condition, but was of such good type that her being thin was an asset



A WELL-POSED ANIMAL

instead of a detriment. We could show the public how a real dairy cow looks in good working condition.

The more time you can spend in grooming an animal, the better and it is preferable not to expose the animal to the hot sun without being blanketed. Hot sunlight has a tendency to make the hide heavy and remember that a thin hide is a great asset in the show ring.

About three weeks before the show season opens, the animal should be clipped and kept blanketed night and day thereafter. It is advisable to thoroughly wash the animal before clipping as a dirty animal clips much harder than a clean one and also causes the clippers to become dull much sooner than when they are used on a clean animal.

In feeding calves for showing, great care should be taken that they do not grow too rapidly because this causes a heavy hide and it is very difficult to loosen a heavy hide and "work it down."

In case you are preparing an animal of two years of age or over for the show ring, it is advisable to trim the hoofs. Never cut the ends of the hoofs but shave off the ridge that appears on the bottom edge of the hoof until you have a level surface.

In polishing the horns, do not scrape too deeply as there is danger of going through the outer shell and ruining the horn.

Nicely polished hoofs are pretty to look at but it is almost impossible to keep them looking attractive. About one trip

over the railroad will convince you that polishing hoofs is too much trouble for the average showman.

Be sure to have the animal trained to lead and pose well. The show ring is a very poor place to train an animal but if you have an animal that has a slightly sloping rump and rather weak loins, don't pinch her back to make her rump look level and remember that when a judge sees an animal in motion he can very soon tell how they look in a natural position.

If you have a complete show herd and expect to travel over quite an extensive circuit, it is advisable to be very careful to get the proper kind of a car and to have it ordered far enough in advance so that you can prepare it to suit your needs. You should have a sixty-foot car for an average herd and do not make the mistake of ordering an all steel box car. One day with the mercury standing at 95 degrees in the shade will play havoc with your cattle in a steel car.

Be sure to have plenty of decking in the car, about forty feet is advisable. You should have a water tank of suitable capacity to furnish water for twenty-four hours or more installed. The tank should be of the flat square type and have a solid cover with an opening for filling with a hose and the tank should be located on a specially constructed deck in one end of the car.

If the weather is cool, cattle do not drink well in shipment. Consequently they come off the car looking very gaunt. Plenty of well-soaked beet pulp is a great help at such a time. Always feed and water in the car the same as you do in the barn, if possible.

Mixed clover and timothy hay is much better in shipping and at the Fairs than alfalfa. An animal will not properly "fill" on alfalfa hay.

If the weather is hot, it is not advisable to ship cattle blanketed. To be sure they will have to be washed before the next show day, but it is very essential to keep an animal as comfortable as possible.

As soon as you get your cattle in the barn, blanket and feed them and then let them lie down and get a good rest if possible. Remember, a tired animal never shows well. Get your cattle "cleaned up" thoroughly and keep a man behind them the night before they are shown. The extra expense is negligible compared to the work you save on "show day."

Have your cattle in such condition that very little grooming is required in the morning of show day and keep a competent man in the barn to prepare them for the ring. It is in the barn where "you make or break" with a show animal.

When you lead into the ring, try to figure out where you ought to be placed and "head in" there. I would much rather move up than down.

Place your animals a reasonable distance from the one next to yours and hold your position. Never mind the other fellow or the crowd. First, last and always, watch your animal.

When the judge comes along, do not say anything to him unless he asks you a question. Then tell him just what he wants to know and no more and you have at least caused him to form a good opinion of you.

If you follow out the suggestions I have made you will have no reason to think you are in any way at fault when your animal fails to "get in the money."

Take a defeat with a smile. No one likes a "sorehead" and you soon learn that the show game is a "great life if you don't weaken."

F. R. HOWARD.

THE SUCCESSFUL FARMER

The man who makes the greatest success on the farm is the one who makes the farm not only his place of business, but his home. The farmer who builds himself a home and surrounds it with shrubbery and flowers, who takes pride in its appearance, is generally the man who provides from his own farm a great variety of food for home consumption. Having a pride in his home, he is naturally proud of the acres which make his home possible, and farms it in a business-like manner.

WASHING AND STERILIZING MILK UTENSILS

The proper cleansing of dairy utensils is not only one of the most important steps in milk sanitation, but also one most often neglected or improperly done.

Experiments by numerous investigators have shown conclusively that unsterilized utensils are usually the greatest source of bacteria in fresh milk. The problem is made more acute by the fact that a pail or can may appear clean and yet it may harbor sufficient organisms to increase greatly the bacteria count of milk which is put into it.

Many inspectors have experienced considerable difficulty in convincing dairymen that their utensils are a source of contamination. The house-wife especially feels aggrieved if her shiny utensils are called into question.

A frequent reply to the question, "How do you sterilize your milk utensils?" is, "Oh, we scald them every day." Scalding is a rather vague term as applied to the process of sterilizing dairy equipment. A very common practice is to start with a pail or kettle of boiling water which is poured from utensil to utensil until it is finally little more than lukewarm. Such a method will not sterilize utensils.

There are three important steps in cleansing milk utensils: First, thorough washing; second, sterilization; and third, drying and protection.

In order to put this subject before dairymen in a practical manner, the department has issued Farmers' Bulletin No. 1473. Dairy inspectors will find this publication a useful aid to farmers in building economical and efficient sterilizers and in explaining methods for their operation.

MEXICO ACTIVE IN SUPPRESSING FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

Mexican authorities are active in suppressing the recent outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease among livestock in the southern part of that country, according to information received by the United States Department of Agriculture through the State Department. Dr. S. O. Fladness, agricultural commissioner for the United States at Mexico City, describes the plans of procedure in eradication as similar to those successfully used in the past by veterinary officials of the United States.

Slaughtering of all infected and exposed stock in Yucatan is in progress. Near Yucatan, in northern Campeche and also in southern Tabasco the infected herds have been slaughtered. A number of infected herds in northern Tabasco, however, still remain to be destroyed. In that region disposal of carcasses by burial is practically impossible owing to the nature of the land, but Mexican officials recently left for Houston, Tex., to purchase equipment for disposal by burning, the method used successfully in the last Texas outbreak.

Mexican authorities have also assured United States officials that movement of all dangerous products from the infected region is absolutely prohibited. Dr. Fladness, who has had experience in eradicating foot-and-mouth disease, is coöperating with the Mexican officials in suppressing the malady in that country, thus reducing the menace to the animal industry of the United States.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

FALL VS. SPRING FRESHENING

Spring-fresh cows yield most of their milk when low prices prevail for dairy products and the dairyman is busiest with the crops. In winter such cows yield only a small flow at most. On the other hand, the fall-fresh cow gives a large supply of milk during the winter, and flushes again with the stimulus of pasture in springtime. Fall-fresh cows should annually yield from 10 to 20 per cent more milk than those calving in the spring. When cows freshen in the fall, more of the work of milking comes in the winter when farm work is slack. More time can be given to the raising of the calves, and less trouble will be experienced from scours than during the summer. Fall-dropped calves are large enough by spring to make good use of pasture and better able to stand the hot weather. Under this system, moreover, a larger supply of skim milk is available for the pigs in winter when there is especial need of this valuable feed.

HENRY & MORRISON.

CATTLE FUNDS ALLOTTED

PENNSYLVANIA TO GET \$100,000 FOR TUBERCULOSIS ERADICATION

Allotments to states of funds for cattle-tuberculosis eradication from the \$750,000 emergency appropriation were announced at Washington, May 12th, as follows: Illinois, \$150,000; New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Wisconsin, each \$100,000; Massachusetts, \$40,000; and Kansas, \$5,000.

The remaining \$155,000 is divided among eleven states, but the states and allotments were not made public. The money is available for use before July 1, when an appropriation of more than \$3,500,000 for tuberculosis eradication becomes available.

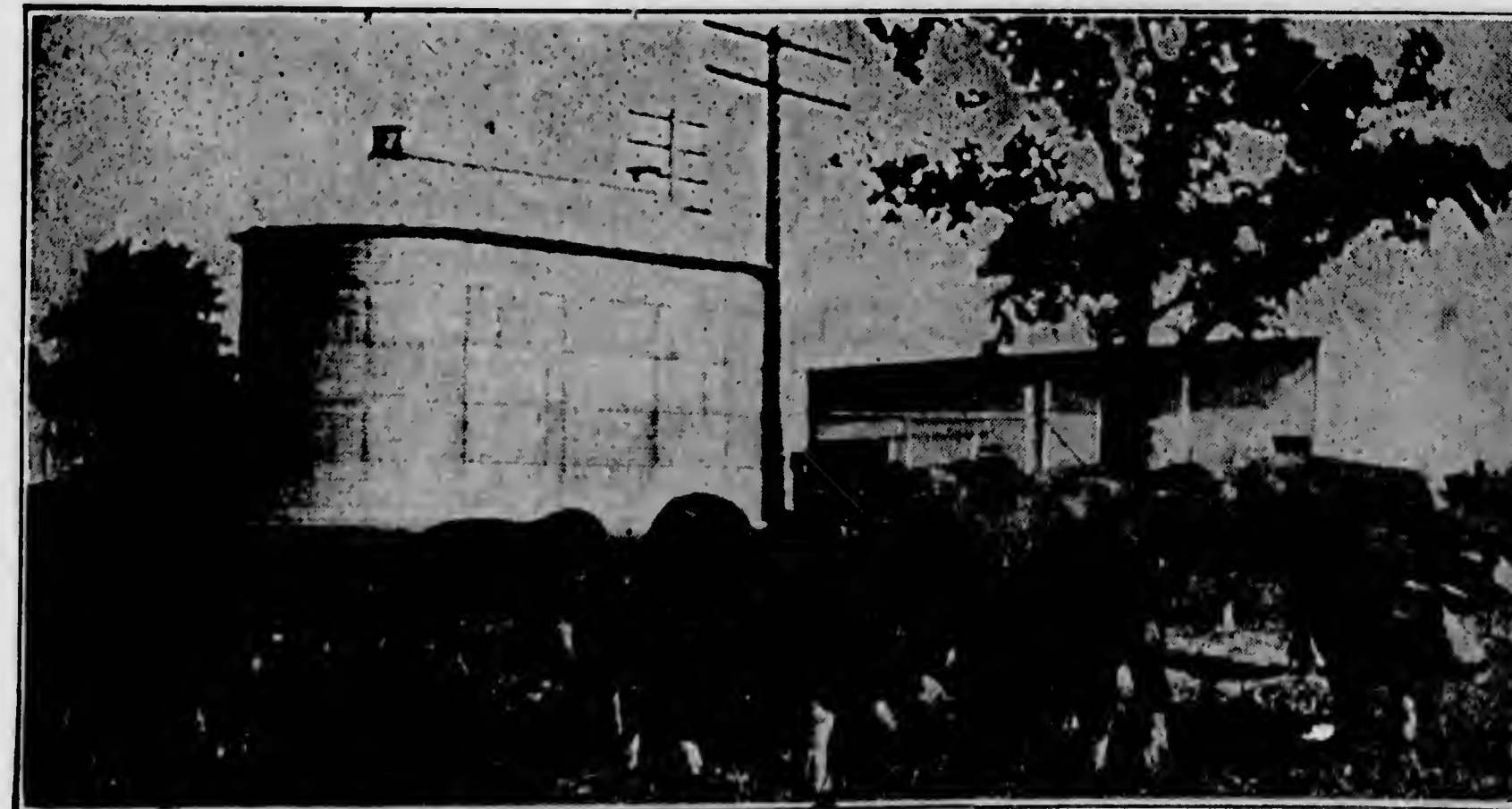
TOUGH LUCK

"Poor ole Bill! He's so short-sighted, he's working himself to death!"

"What's his short sight got to do with it?"

"Well, he can't see when the boss ain't looking, so he has to keep on shoveling all the time!"

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



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THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : : Bluffton, Ohio

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

R. A. BALDWIN, *Associate Editor*

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Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years \$1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

JUNE 22, 1926

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Court Opinion Stimulates Confidence

THE sweeping Court Opinion handed down by the Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, Court, setting forth that the new Registry Association should receive the same consideration in the eyes of the law that the State Government affords to other similar Registry Associations, should set the breeder's mind at rest and renew his confidence in his new organization.

The Opinion, which was printed in full in our last issue, was written by Judge John E. Fox. Three Judges, William M. Hargest, Frank B. Wickersham and John E. Fox, heard the case and the Opinion was unanimous.

Breeders generally should bear in mind that the question of Government recognition of the new Registry Association was not raised by the Government but rather by the political management of the old Registry Association.

It appears that the management of that Association had fortified their official positions in such a way that they had hoped to compel the breeders and owners of Holstein-Friesian cattle to continue to pay increased registration and transfer fees or go out of business.

When the breeders refused to patronize that Association and organized a new Registry Association, to be operated conservatively on business principles, the management of the old Association came out with propaganda to the effect that the Government "may not recognize registration certificates issued by the new Association" and sent protests to the officials in each State trying if possible to enlist the support of State officials who might be willing to use their official position to help the management of the old Association to keep the breeders in subjection.

The Court Opinion that has been handed down in the Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, Court, shows that the old Association has no grounds on which to base their contentions.

Fearing that some of our readers may have overlooked the Court Opinion as it appeared in our last issue, we are reprinting a part of the Court Opinion:

We think the Act of 1915, supra, is mandatory and the owner of registered cattle which are slaughtered under its terms is entitled to be paid for the same. But even if the act is not mandatory and the Secretary of Agriculture has discretionary power, in exercising them in this case we think he has exceeded the same.

We have carefully considered the testimony taken and are of the opinion that the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., although young, is one of respectability and has adopted reliable methods of registration. The objection raised by the Secretary, we do not think tenable. Under the evidence of the witness Reynolds on page 42 of the notes of testimony, it appears that reasonable care and accuracy is required in registering in the association in which the petitioner's cattle were registered, and we do not think that the owner of cattle registered in an association thus proceeding should be discriminated against and deprived of his indemnity.

We cannot see that the law requires more to be done than that which this new association exacts. If it does, then no new association could exist. If the Legislature intended that all registrations should be in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America (the old association) it would have said so. It used in the act general terms and therefore meant to include registry in any association of reliability.

We do not think it is within the discretionary power of the Secretary of Agriculture to refuse payment of the claim of the petitioner because the Secretary does not think the new association in which the cows of the petitioner were registered is quite as full and complete with its records as the old association.

The cattle of the petitioner were registered in an association of accuracy and reliability and he therefore should be paid for the destruction of his cows, as is provided by the act.

And now June 3, 1926, unless the Secretary of Agriculture causes to be paid to the petitioner the amount for each cow slaughtered as provided by the act above cited within five days from the date of the filing of this opinion, a peremptory writ of mandamus will be ordered compelling him so to do.

JOHN E. FOX,
A. L. Judge.

When the Tail Wags the Dog

IN REVIEWING the report of the 41st Annual Meeting of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, we are confronted with the fact that very little was accomplished at this meeting that would tend to have any particular constructive effect upon the future of the industry.

During the early history of the Association, the fundamental principles of the registry association were worked out at these annual meetings and embodied in the Constitution and By-Laws, but in later years these meetings have been conducted more or less as a forum in which the novelist in purebred cattle breeding could set forth his views for consideration at the meetings.

As a rule, these suggestions have been entirely lacking of any worthy consideration and have been consigned to the waste basket; yet the performance has been repeated continuously from year to year.

A few years ago, about 1918 or 1919, a certain group who were desirous of getting control of the Association, offered by-law amendments at these meetings that had nothing to do with breed improvement, but were fostered entirely from a desire to gain control.

After many attempts, they were able at the Special Meeting October 11, 1921, to gain control by depriving the members of their right to a direct vote. Since that

date, the Annual Meeting and election of officers has been a cut and dried farce.

The affairs of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America are now so in control of the management that if a breeder should wish to attend the Annual Convention he would not be allowed to voice his opinion unless he was granted that special privilege and under no consideration could he vote unless he had been elected as a delegate.

The control of the affairs of the Holstein-Friesian Association under the political form of government is so vested in the management that the whole affair assumes the attitude of the "tail wagging the dog." In other words the members do as the management says rather than the management as the members say. A very deplorable state of affairs.

Do Not Be Deceived

HOLSTEIN breeders and members of the new Registry Association will appreciate more than ever the fact that certain Dairy and Agriculture papers have acted in a prejudiced manner with reference to the new Association.

The press might have been justified in assuming a neutral attitude in the beginning, even though they were familiar with the fact that the members of the old Association had been disfranchised by being deprived of their right to a direct vote and that its affairs since 1921, under a political form of government, have been managed in a manner that has been referred to as high-handed extravagance. The fact that the Association was operated at a loss of over \$197,000.00 for the years 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924 is proof beyond a question of a doubt that something is wrong.

Papers that are willing to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage in this day and age do not carry much weight with their readers.

A good illustration of a failure to control public sentiment through the newspapers was in the State of Wisconsin. It is reported that 95 per cent. of the newspapers were opposed to the election of Senator LaFollette to take the seat made vacant by his father's death. In spite of the unfavorable editorials and articles appearing in these publications he carried his State by a large majority. People now days are learning to do their own thinking.

When a Holstein breeder's judgment tells him that the proper thing for him to do is to join the new Registry Association and transfer his business to it, now that he has a favorable Court Opinion, he is not going to be misled or deceived by cheap newspaper talk.

Speaking of the manner in which the affairs of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America have been managed in recent years, breeders generally are familiar with the fact that its management is controlled by pastmasters in politics. It has been inferred that its affairs were being dominated by repudiated politicians.

Up until the special meeting at St. Paul in 1921, every member of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America had a right to a vote either in person or by proxy. Up until that time the Association was managed with the same form of government that is used by our banking institutions and successful commercial enter-

prises and during these years the Association prospered, built up its handsome reserve fund and until 1919, operated on a small transfer fee of 25 cents. Since the Political form of government was adopted and the members were deprived of their right to a direct vote, the Association's affairs have been drifting backwards and at a very rapid rate.

The year that the breeders were deprived of their right to vote and the political form of government was adopted, the Association ran behind in its operating expenses \$59,909.67; the next year 1922, it ran behind \$39,530.68; the next year, 1923, it ran behind \$40,896.15 and in 1924, \$56,830.63.

We have seen many a prosperous business built up by efficient and conservative management go to absolute ruin and destruction when its affairs were turned over to the direction of some heir who had been reared in luxury and knew how to spend and waste but was entirely lacking in ability to produce and conserve.

Let us see what effect the lavish expenditure of the funds of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America has had on the business of that Association since 1919.

In 1919 they issued over 131,000 transfer certificates. In 1924 the number of transfer certificates issued had decreased to 87,000 a year.

The number of registration certificates issued in 1921 were 127,000; for the year 1925 they were 109,000.

In 1920, 3,941 new members joined the Association; last year some 1,300 new members were taken in.

The cost of issuing a certificate in 1917, 1918 and 1919, right in the height of war time prices, was 54 cents, 53 cents and 58 cents respectively. The average gross earnings per certificate during this period was \$1.08, \$1.06 and \$1.05 respectively. The net profit per certificate was 53 cents, 55 cents and 47 cents respectively.

In 1921, the cost of issuing a certificate had increased to 80 cents.

The breeders and owners of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle cannot afford to jeopardize the future welfare of the industry by permitting the Registry Association to be managed by politicians with a political form of government.

The new Holstein-Friesian Registry Association will permit the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle to go forward for many years yet to come. It places the industry on a sound business basis by adopting efficient and up-to-date methods in preserving the herd registry.

The new Registry Association has a business form of government, the same as banks, railroads and other business corporations. Its methods of preserving records was adopted after careful study of the constitution and by-laws of methods pursued by some twenty-seven other breed organizations. Every detail, thus far, in establishing this new Registry Association has been provided for in the most efficient and up-to-date manner.

The new Registry Association, we believe, is the only registry association now in existence whose methods have been thoroughly reviewed by the Court, with three Judges sitting on the bench and the Judges rendering an unanimous opinion, stating in part:

"We have carefully considered the testimony taken and are of the opinion that the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., although young, is one of re-

spectability and has adopted reliable methods of registration.—We cannot see that the law requires more to be done than that which this new Association exacts. If it does, then no new association could exist.—The cattle of the petitioner were registered in an association of accuracy and reliability."

Now that the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., is the only registry association that has been affirmed by the Court after its methods have been carefully reviewed, no doubt, some of the older registry associations will endeavor to qualify and get in the A 1 class.

Breeders and owners of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle, who are dependent upon the returns from their dairy and the sale of increased stock as their chief source of income, are not going to be deceived by propaganda or false reports appearing in the press or by the "Whispering Campaigns." They are going to give their support to the new Registry Association.

Those Helpful and Educational Calf Clubs

FOR the past ten years, we have been hearing a lot about our Boys' and Girls' Calf Clubs. We are told that the Calf Club members of today will become the dairymen of tomorrow.

Usually a County Agent is chosen as the leader of the club work in his jurisdiction, and he assists the club members in selecting the calves. If he happens to be a fairly good judge of cattle, the clubs obtain good calves, but if he happens to be a poor judge, woe be unto the members of the clubs.

Many times the calves are selected in the early winter so that they will have a chance to develop sufficiently to be shown at the local fairs or shows the following Fall, and in some cases at the State Fairs.

During the show season of 1925, we had the opportunity to observe the calves owned by Boys' and Girls' Clubs in the show rings at the leading Fairs in several States, and in a great many cases, we were greatly disappointed in the type and quality of the calves exhibited.

At a certain State Fair, there were about thirty Holstein heifer calves shown by the members of the various calf clubs in that state. Had it not been for the presence of four leading show herds, those calves would have had a chance to win some prizes; that is, some of the best ones would have been in the money, in the open classes. As it was, all but possibly a half dozen were sent back to the barn.

More competent judges should be employed to select animals for Boys' and Girls' Calf Club work or greater care should be exercised in making the selection.

Munn Retires as Head of Jersey Club

THE fifty-eighth annual meeting of the American Jersey Cattle Club which was held in New York on June 2d, was attended by a large number of breeders from all sections of the United States, and a most satisfactory conference was held.

Reports submitted indicated that the past year was a very satisfactory one. Registration reached the highest point in the history of the Club, being 55,110, while transfers numbered 43,147.

A slight decrease was reported in the number of cows tested last year, but the records of 2,315 cows were accepted for the Register of Merit.

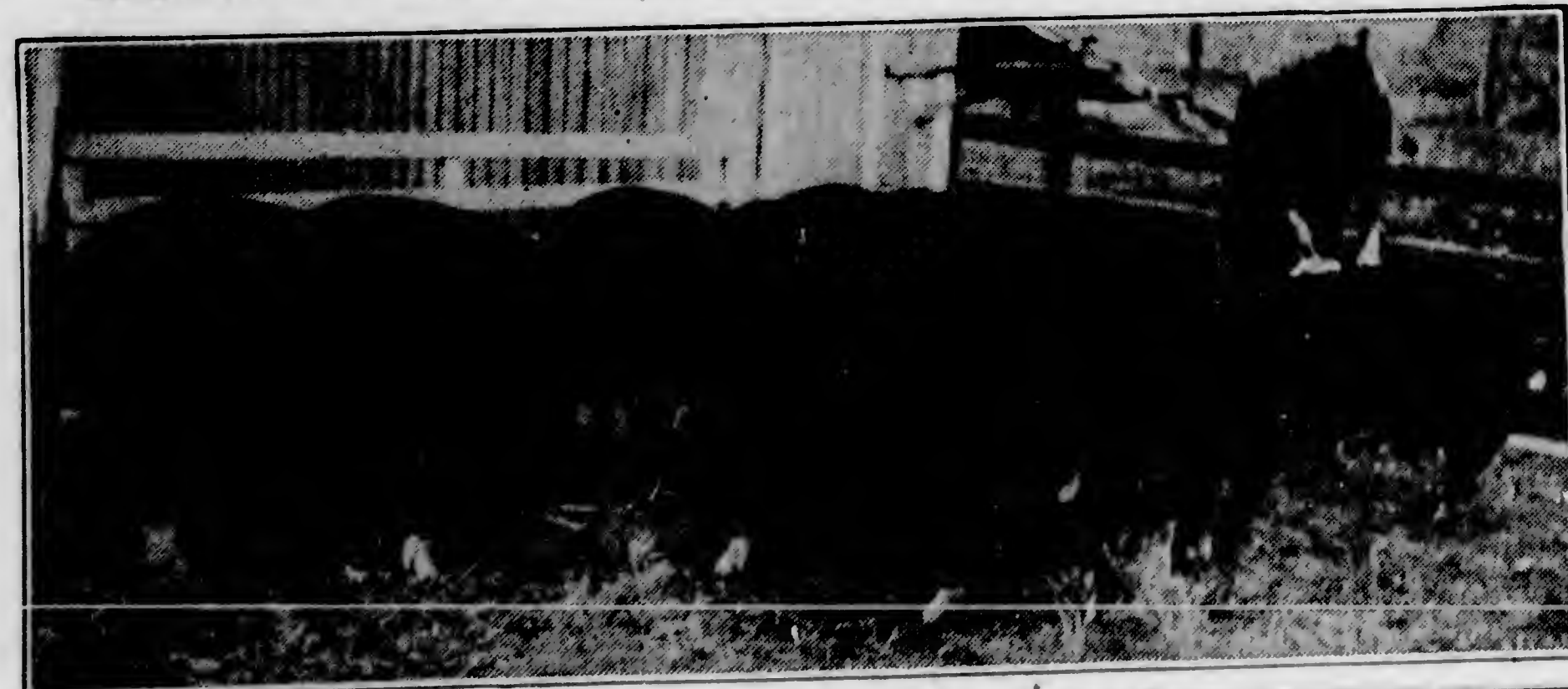
Previous to the annual meeting the Directors voted to accept the one-day test leaving the two-day plan in operation also, thus making it optional to test cows for one or two days. The one-day plan will reduce the cost of official testing, and should greatly stimulate this work. This new system of testing will go into effect on July 1, 1926.

Mr. M. D. Munn, of Chicago, retired from the presidency after eleven years of service. Col. A. V. Barnes of New Canaan, Conn., was unanimously elected president. The new Directors are: Mr. A. L. Churchill of Vinita, Okla., Rufus E. Fort of North Nashville, Tenn., Mr. P. W. Harvey of Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. M. D. Munn of Chicago, Ill., and Mr. A. H. Goss of Detroit, Mich. Mr. J. F. Green of Taft, Texas, was elected vice-president by the Board.

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THE USE OF MILK IN THE TREATMENT OF HUMAN DISEASE*

J. E. CREWE, M.D., Rochester, Minn.

While milk is widely used and recommended as an article of diet, it is seldom used by regular physicians exclusively as an agent in the treatment of disease. For fifteen years the writer has employed the so-called milk treatment in various diseases and during the past ten years has had a small sanitarium devoted principally to this treatment. The results obtained in various types of illness have been so uniformly excellent that one's conception of disease and its alleviation is necessarily modified. The method itself is so simple that it does not greatly interest medical men and the main stimulus comes from the patients themselves. The fact that many diseases are treated and successful results claimed, leads almost to disrespect. However, this fact, while it is regretted, is not necessarily discouraging. The reasons are basic, and in accordance with established facts.

In a paper read at the Mayo Clinic Staff Meeting, in 1916, the writer made the following statement: "Speaking broadly, we may say that most diseases are due to poisoning from pathologic bacteria, from faulty elimination of the toxins generated in the body tissues, or from defective blood or defective circulation, resulting in malnutrition of certain tissues or parts of the body. Obviously, then, to cure disease we should seek to improve elimination, to make better blood and more blood, to feed the tissues, to destroy the invading bacteria, to quickly remove bacteria and other toxic products, and to build up the body resistance." The method used, tends to accomplish these things. Blood conditions rapidly improve and the general condition and resistance are built up and recovery follows.

In several instances Osler speaks of milk as being nothing more than white blood. The cow's udder is filled with blood which is converted into milk during the milking process. Milk resembles blood closely and is a useful agent for improving and making new and better blood. Blood is the agent in the body that feeds the tissues, each cell, and also acts as scavenger to carry off and eliminate waste and toxic products. In other words, blood is the chief agent in metabolism. Milk is recognized in medical literature almost exclusively as a useful food and is admitted to be a complete food. Practically its only recognized use as the sole curative agent is in the treatment of nephritis by the Karrel method, which advises the use of six and one-half ounces of milk four times a day, or twenty-six ounces.

The method advocated employs milk in much larger quantities. The patients are put at rest in bed and are given at half-hour intervals from five to ten quarts of milk a day. Very rich, raw Guernsey milk is used for the most part, but Holstein and various modifications are sometimes used. Also the patients are given orange juice in the morning and at night a dish of prunes or lettuce or sauerkraut. Three quarts of milk are more than equal to the amount of food required by a person of average weight, at rest, in a day; therefore, the number of quarts above this amount can be used for other purposes than mere maintenance. Most patients are started on three or four quarts of milk a day and this is usually increased a pint a day until six or eight quarts are being taken. The Weir Mitchell idea is followed and the patients are kept at rest in bed. Elimination is promoted by increased diuresis due to the large quantity of milk taken, and diaphoresis is stimulated by hot baths and hot packs and heat in other forms. A daily enema is given, but cathartics are rarely used or needed. It is quite likely that practically the same things could be accomplished with a proper selection of other foods, but milk can be given in larger quantities and is a balanced food and is aided by the addition of the orange juice, etc. The treatment is used in many chronic conditions, but chiefly in tuberculosis, diseases of the nervous system, cardio-vascular and renal conditions, hypertension, and in the patients who are underweight, run down, etc. Perhaps the most striking results are had in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, and other forms also. Briefly the method is much the same as that used in other diseases, but several points should be stressed. All cases are kept absolutely at rest in bed for a period depending upon the extensiveness of the lesion.

Rest is not given in rest periods as is usually done, but is continuous twenty-four hours a day. After the initial period of complete rest, the patient is gradually allowed to be up, and later graduated exercises are begun, following the method of Marcus Paterson of Brampton Hospital, England. Recently a quotation from Marcus Paterson from the *London Lancet* was seen. "He suggested that the term night sweats is a misnomer and should be changed to slumber sweats, as the sweating may occur at any time when the patient sleeps. He states that in the early stages of pulmonary tuberculosis and in the absence of any other infection, the sweats are often the only indication of the presence of an active tuberculosis. They do not occur a few weeks before death because the patient's resistance has been overcome. Various drugs have been recommended for slumber sweats, but these are unnecessary, as the sweats can be prevented without drugs, simply by having the patient sleep on a grass mat over the mattress or by sleeping without a mattress on canvas. The sweats are due to the presence of large amounts of bacterial products (toxins) in the blood; the sweats may appear in any bacterial disease and consequently they are not diagnostic of pulmonary tuberculosis, as is generally believed."

The treatment used since 1914 recognizes this fact and these patients are given hot baths and sweats daily or on alternate days. These patients are refreshed by the sweating and will not willingly do without the sweats. They do not have the so-called night sweats. Gains of from four to seven pounds a week are the rule. The sputum becomes more liquid at first, disappearing later, and the cough is soft and easy. Hemorrhage is rare. Improvement in every way is rapid and is notable even in advanced cases.

Another class of cases in which striking results are seen are diseases of the heart and kidneys and high blood pressure. The treatment of this class of patients is given in a paper presented to the Minnesota State Medical Society in 1923. This cannot be gone into in detail at this time, but most striking results are had.

In cases in which there are marked edema, the results obtained are surprisingly marked. This is especially striking because so-called dropsy has never been treated with large quantities of fluid. With all medication withdrawn, one case lost twenty-six pounds in six days, huge edema disappearing from the abdomen and legs, with great relief to the patient. No cathartics or diuretics were given. This property of milk in edema has been noted in both cardiac and renal cases.

Patients with cardiac disease respond splendidly without medication. In patients who have been taking digitalis and other stimulants, the drugs are withdrawn. As in tuberculosis, rest in bed is very important in the treatment of cardiac disease, but milk as given is undoubtedly a very important factor. Caution, of course, is observed in giving sweats, but this form of elimination is used.

High blood pressure patients responded splendidly and the results in most instances are quite lasting. The results in this class of cases have been especially satisfactory.

Weir Mitchell was very enthusiastic over the good effects in many nervous conditions obtained by his rest cure. Milk, in itself, seem to have a sedative effect, and with the rest in bed most satisfactory results are had. Equally good effects are had in other conditions, but they will not be enumerated.

The treatment has been used successfully in obesity without under alimentation. One patient reduced from 325 pounds to 284 in two weeks on four quarts of milk a day, while her blood pressure was reduced from 220 to 170. It was necessary to give some patients much smaller amounts in order to reduce. It may be said, however, that tissue change is marked in some conditions where it can be observed, as in tuberculous glands and ulcers, goiters and varicose veins. Some extremely interesting results have been obtained in a few cases of diabetes, but as some special work by this method is now in progress by the writer and some other observers, it is not desirable to make a report now.

Fifteen years of seeing patients rapidly and satisfactorily getting well from various diseases by this simple method has inspired the writer with the realization that disease and methods of curing it is a much simpler matter than our present complicated practice of medicine would lead one to believe. With the wonderful advance made in medical science in recent years there should be much less disease, and people should attain

*From Proceedings of the Twenty-ninth Annual Meeting of the U. S. Live Stock Sanitary Association, held at Chicago, December 2-4, 1925.

greater age. We are told that the span of life is rapidly increasing, but statistics obtained from the Bureau of Census do not bear this out to any extent. It is true that the average length of life has somewhat increased, owing chiefly to better care of infants and a greatly lessened infant mortality which brings up the average, but after the age of 30 the life expectancy increases but little and in the advanced ages the life expectancy was greater twenty years ago than now.

An immense amount of excellent work is being done and vast amounts of money are being spent in the science of medicine, but disease still takes its toll and we can scarcely help but wonder what blocks the way of medical progress and defeats in a measure those who are so earnestly seeking to eliminate disease and suffering.

It is strange that so little thought is given to the lives of certain primitive people who are said to live with but little disease. That this is so, is attested by numerous writers. Major McCarristan, who spent nine years in the Himalayan Mountains in Northern India, stated that tribes there were long-lived and retained their youthful appearance till late in life, and that he saw very little disease of any kind, no stomach or intestinal disease and no cancer. He attributed their fine condition to their simple food, consisting of fruits and vegetables and milk products. Outdoor life was probably also a factor. But the Esquimaux spend much of their lives in close, overheated igloos, and also had little disease before white men brought tuberculosis to them. Their diet was mostly meat and fish. Stefansson has written interestingly about these matters. He also tells of how he and several companions traveled over the frozen Arctic seas for nine months, living entirely on fish and seals, polar bears and caribou. During these months they underwent the severest hardships; most of the food was eaten raw. None of them was ill until on the return journey they found at Herschel Island a store of food left by a previous explorer. This food had been placed in a little stone hut and was well preserved, and consisted of salted meats, preserved fruits, vegetables, flour, etc. The men were eager to eat civilized food again and ate heartily of this food for several days, against Stefansson's advice. Soon they began to suffer from sore mouths, loose teeth and diarrhea, symptoms of scurvy. The food had been in storage six years. Stefansson immediately placed them on a diet consisting mostly of raw caribou tongue and in a few days they recovered.

Charles Darwin spent five years in South America in 1831-1836, studying the people and fauna of that country. He stated that the Fuegians along the Straits of Magellan were of splendid physique, averaging six feet in height. They were able to endure severe exposure with scanty clothing. Their food consisted almost entirely of shell fish and a kind of fungus that grew there. Magellan also has written of the giants he encountered as he entered the Straits that bear his name. The people in Western Argentina, he observed, lived almost exclusively on meat, averaging about five pounds a day, while across the Andes the people do not raise stock but live almost entirely on vegetables.

In 1887 Henry M. Stanley went to rescue Erwin Pasha in Central Africa. Erwin Pasha had been sent by the British government to establish an empire in Central Africa. The tribes in the north became engaged in a religious warfare and controlled the Nile, which was the only highway into Central Africa at that time. It was feared that Erwin Pasha and his men would be either starved or massacred by the tribesmen, and Stanley was sent to rescue them. He was obliged to enter on the west coast and travel up the Congo under the equator. He had five or six hundred bearers carrying ammunition and supplies. The negro bearers were fed upon what the country supplied. They lived mostly on manioc roots, from which our tapioca is made, and bananas. They were in good health and spirits so long as they had an abundance of this sort of food, although carrying burdens of from forty to eighty pounds through swamp and jungle in a tropical region. They suffered only when little or no food could be obtained.

Livingston wrote that he was able to subsist upon what the country provided, but that he got along much better when he was able to have cows or goats with the caravan so that he could have milk.

The foregoing seemingly foreign matter has been given to show that many different primitive people managed to get along on various types of food, but that it was natural food, mostly

raw. Numerous other examples could be shown, but these brief citations are given to show that people who live on the simplest foods have little disease. It would seem to indicate that an excess of vitamins is an important element in maintaining health.

When sick people are limited to a diet containing an excess of vitamins and all the elements necessary to growth and maintenance, they recover rapidly without the use of drugs and without bringing to bear all the complicated weapons of modern medicine. In other words, there should be but little disease. It was not in the original scheme of nature. Nature has been able to adapt herself to many things, but tin cans, automobiles and steam-heated homes and various other modern practices are too much and as a result we have loss of resistance to practically everything. We cannot breathe horse dust or pollen and we have all the allergies. Science is cunning in providing the remedies for these things. We have insulin but we should not have diabetes, and so on. From a recent book on dietetics, the following is quoted: "If an aboriginal textbook on medicine could be found, it would probably be noted that there was no chapter on chronic constipation." It might be added that there would be a number of other chapters missing.

There is an interesting chemical analogy between the mother earth and the bodies of the higher forms of animal life and no doubt the lower forms also. There is a similarity between the chemistry of the body and the soil. The same chemical and mineral substances necessary for fertility in the soil are also necessary for health and fertility in man and animals.

Of these substances the most important ones are the metals: calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, iron and manganese; and of the non-metallic are oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, phosphorus, chlorine, iodine and sulphur.

Virgin upland soils for the most part are slightly alkaline in reaction and the first crops are usually luxuriant and little subject to disease. As repeated crops are taken off, they take with them considerable amounts of the bases, principally potash, lime, phosphorus and soda, and the chemical reaction changes and we have an acid soil or acidosis, and in consequence, spindling crops that are more subject to disease and parasites.

A deprivation of these substances in the body, results in the same thing, spindly growth, non-resistance to disease and parasites, rickets, scurvy, tuberculosis, cancer, diabetes, nephritis, anemias, ophthalmic diseases and neurosis. In most of the diseases mentioned there is a decrease in the alkaline reserve of the blood. Cancer is known to thrive best in acid tissues and decreased alkalinity of the blood is no doubt favorable to the development of cancer. It is quite likely that a decreased alkalinity favors the development of these diseases rather than that the decreased alkalinity is due to the disease. The soils are starved and we have acid soils and weakened growth and disease. In our modern preparation of foods these same substances, calcium, potash, phosphorus, soda, iron, iodine, etc., are removed, and we have diminished alkalinity and a lessened resistance to the diseases mentioned above. And how are we deprived of these substances? By throwing away the more soluble chemical substances in the waters in which our vegetables and meats are cooked and by the milling of grains, whereby the parts richest in lime, potash, phosphorus, soda, magnesia, etc., are contained, and by further destroying the important vitamins by cooking and aging in cans or by storage. The vitamins are necessary as the spark to set off the fuel ammunition and make it available to the body. We not only take out the important elements but by freezing, cooking, preserving and storing, we destroy or impair the vitamins and we are obliged to eat too much food in order to survive.

Pestilence and disease have always followed starvation. Most chronic diseases are diseases of malnutrition. Rickets can be classified as near rickets, dental rickets and plain rickets, and so with scurvy and pellagra and beriberi and ophthalmia. The half-starved Hindus are subject to ophthalmia and cataract. The people of the South who live largely on degerminated corn have pellagra, while their neighbors across the Mexican border, who grind their own corn as they need it, and who live on polished rice are subject to beriberi, and the people whose diet is deficient in vitamin A are undersized as the Japanese.

In summarizing, the following statements are based on observations covering fifteen years and are made with sincerity and thorough belief.

1. That certain primitive people live with little disease and

that this is due to simple methods of living, and principally because they live on simple foods that have not been tampered with by modern civilized methods.

2. While no Utopian idea is entertained, it would seem that improvement could be attained in civilized communities by a closer scrutiny of the methods of the simpler races.

3. That modern methods weaken the resistance to many annoying and dangerous diseases.

4. That there is already great improvement in the knowledge of the importance of proper food but that the knowledge is not sufficiently impressed upon the people.

5. That the glitter of recent brilliant medical discoveries tends to obscure some of the simple basic things.

6. That the very striking results obtained by rest and baths and an intensive milk diet prove that simple untampered food, much of it raw, is extremely important in preventing disease and in restoring health.

MILK FINDINGS BY THE GRAND JURY

The Queens County, N. Y., grand jury which previously filed indictments against Harry Danziger and Thomas J. Clougher in the milk violations, filed a presentment May 29 alleging that Borden Farm Products Co., Sheffield Farms Co., Dairymen's League Coöperative Association and Sheffield Farms Producers Association effectively destroy the law of supply and demand and regulate milk prices for the city. The presentment says:

That under the pool contract the dairyman is obliged either to sell his milk to the association or abandon his farm, and sources of city supply dry up. That Borden's and Sheffield's are the two largest distributors in the city; they derive their supplies from the League and Sheffield Producers, and consequently producers must sell to these distributors if they want to reach the New York City market.

That both Borden's and Sheffield's buy milk on the classified price plan, and the result is that the farmer gets a low price in seasons of surplus production, but the consumer gets no benefit from it.

That in addition to the contract binding producers the League has a contract with Borden's and the effect of these contracts is that producers are deprived of an open and free market, and are obliged to sell at prices fixed by the association and Borden's.

That, except for Miami, Fla., and Mobile, Ala., the price paid by consumers in New York City is the highest paid in any city in the United States, though the city has at its door the most productive farm lands in the country, and

That a conspiracy exists to regulate the supply of milk and to fix its price for New York consumers.

The presentment recommends that the law exempting farmers from the anti-trust law known as the Donnelly act be repealed. That the New York milk shed be enlarged to bring milk from greater distances, and that the city inspection force be increased.

This grand jury seems to have discovered some facts that cannot be disputed, but its conclusions are not all logical or economically sound. As a city institution it could not be expected to speak for the farm, but it might well speak for the city's interest in a regular and ample supply of fresh high quality milk. It has not done so. It deplores the nullification of the law of supply and demand, but proposes a further destruction of that law by going into distant fields for milk to create a surplus. Without denying the conspiracy which deprives producers of their natural market, and which empowers dealers to fix prices to consumers, there is yet the city and of the conspiracy fixing low prices to producers and the grand jury finds no remedy except to increase the cost of distribution with an increased inspection force, and to deny the producer the privilege of collective marketing. However, there is an intimation of sympathy with the producer in the presentment, and with time for more information the recommendations would probably be modified. Certainly the city consumer will not be helped by placing new burdens on the producers in the natural field of supply. An economic study of the problem would reveal to them the wisdom of paying farmers in the present territory enough to secure a full supply for their needs, and in decreasing instead of increasing the cost of distribution.—Exchange.

LAZY FARMER

My neighbor says alfalfa hay will surely help make farming pay,

It starts when snow goes off in spring and grows without a stop, by Jing.

Until it freezes up in fall, alfalfa doesn't stop at all.

No matter if it's dry or wet, a bump crop you're sure to get If you will treat the field with lime, it pays you big for all your time.

A little phosphate helps it too, and you must soak the seed in glue.

And paste some bugs upon each one, inoculation ain't much fun, But nodules are what makes it grow, you need them on the roots, and so

It never does to trust to fate, get busy and inoculate.

I'm growing timothy instead, and figger I am still ahead. I have no fuss with bugs and glue, it isn't injured by the dew, And I don't have to spend my time a spreadin' all the fields with lime.

It doesn't grow all autumn but I only have one crop to cut, My neighbor's haying's never done, he don't have any time for fun.

When fishin' season opens he has got to bale his hay, by gee, And all year 'round he dassen't take a few days off; with hay hay to make,

He's so blamed busy ev'ry day he's just a slave to that there hay.

Alfalfa makes his cattle fat and chickens lay, but what of that? With hay to make all summer through, he never has no time to do

A thing but toil away and sweat, I'll stick to timothy, you bet!

Wife—I noticed that you cut an article on "How to Live to Be a Hundred" out of the magazine. Why did you do that? Husband—I was afraid your mother might read it!

Young Bull for Sale

Twelve weeks old. More white than black.

His dam has a record of 866 lb. butter in a year as a junior two-year-old with over 20,000 lb. of milk. She is a daughter of "37th."

The sire of this young bull is a 30-lb. son of Echo Sylvia King Model 266177.

OLDENBURG FARM

CHARLES WEIDLER, Owner

SOUTH BEND

INDIANA

FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS

July 12-17—Fargo, N. D., North Dakota State Fair.
 July 19-24—Grand Forks, N. D., North Dakota State Fair.
 Aug. 14-21—Sedalia, Mo., Missouri State Fair.
 Aug. 21-28—Springfield, Ill., Illinois State Fair.
 Aug. 23-26—Bangor, Me., Bangor Fair.
 Aug. 23-27—White River Junction, Vt., Twin State Fair.
 Aug. 23-28—Chehalis, Wash., Southwest Washington Fair.
 Aug. 25 to Sept. 3—Des Moines, Ia., Iowa State Fair.
 Aug. 27 to Sept. 4—Aurora, Ill., Central States Fair and Exposition.
 Aug. 30 to Sept. 4—Milwaukee, Wis., Wisconsin State Fair.
 Aug. 30 to Sept. 4—Syracuse, N. Y., New York State Fair.
 Aug. 30 to Sept. 4—Columbus, Ohio, Ohio State Fair.
 Sept. 2-10—Detroit, Mich., Michigan State Fair.
 Sept. 4-11—Sacramento, Calif., California State Fair.
 Sept. 4-11—Hamline, Minn., Minnesota State Fair.
 Sept. 5-10—Lincoln, Nebr., Nebraska State Fair.
 Sept. 6-9—Lewiston, Me., Maine State Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Hartford, Conn., Connecticut State Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Timonium, Md., Maryland State Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Grand Rapids, Mich., West Michigan State Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Rutland, Vt., Rutland Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Norfolk, Va., Norfolk Agriculture and Industrial Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Spokane, Wash., Spokane Inter-State Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Wheeling, W. Va., West Virginia State Fair.
 Sept. 6-12—Indianapolis, Ind., Indiana State Fair.
 Sept. 12-19—Sesqui-Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Sept. 13-17—Huron, S. D., South Dakota State Fair.
 Sept. 13-18—Louisville, Ky., Kentucky State Fair.
 Sept. 13-18—Topeka, Kans., Kansas Free Fair.
 Sept. 14-18—Mineola, N. Y., Queens-Nassau Counties Fair.
 Sept. 15—Douglas, Wyo., Wyoming State Fair.
 Sept. 18-24—Hutchinson, Kans., Kansas State Fair.
 Sept. 18-25—Nashville, Tenn., Tennessee State Fair.
 Sept. 20-26—Springfield, Mass., Eastern States Exposition.
 Sept. 25 to Oct. 2—Memphis, Tenn., Memphis Tri-State Fair.
 Sept. 25 to Oct. 2—Oklahoma City, Okla., Oklahoma State Fair & Exposition.
 Sept. 27 to Oct. 2—Salem, Ore., Oregon State Fair.
 Sept. 27 to Oct. 2—Trenton, N. J., Trenton Inter-State Fair.
 Sept. 28-29—Brattleboro, Vt., Valley Fair.
 Sept. 28 to Oct. 1—Worcester, Mass., New England Fair.
 Oct. 1-7—Salt Lake City, Utah, Utah State Fair.
 Oct. 2-9—Muskogee, Okla., Oklahoma Free State Fair.
 Oct. 5-9—Brockton, Mass., Brockton Fair.
 Oct. 7-16—Atlanta, Ga., Southeastern Fair.
 Oct. 9-16—Detroit, Mich., National Dairy Exposition.
 Oct. 9-24—Dallas, Texas, Texas State Fair.
 Oct. 18-23—Columbia, S. C., South Carolina State Fair.
 Oct. 28 to Nov. 7—Shreveport, La., Louisiana State Fair.
 Oct. 30 to Nov. 6—Portland, Ore., Pacific International Live Stock Show.
 Nov. 8-13—Phoenix, Ariz., Arizona State Fair.
 Nov. 11-16—Little Rock, Ark., Arkansas State Fair.
 Nov. 13-20—Kansas City, Kans., American Royal Live Stock Show.
 Nov. 18-27—Jacksonville, Fla., Florida State Fair.
 Jan. 4-8—Ogden, Utah, Ogden Live Stock Show.
 Mar. 6-13—Ft. Worth Texas, Southwestern Exposition & Fat Stock Show.

AN IDIOTIC LIFE

Letty—How did your brother happen to lose his mind?
 Betty—Well, every morning he jumped from under a crazy quilt after being awakened by a cuckoo clock, and after looking at himself in a cracked mirror that wasn't all there, began exercising with dumb-bells. Is it any wonder?

A NOISY NAME

Mrs. Johnsing—Ah thought you-all said you wah gwine to name your new baby Victrola, but Ah hears you-all done make a change.
 Mrs. Moses—Yes, Ah expected it would be a girl an' Ah had decided to name her Victrola, but she turned out to be a boy, so Ah done name him radio.—*Christian Advocate.*

A NOVEL SELLING PLAN

Bankers don't very often go into the livestock business, but a Union County bank recently put on a cattle sale for the benefit of dairymen who have lost animals through the tuberculin test. The Union National Bank of Lewisburg, Pa., coöperating with County Agent L. E. Craumer, brought in twenty head of fine Holsteins and financed their distribution to local dairymen. The cattle were selected from herds in Crawford County, where all herds have been tuberculin tested. Each animal was of excellent type and had a record of high production or came from high producing ancestors.

The unique feature of the public sale at which these cattle were distributed was the fact that there was no bidding. As each animal was brought into the ring the price was announced. This figure covered only the cost and the expenses of transportation and of the sale.

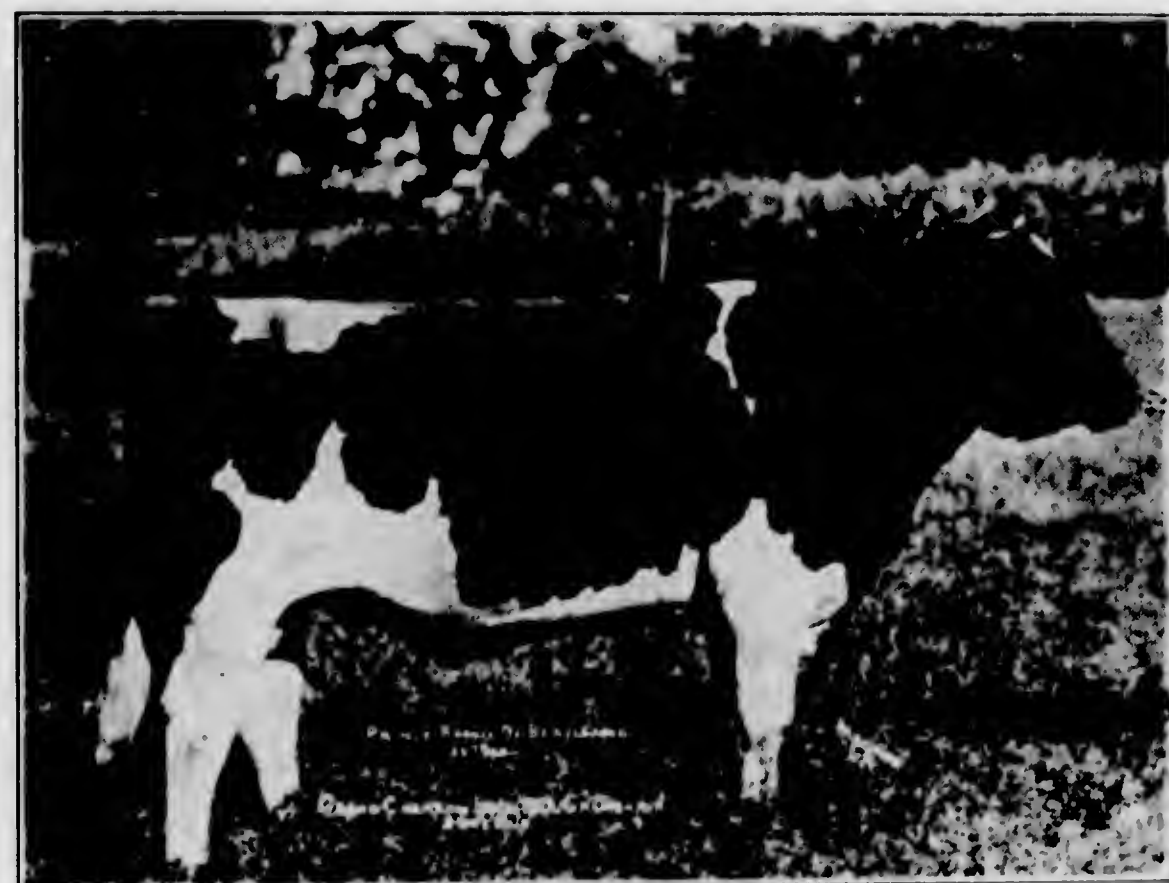
A box was passed and every person wishing to buy the animal dropped his name in the box, on a card prepared for the purpose. The box was shaken, a card drawn out, and the animal went to the man whose name was on the card. There were twenty-three names in the drawing for the last cow offered.

Purchasers could get sixty-day credit without interest, by giving a judgment note with approved security. The bank announced that it would renew the first note with the consent of the surety and at the usual interest rate.

There were 200 farmers at the sale. The twenty cattle went to eighteen different farmers and in a number of instances constituted the first purchase of a purebred animal. At the close of the sale a large number voted favorably on a proposition to bring in more cattle for distribution on the same plan.

The president of the Union National Bank is F. M. Simpson. The bank committee in charge of the sale was LeRoy Butler, cashier; Cloyd Steininger and J. L. Rietz. Mr. Steininger and County Agent Craumer selected the cattle in Crawford County and directed the sale.—*E. B. F.*

Easy going ways seldom lead to a smooth finish.



PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD

is the sire of

BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO

our herdsire.

The dam of this bull is a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Chicago who was a son of the great King Segis Pontiac and the second 40 lb. cow Johanna De Kol Van Beers.

With his great type and wonderful breeding, he cannot help but make good as a sire.

Come to our farm and make your selections from our Accredited Herd.

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield, Bradford Co., Pa.

WHICH FARMER?

The press of the Nation resounds with the woes of "the farmer." Which farmer?

Not since "deflation" has there been a Nation-wide, single-voiced cry of distress from farmers as a whole. If we remember rightly, other interests were groaning as vociferously as the farmer, about that time. True, we are reminded that the farmers' dollar is now worth about a third less than the dollar of industry. The statistical farmers' dollar, which is a composite dollar representing the market value of all farm products, is too vague a standard by which to measure the prosperity of the individual.

Even as a measure of group prosperity the composite farmers' dollar falls short, but for the great staple crops a specific statistical dollar may be figured. This comes a little closer home and upon the value of the corn dollar or the wheat dollar or the cotton dollar, hangs the question of distress and its raucous voice.

Only the hypothetical farmer, who could grow corn, potatoes, wheat, in fact, the whole category of soil products on his one farm, has an immediate interest in the composite dollar that represents all crops. For that reason we hear little from one group and much from another, depending on whose dollar is squeezed. Also, we seldom hear a grumble from those rare individuals who grow a living at home and one or more commercial crops on the side.

Once the groans emanate from the wheat belt; the cotton farmer, mildly sympathetic, gets subconscious consolation in the thought that his biscuits may come a little cheaper, and the dairy farmer greets with secret satisfaction lower-priced bran for his cow rations. Then the corn belt emits a howl of distress; the wheat farmer, now prosperous, lights a cigar and goes on a vacation with a clear conscience, and the cotton farmer "reckons mule feed will come down a little." The fact that 70-cent corn in Iowa will be about \$1.25 corn at retail in Texas is overlooked.

If the signs of the times are correctly interpreted, the cotton grower will be the next to lift up his voice in lamentation. When that occurs the reaction among dairy farmers will be mainly to cheaper cottonseed meal and of grain farmers to the possibility of cheaper shirts and overalls, but the cotton grower need expect no more activity in his behalf from his corn-belt neighbors than he has shown when the other ox was gored.

When we are told that "the farmer" is in distress it behooves us therefore to discover which farmer. Only in a general breakdown of the whole economic fabric which involves all farmers along with all other interests does it appear possible to speak of the composite farmer with accuracy, and only under such conditions do all farmers speak with approximately the same voice.

Thinkers in all farmer groups recognize the need of a unified interest resulting in a harmonious farmer voice and leading to united action. Probably that, in perfection, is as unattainable as the millennium, but efforts in that direction should not be relaxed. Some progress has been made, and there is an increasing impatience with doctrinaires who hold out for dogmatic theories rather than accommodate themselves to a workable program with others.

In the meantime, the individual must be the author of his own salvation to only a slightly less degree than in the past. In every community are those who are "sitting pretty" despite the disparity between the "farmers' dollar" and the "universal dollar." Look him up, look him over, and see how he does it.—*Exchange.*

THE GOOD FOR SOMETHING

A man must be honest in the first place; but that by itself is not enough. No matter how good a man is, if he is timid he cannot accomplish much in the world. There is only a very circumscribed sphere of usefulness for the timid, good man. So, besides being honest, a man has got to have courage, too.

And these two together are not enough. No matter how brave and honest he is, if he is a natural born fool, you can do little with him.

Remember the order in which I name them. Honesty first; then courage; then brains, and all are indispensable. We have no room in a healthy community for either the knave, the fool, the weakling, or the coward.—*Theodore Roosevelt.*

ONLY THREE PER CENT OF DAIRY CATTLE PUREBRED

A bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture states that it was estimated that there were about 34,000,000 dairy cattle in the United States on January 1, 1924. It further stated that of this number about 1,000,000 or approximately 3 per cent were purebred. This shows that we have a long way to go before the larger part of our dairy cattle are purebred if that is ever true. It shows also that there is opportunity for this three per cent of purebreds to have a great influence in improving the dairy cattle of the country because improvement in the 97 per cent must depend on purebred sires. The same bulletin gives the percentage of purebred and grade cattle in the United States belonging to the different dairy breeds in 1920 as follows: Dutch Belted, 0.6 per cent; Brown Swiss, 0.9 per cent; Ayrshire, 1.8 per cent; Guernsey, 8.4 per cent; Jersey, 40.9 per cent; Holstein-Friesian, 47.4 per cent. This gives an indication of the comparative popularity of the different breeds up to 1920 and shows that the Holstein-Friesian and Jersey breeds were far in the lead with the Holstein-Friesian a little ahead of the Jersey.

A very attractive premium list of livestock is being made up for the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition to be held in Philadelphia, September 12-19. About \$70,000 will be offered in premiums. Special trains of livestock exhibits are expected from western states and from Canada. The fact that this show comes during the week preceding the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass., and also follows several other state fairs in the west and east ought to make the Philadelphia livestock exhibit one of the best ever held in the east.

First Maid: "How did you like working for that college professor?"

Second Maid: "Ah, it was a rotten job. He was all the time quarreling with his wife and they kept me busy running between the keyhole and the dictionary."



King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch

This great sire stood at the head of my Accredited Herd for several years. At the present time, I have thirteen daughters of "King" and I could spare a few of them, or if you are in the market for a bull calf, let me hear from you.

A. R. BUSH

Montrose

Pennsylvania

THE ORMSTOWN, CAN., LIVE STOCK FAIR

One hundred and seventy-eight Holsteins were exhibited at Ormstown, Quebec, Live Stock Fair this year.

Johanna Rag Apple Pabst, the famous three-times All American winner, started the show season in a glorious manner by winning the first prize, Senior and Grand Championship.

This great bull was purchased by Mount Victoria Farms, Vaudreuil, Quebec, at Clarks Holstein Classic. Joseph E. Piek of Hartford, Wis., owned him during his prize winning career in America.

Brookholm Inka, a brother to Sir Inka May, a former All-American bull, was second in the aged class. H. T. Cunningham, Huntington, Quebec, won the Junior Championship in the bull classes with Butternut Sir Echo Posch Ormsby.

Countess Abbekerk Heimke was first prize aged cow, Senior and Grand Champion, she was exhibited by Raymondale Farms of Quebec.

In the dry cow class, Mount Victoria Farms won the blue ribbon with Hilton Pearl Plus, their four-year-old heifer. Ingleside Pietje Posch won the blue ribbon in her respective class, while their Countess Amelia Posch was first prize milking two-year-old.

RED CLOVER SEED FROM ITALY MUST WEAR COLOR OF U. S. DISAPPROVAL

The Secretary of Agriculture has announced his decision that the evidence secured by the department, together with that presented at the public hearing May 27, clearly establishes the fact that red clover seed grown in Italy is generally unadapted for agricultural use in the United States. The order was signed June 3, and 90 days from this date at least 10 per cent of the seed in each bag or other container of red clover seed grown in Italy imported into the United States must be stained a red color as provided by the recent amendment to the Seed Importation Act.

The red color may be applied to the seed by the foreign exporter in any manner he chooses so long as the results are satisfactory to the Bureau of Plant Industry. He may stain



King Pietje Aaggie Pontiac

our Senior Herdsire, is one of the best individual bulls in Pennsylvania. His daughters are of the proper type and they are the profit producing kind.

We are breeding Holsteins because we think that they are the best breed of dairy cattle on earth, and the kind that we breed ought to look good in your herd.

We can always spare a few females and bull calves.

Certainly! We are under State and Federal Supervision.

ROBERT I. SPRINGER

Susquehanna County Factoryville, Pa.
R. D. 1

10 per cent of the seed in a separate container and mix it with the remainder of the shipment, or he may follow the method suggested by the bureau for use by customs inspectors at the American port of entry. In this case, the sacks of seed to be colored must be placed on end in an upright position. The stain must be applied by injecting a red alcoholic solution at several points in the seed at the top of the sack in sufficient quantity to insure penetration to the bottom of the sack and the coloring of at least 10 per cent of the contents.

At the public hearing of May 27, in addition to red clover seed from Italy consideration was given to alfalfa seed grown in Africa and in Turkestan. Determination of the action to be taken on alfalfa seed from these two sources will be announced in the near future.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

OSMASTON JENNY'S GREAT RECORD

Mr. J. P. Fletcher's celebrated British Friesian cow Osmaston Jenny, that last year created a British record by being the first cow in the country to yield 2,000 gallons of milk in one year on four consecutive occasions, has improved on that great work by accomplishing the 2,000 gallon performance for the fifth time. All these extraordinary yields were given on Mr. Fletcher's farm at Eversley Park, Sherburn-in-Elmet, Yorks.

Mr. Fletcher purchased Osmaston Jenny as an in-milk heifer, and since then she has calved six times and is well forward in-calf again. She was born in February, 1916, so is now just over ten years old. Her work for five successive years is as follows:

Age at Calving	Yrs. Mths.		Milk Yield	
			Lbs.	Days
1920.....	4	8.....	24,270	365
1922.....	5	11.....	20,980	319
1923.....	7	0.....	21,080	365
1924.....	8	2.....	21,130	334
1925.....	9	3.....	20,000	315

She is in good condition and is being dried off for calving again in the early summer. Mr. Fletcher owns four of her daughters, two granddaughters and one great-granddaughter, so that, including the great cow herself, he possesses eight females of that family.

BUTTER IN STORAGE

Stocks of creamery butter in cold storage June 1 were almost two and one-half times what they were on the same date a year ago, according to the Department of Agriculture cold storage report of June 11. Apple holdings also are greatly in excess of stocks last year.

Creamery butter holdings are placed at 30,711,000 lbs. compared with 13,036,000 lbs. last year, and a five-year June 1 average of 16,076,000 lbs. Stocks of American cheese are placed at 39,348,000 lbs. compared with 29,550,000 lbs. last year.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

A WONDERFUL PERFORMER

The Holland cow, Ijmke VII, No. 42316, the property of Messrs. Schaap in Holland, is the highest recorded producer of milk and butterfat in Holland to date. She has given in 330 days, expiring on January 12, 1926, 28,954 lbs. milk, with a test of 3.78 per cent fat, and was giving 75½ lbs. milk on the last day of the test, whilst heavy in calf. Ijmke has produced four calves in six years, and her records are as follows:

At 2 years old she gave 11,079 lbs. milk testing 3.50 per cent fat. At 4 years old she gave 14,298 lbs. milk testing 3.83 per cent fat. At 5 years old she gave 16,091 lbs. milk testing 3.60 per cent fat. At 6 years old she gave 28,954 lbs. milk testing 3.78 per cent fat. Ijmke's highest yield for 24 hours was 106¼ lbs. milk, testing 4 per cent fat and her lowest was 70.4 lbs., testing 5.1 per cent fat.

IS IT TRUE?

A stock salt is now on the market that is said to be effective in diminishing the ravages of flies. It is advised that this salt should be provided for stock as soon as turned on grass and kept before them constantly. If this will prohibit flies from irritating livestock it will be a valuable product.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY DAIRY SHOW

The coming Cumberland County Dairy Show and Field Events offers a fine lot of attractions for the people in Cumberland and neighboring counties.

This important event will be held under the auspices of the Cumberland County Holstein Breeder's Association, Cow Testing Association and Agricultural Extension Association Wednesday and Thursday, August 11 and 12, 1926 at Rudy's Woods along the Holly Pike, two miles south of Carlisle, Pa.

There are three classes in the cattle department as follows:

MALES

- Class 1—Aged bulls 3 years old or over.
- Class 2—Bulls 2 years and under three.
- Class 3—Bulls 1 year and under 2 years.
- Class 4—Bulls under 1 year old.
- Class 5—Best bull, any age.

FEMALES

- Class 6—Cows 4 years old and over.
- Class 7—Cows 3 years old and under 4 years.
- Class 8—Cows 2 years old and under 3 years, having freshened.
- Class 9—Cows 2 years old and under 3 years, not having freshened.
- Class 10—Heifers 1 year old and under 2 years.
- Class 11—Heifers under 1 year old.
- Class 12—Best female, any age.

GROUP CLASSES

- Class 13—Dairy herd, four cows in milk.
- Class 14—Produce of dam, two females, any age.
- Class 15—Get of one sire, four animals, any age, three must be females.

Animals may not be entered in more than two group classes, in addition to the individual class.

The above classification applies to grades as well as to purebreds; to Guernseys as well as to Holsteins.

Cattle will be judged by A. A. Borland, State College, Pa. Judging will begin at 12 o'clock noon Wednesday.

A GOOD CHANGE

Three years ago Mr. W. S. Furness, of Eccleshall, Sheffield, had a cross-bred herd of cattle. The reputation of the Friesians tempted him to buy a few and he reports the following results: One of his heifers sired by Parkfields Yme, gave 4 gallons a day and one of his cows from the Leithill Herd gave with her third calf, 70 lbs. in one day on two milkings, and another heifer from the same herd gave with her first calf 4 gallons daily for six months, and finished the year yielding over 2 gallons daily. Mr. Furness is decidedly of the opinion that he had made a change for the better.

SLEEP

Sleep, according to recent investigation, is a form of intoxication due to accumulation of toxic substances in the blood. It has also been demonstrated that the blood is detoxicated by sleeping. The length of time necessary for an individual to sleep depends upon the degree of intoxication and the capacity of the organs in elimination. Some scientists will no doubt devise some means of preparing an efficient antitoxin and thus eliminate the necessity of sleeping.

THE ANSWER

Sixpenny and tenpenny nails! Do you know where this term originated? Not that it matters much but sometimes it is interesting to understand why a certain word seems to be used from one generation to another and how it started.

The story is that way back in early England, one hundred nails of a certain size cost sixpence and one hundred of another size cost tenpence. This eventually gave rise to the terms sixpenny and tenpenny, etc.

PUT YOUR HERD ON THE MAP

Write for our special 3 1/3 inch advertising proposition. P. O. Box 110, Harrisburg, Penna.

A LESSON FROM GOLF

By EDGAR A. GUEST

He couldn't use his driver any better on the tee Than the chap that he was licking, who just happened to be me; I could hit them with a brassie just as straight and just as far, But I piled up several sevens while he made a few in par; And he trimmed me to a finish, and I know the reason why: He could keep his temper better when he dubbed a shot than I.

His mashie stroke is choppy, without any follow through; I doubt if he will ever, on a short hole, cop a two, But his putts are straight and deadly, and he doesn't even frown When he's tried to hole a long one and just fails to get it down. On the fourteenth green I faded; there he put me on the shelf, And it's not to his discredit when I say I licked myself.

He never whined or whimpered when a shot of his went wrong; Never kicked about his troubles, but just plodded right along. When he flubbed an easy iron, though I knew that he was vexed,

He merely shrugged his shoulders, and then coolly played the next,

While I flew into a frenzy over every dub I made And was loud in my complaining at the dismal game I played.

Golf is like the game of living; it will show up what you are; If you take your troubles badly you will never play to par. You may be a fine performer when your skies are bright and blue

But disaster is the acid that shall prove the worth of you; So just meet your disappointments with a cheery sort of grin, For the man who keeps his temper is the man that's sure to win.

About 67 per cent of what is referred to as spring house cleaning consists of standing around wondering whether the davenport wouldn't look nicer over by the window.—Detroit News.



Sensation Clothilde Tehee

We call him "Some Bull" and we know that you will like him. And say boys! We wish that you fellows who are looking for a real bull calf would come to our farm and see what we have.

We are confident of what will be the outcome of your visit.

Sure! Our Herd is Accredited.

L. S. BROWN

R. D. 1 Saegerstown, Pa.

Cow Testing Association Reports

C. T. A. WORK IN ILLINOIS

Hirsch Brothers and Son of the Will Association had the highest producing cow in Illinois for the month of May, 1926. She is a purebred Holstein and produced 2,530 lb. milk, 93.6 lb. butterfat.

Oscar Engstrom of DuPage No. 2 Association had the second highest cow, a purebred Holstein, she gave 2,381 lb. milk, 92.9 lb. butterfat.

The third highest cow, a purebred Holstein owned by the W. T. Raleigh Co., of the Stephenson Association gave 2,523 lb. milk, 90.8 lb. butterfat.

Of the twenty-seven cows on the honor list, eleven were purebred Holsteins, six were grade Holsteins, two were purebred Jerseys, two were grade Jerseys, four were grade Guernseys, and one a grade Ayrshire.

The highest producing herd is owned by Clyde Patterson of the Moultrie Association. This herd of eight purebred Jerseys averaged 1,062 lb. milk, 53.3 lb. butterfat.

Eight of the twenty-seven highest producing herds were purebred Holsteins, four were either purebred and grade, or grade Holsteins. Six were grade Guernseys, two were purebred Jerseys, two were grade Jerseys, two were purebred and grade Jerseys, two were purebred Brown Swiss, and one a mixed herd.

The report of the eighty-six highest cows enrolled in the 500 lb. butterfat cow club for the first five months of 1926, shows that all but one cow in the first ten are either purebred or grade Holsteins.

A purebred Holstein cow owned by W. R. Angle of the Stephenson, stands at the head of the list with 11,949 lb. milk, 419.4 lb. butterfat.

Thirty-six of the cows are purebred Holsteins, thirty are grade Holsteins, three are purebred Guernseys, nine are grade Guernseys, one is a purebred Jersey and five are grade Jerseys.

TESTING IN THE BADGER STATE

There are 158 Cow Testing Associations in operation in the State of Wisconsin; 151 testers made a report of their respective associations for the month of May, 1926. There were 65,090 cows enrolled in the associations reported.

There were 14,520 cows reached the honor roll during the month by producing more than 40 lb. butterfat.

The high herd consisted of nine registered black and whites, owned by Makida Farms and enrolled in the Tomahawk Association. They averaged 1,997 lb. milk, 67 lb. butterfat with an average test of 3.4% fat.

Alb. Moonk's herd of sixteen Guernseys were second with 1,367 lb. milk, 65.7 lb. fat, testing 4.7%. This herd

is enrolled in the West Fond du Lac Association.

William Butth of the Cedarburg-Grafton Association had a herd of eight grade Holsteins in third place with 1,929 lb. milk, 64 lb. butterfat, testing 3.3% to their credit.

Tomah Warrens Association had the fourth high herd in N. J. Wakefield's herd of registered Holsteins. They produced 1,502 lb. milk, 56.9 lb. butterfat, testing 3.8%.

Walter Schultz of Morrill Association No. 1 had the herd in fifth place, his six grades averaging 1,334 lb. milk, 66.4 lb. fat, average test 4.0%.

There were 943 herds in Wisconsin produced an average of over 300 lb. butterfat last year. This qualified them for the honor roll.

The Webster Burnette Association showed an average of 310 lb. fat. There were three herds in this Association that showed a profit of over \$100 per cow with a production of 370 lb., 383 lb., and 404 lb. fat respectively.

The Muscoda Association had eight herds that exceeded 300 lb. fat a year per cow. Every one of these herds had an income over feed cost above \$100 a year per cow.

COW TESTING IN PENNSYLVANIA

The report of the thirty-one cow testing associations in Pennsylvania for the month of May, 1926, is rather interesting. There were 10,044 cows tested. Of this number 1,721 produced more than 40 lb. butterfat and 2,073 exceeded 1,000 lb. milk.

Twenty-two cows were reported on official test. During the month 65 unprofitable cows were sold and twelve bulls were purchased. Twenty-eight cream separators were tested, but we were unable to learn how many were found to be losing cream.

On the 40-lb. list, 612 cows gave more than 50 lb. fat while 1,155 produced more than 1,200 lb. milk. It is interesting to note that the three highest cows for milk and the three highest for butterfat production were all registered Holsteins.

The highest cow for milk produced 2,814 lb. milk. She is owned by W. Drumheller of the Carbon-Lehigh Association. The second high cow produced 2,813 lb. milk. W. H. Landis of the Montgomery County Association is her owner and A. B. Craig of the Allegheny County Association owned the third highest cow, her production being 2,757 lb. milk.

The highest butterfat producer is owned by L. A. Zimmerman of the Carbon-Lehigh Association. She produced 93.9 lb. fat. Mr. Landis had the second high butterfat producer with 91.4 lb. while Ivo. V. Otto of the Cumberland

County Association brought out the third highest with 89.4 lb.

Of the three highest ten-cow-average in butterfat, the Carbon-Lehigh Association led with 93.9 lb., Cumberland was second with 76.6 lb. and Montgomery was third with 68.7 lb.

The Central Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders' Association had the largest number of cows enrolled with 549 cows. Ninety of these produced more than 40 lb. fat while 56 exceeded 1,000 lb. milk.

The reports from some of the testers on general conditions in their different sections are of considerable interest. The members of the Clarion County Association are planning to sow soy beans for legume hay and green feed, due to the poor prospect for a good hay crop.

The Canton Association members are rapidly cleaning their herds from tuberculosis. Only a small percentage of reactors are being found. Many of the members have enough corn silage to carry them through the summer.

The members of the Susquehanna County Association are running short of hay and many are out of silage which causes a somewhat lower production from the cows in the Association.

Only one member of the Westmoreland Association was without a silo last winter and he is planning to build one this summer.

Six of the members of the Western Sullivan County Association have accredited herds and the rest are signed up under the area plan for the eradication of tuberculosis.

It seems to be the opinion of practically all of the members of the various associations that a silo is indispensable in the economical production of dairy products.

The Annual Meeting of all Pennsylvania testers was held at State College on Saturday, June 19, 1926. J. B. Barker of Washington, D. C., gave an interesting talk on what is being done in other States in cow testing association work.

I would like to hear from breeders having purebred Holstein-Friesian cows and heifers for sale. They must be tuberculin tested, good individuals and well grown. Address

H. C. REINHOLD
East Petersburg, Penna.

For sale or rent at Allamuchy, N. J., a house with electric lights, bathroom and steam heat and forty acres of good land. Further information, price and terms on application to E. B. BENNETT, Allamuchy, N. J.

WHITE CLOVER HONEY
Pure white clover honey \$2 gallon.
Write for prices on larger lots.
GAINES SEED CO.
Collins, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS IN SCHUYLKILL ASSOCIATION

The first five cows in the Schuylkill County, Pa. Cow Testing Association for the month of May, 1926, were either grade or purebred Holsteins according to a report from Clair Hindman, Tester for the Association.

A grade Holstein owned by Robert Ludwig led with 1,562 lb. milk, and 67.2 lb. butterfat. A purebred black and white owned by Otis Rehner was second with 2,104 lb. milk, 63.1 lb. butterfat.

A grade Holstein cow owned by Guy Reed was third with 2,018 lb. milk, 60.5 lb. fat. Christ Wagner had the fourth and fifth cows, both purebred Holsteins, and their production was 1,866 lb. milk, 59.7 lb. butterfat and 1,850 lb. and 59.2 lb. milk, respectively.

The five cows averaged 1,880 lb. milk, 61.94 lb. butterfat with an average test of 3.34%.

The high cow's test was 4.3% and of the remaining cows, two tested 3.2% and 2 tested 3% butterfat.

NEWS FROM WARREN COUNTY, PENNA. C. T. A.

The Warren County C. T. A. finished their third year, March 1, 1926, with nine members.

There were 346 cows in the association during all or part of the year, the average number being 284.67.

Three herds with five or more cows exceeded an average of 300 lb. butterfat per cow. A complete list of these herds follows:

Owner's Name	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Butterfat
B. D. Hitchcock	1739	359.4
E. D. Wetmore	8767	322.3
Carl Norbeck	8216	310.9

One cow produced over 500 lb. fat for the year, thirteen cows over 400 lb. fat, and eighty-four cows produced over 300 lb. fat.

Following is a complete list of the cows that produced above 300 lb. butterfat for the year.

Owner's Name	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Butterfat
E. D. Wetmore	12549	509.3
L. S. Clough	10147	444.3
L. S. Clough	10407	444.2
B. D. Hitchcock	9776	438.4
Rouse Hospital	10838	435.6
Rouse Hospital	10746	432.0
E. C. Wetmore	11526	430.8
L. S. Clough	9551	425.2
L. S. Clough	10766	421.3
E. D. Wetmore	12141	409.5
L. S. Clough	9959	407.8
B. D. Hitchcock	7655	404.3
B. D. Hitchcock	8044	403.4
W. E. Weatherby	11977	401.8

PERRY COUNTY C. T. A.

Perry County C. T. A. finished their second year, May 1, 1926, with 22 members.

There were 309 cows in the association during all or part of the year, the average number for the full period being 236.34.

The average production of milk per cow was 7940 lb. and of butterfat 280.1 lb. This is an increase of 358 lb. milk and 10.3 lb. butterfat above the previous year.

Nine herds with an average of five or more cows produced more than 400 lb. butterfat per cow during the year. A complete list of these herds follows:

Owner's Name	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Butterfat
H. K. Stephens	10044	355.7
H. N. Bernheisel	9846	339.8
J. S. Bernheisel	9570	332.6
Harry Kraft	6576	327.8
E. E. Rieck	9906	324.9
Orville Rumbaugh	9472	318.5
W. W. Mitchell	7815	310.2
Tresslers O. Home	8609	303.4
Black Bros.	9136	303.0

One cow produced over 500 lb. butterfat, eight cows produced over 400 lb. butterfat, and seventy-six cows produced over 300 lb. butterfat for the year.

The following list of cows produced over 400 lb. fat during the year:

Owner's Name	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Butterfat
Orville Rumbaugh	14914	573.4
H. N. Bernheisel	12768	463.1
W. W. Mitchell	12804	454.4
Tresslers O. Home	8162	439.9
J. S. Bernheisel	11716	436.9
N. B. Gable	13122	426.4
Tresslers O. Home	12179	417.3
Orville Rumbaugh	12708	407.9

WALWORTH, N. Y. BOY WINS PRESIDENT SLOCUM PRIZE IN DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE ESSAY CONTEST

Buffalo, N. Y., June 17: The first prize of \$25 offered by G. W. Slocum, President of the Dairymen's League, for the best essay submitted on the subject, "The Dairymen's League in 1936," was won by George W. Coomber of Walworth, New York, a senior in the Walworth high school. This announcement was made at the annual meeting of the Association held in Buffalo to-day. Miss Valeda Warren of Dalton, Penna., won the second prize of \$15 and Miss Myrtle Furman of Springville, New York won the third prize of \$10. Miss Warren is a senior in the Waverly, Penna. high school and Miss Furman is a senior in the Griffith Institute at Springville, N. Y.

The following ten high school students each won \$5 prizes: Marian A. Phillips, South Otselec, N. Y.; William L. Lechner, Readington, N. J.; George Record, Sherburne, N. Y.; Wilfred E. Hewitt, Sherman, N. Y.; Clarence Benedict, Glenfield, N. Y.; Ruth E. Cook, Greene, N. Y.; Philip Allen Wyckoff, Marcellus, N. Y.; Hector G. Buell, 19 Rockland Street, Malone, N. Y.; Malcolm Wales, Sherburne, N. Y.; and Quintan Todd, Mexico, N. Y.

The judges were, E. R. Eastman, Editor, *American Agriculturist*, New York City, chairman; W. S. McDowell, Director of Extension, Penn State College, State College, Penna.; and Mrs. Edward Young, President, New York State Home Bureau Federation, Milton, N. Y.

This is the second contest of the kind conducted by the League. The prize money, as was the case last year, was donated by G. W. Slocum, President of the Association, and the contest was under the direction of the Dairymen's League News, the official publication of the League.

A HERD WE LIKE TO TALK ABOUT

Dr. R. L. Schaeffer of Allentown, Pa., has a herd of purebred and grade Holsteins that are proving very profitable for their owners. Without any forced methods being used, they are producing up to 16,000 lb. milk per year in cow testing association work.

Dr. Schaeffer has three or four different cows that have been leaders in



PURITY JENNY SEGIS

the Lehigh-Carbon County Cow Testing Association. Maple Lane Korndyke Fayne, produced 1,988 lb. milk, 103.4 lb. butter in February, 1926; Purity Jennie Segis produced 2,136 lb. milk, 68.3 lb. fat the same month; and in March, Purity produced 2,778 lb. milk, 102.8 lb. fat while Maple Lane Korndyke Fayne produced 2,077 lb. milk, 62.3 lb. butterfat in March.

In the report of this Association for the year 1925, eleven animals produced more than 400 lb. butterfat. Ten of these exceeded 10,000 lb. milk, averaging 13,771 lb. milk, 457.61 lb. fat. The only 400-lb. cow that fell below the 10,000 mark was a grade Guernsey, her production being 6,638 lb. milk, 427.7 lb. fat.

MORE MILLIONS FOR ERADICATION OF T-B

A little over a million dollars more money for tuberculosis eradication work will be available on July 1 than was available July 1, 1925, to carry on this work for another year. This is provided in the Agricultural Appropriation bill just signed. Practically all of this increase must be used for payment of indemnities and it comes at a time of largely increased state appropriations for the same purpose. This situation ought to and probably will increase the effort efficiency and interest of veterinarians and dairy farmers throughout the U. S. in the eradication of tuberculosis and general improvement of dairy conditions. Final statements of the Bureau of Animal Industry state that the percentage of reactors in the U. S. estimated at 4% in 1922 has been reduced to 2.8% at present. Increased funds this year come as the result of organized effort as it was the expressed intention of the Budget Bureau in its message to Congress in December to have this appropriation cut to \$2,900,000, but this was increased by Congress to \$4,653,000.

Speaking of twins, the best known are the famous brothers in idiocy: The joy-rider and the jay-walker.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Penna.



SPRING FARM PONTIAC MAID 2D

Butter	7 days	35.66;	Milk	800.0
Butter	30 days	140.89;	Milk	3,339.2
Butter	207 days	918.16;	Milk	20,532.6

is the dam and CREATOR is the sire of my splendidly bred junior herd bull KING ORMSBY PONTIAC CREATOR.

His dam and sire's dam have 7 day records that average 796 lb. milk, 36.94 lb. butter. Let me send you pedigrees of some nice young bulls from big producing dams.

DAVID FALCONER
Scottsville, Mich.

This herd has always been T. B. free.

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer
700 Second National Building
Akron, Ohio.

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A Breeder of Holsteins

to use this space, every issue, for a full year. The cost is *surprisingly low* and you will be telling your message, *twice-a-month* to the thousands of buyers who read

The Holstein Breeder
and Dairyman

Men who are building herds for
Production and Profit.

PUREBRED ANCONA BABY CHICKS

\$12.50 per hundred delivered. Live arrival guaranteed. These are husky little fellows and worth the money. From Sheppard strain prize winners.

H. D. GAINES SEED CO.
Bloomsburg, Penna.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

June 29—Lyons, N. J., Knollcroft Farm Dispersal, W. A. Reynolds owner, R. Austin Backus, Sale Manager, Mexico, N. Y.
July 5—Colorado Springs, Col., Turkey Creek Holstein Herd Dispersal.
July 26—Minneapolis, Minn., Minnesota State Fair Grounds, First Annual Show Type Sale, Melin-Petersen Co., Mgrs., Minneapolis, Minn.
August 2, 1926—Minneapolis, Minn., Minnesota State Fair Grounds, First Annual Show Type Sale, Melin-Petersen Co., Mgrs., Minneapolis, Minn.
September 15, 1926—Detour, Md., C. Anderson & Son, S. R. Miller, Mgr., Chambersburg, Pa.
Oct. 6—Owanton, Minn., Dairy Center Sale, The Steele County Holstein Association, G. S. Kauffman, Secretary, Owanton, Minn.
Oct. 8-9—Detroit, Mich., National Dairy Show Sale, E. M. Hastings, Mgr., Pulaski, N. Y.
October 27-28, 1926—Orange, Va., Virginia Holstein-Friesian Club Sale.
November 2-3, 1926—Fond du Lac, Wis., Fond du Lac County Holstein Breeders' Sale, S. H. Bird, Mgr., South Byron, Wis.
November 10-11, 1926—Cornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Club Sale, C. H. Van Skiver, Secretary, Jasper, N. Y.
Nov. 16-19—Watertown, Wis., Waukesha, Wis., U. S. National Sale, Address U. S. National Holstein Sale, Box 177, Waukesha, Wis.

THE SEVENTH NATIONAL COOPERATIVE SALE

The Seventh National Cooperative Sale held at Des Moines, Ia., June 3, passed off very quietly. Nothing sensational took place and the average of \$747.00 for fifty-four head shows that those so-called "wartime" prices are gone forever.

Twenty-seven buyers located in twelve states and two foreign countries took the offerings at prices ranging from \$3,500.00 down to \$200.00.

Iowa took only nine head, which was quite a disappointment to the "powers that be" in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, who seemed to think that those breeders in Iowa missed a golden opportunity by not buying a great many more of the "tops" of the sale.

F. E. Murphy, publisher of the Minneapolis Times, was the heaviest purchaser in point of prices, taking five head at a total of \$5,575.00. His purchases included the latest addition to the 1,000-lb. fat list, Miss Mutual Rose De Kol, at \$3,500.00. This was the top price of the sale. Hargrove and Arnold consigned her.

Gustav Pabst's young bull, Sir Bess Ormsby Fobes 50th topped the sale for males. H. W. Norton, Jr., representing the Traverse City State Hospital, took him at \$2,600.00.

Grahamholm Farms received the third highest price of the sale for a seven-months-old bull. Woodlawn Dairy, of Lincoln, Nebraska, took him at \$2,225.00.

Keen disappointment was felt because Marathon Ormsby Fobes, consigned by Sloan Brothers and Johnson of Minnesota only brought \$1,650.00. W. J. Gillett & Sons of Wisconsin were his purchasers.

C. E. Griffith of Oklahoma, paid \$1,600.00 for a yearling daughter of Dutchland Creamelle Colantha Lad. Grahamholm Farms consigned her.

Burton Hartog De Kol Ormsby, one of Carnation's proven herdsires was purchased by Robert Ward of Illinois for \$2,200.00. The Carnation Company and the "Holstein Fraternity" were greatly disappointed that he did not bring a much higher price.

Following is a list of the animals sold and the names of the purchasers:

Purchased by F. E. Murphy, Minneapolis, Minn.	
Grahamholm Rebecca Colantha (2 years)	\$575.00
Grahamholm Snowball Jean Colantha (2 years)	600.00
Edgeland Fellham Colantha Burke (2 years)	400.00
Miss Mutual Rose De Kol (7 years)	3,500.00
Korndyke Fobes Burke Jewel (1 year)	500.00

Purchased by W. S. Buckey, Garden City, Mo.	
Daisy Hill Abbecker Louise (2 years)	275.00
Echoland Bonheur Ormsby (male, 4 years)	1,300.00
Dairy Lass Concordia De Kol (9 years)	325.00
Prilly Bondia Mount Pleasant (5 years)	425.00
Miss Ormsby De Nijlander Walker (8 years)	500.00
Lyons Homestead Piebe Pontiac (2 years)	525.00
Pietje Fayne Countess (5 years)	450.00
Piebe Wonder Ormsby Pietertje (4 years)	250.00
Bess Ormsby Fobes Colantha (2 years)	650.00

Purchased by C. E. Griffith, Big Cabin, Oklahoma	
Grahamholm Hazel Colantha (2 years)	1,600.00
Far Oaks Miss Homestead Rue (8 years)	800.00
Maudlene Homestead (6 years)	625.00
Pabst Creator Mignonette 2d (2 years)	750.00

Purchased by Traverse City State Hospital, Traverse City, Mich.	
Sir Bess Ormsby Fobes 50th (male, 7 mo.)	2,600.00

Purchased by State of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa	
Mantema Kalmuck Piebe (2 years)	325.00
N. P. Lily Rose Hengerveld (2 years)	200.00
N. P. Segis Rose Beauty (2 years)	225.00
Netherland Cornucopia Maid (5 years)	375.00
Daisy Pontiac Homestead Jet (5 years)	325.00
Iowanna Ona Fayne Jessie (2 years)	550.00

Purchased by Woodlawn Dairy, Lincoln, Neb.	
Grahamholm Pauline Colantha Lad (male, 7 mo.)	2,225.00

Purchased by Robert Ward, Benton, Ill.	
Burton Hartog De Kol Ormsby (male, 7 years)	2,200.00

Purchased by Rock River Farms, Byron, Ill.	
Lily Gelschecola Champion (7 years)	925.00
Segis Pontiac Ollie Homestead (8 years)	350.00
Ursena Hengerveld Hillside (7 years)	425.00
Purchased by W. J. Gillett & Sons, Rosendale, Wis.	
Marathon Ormsby Fobes (male, 5 years)	1,650.00
Purchased by Eugene Nagel, Highland, Ill.	
Corwin Lady Belle Ormsby (5 years)	425.00
Miss Pietertje Ormsby Jewel (2 years)	425.00
Dinah Bess Burke Ormsby (4 years)	800.00
Purchased by Detroit Creamery Co., Mt. Clemens, Mich.	
Bess Fayne Maid (7 years)	775.00
Pabst Creator Lucy (2 years)	600.00
Princess Copia Walker 2d (6 years)	1,000.00
Purchased by Heizo Shionoya, Sapporo, Japan	
Sir Burton Dander (male, 7 months)	1,000.00
Purchased by Adams Dairy Farm, Blue Springs, Mo.	
Sir Aaggie De Kol Aeme 42d (male, 2 years)	975.00
Purchased by Secundino Mata, El Salvador, Central America	
Burton Ollie Watson (2 years)	950.00
Purchased by R. V. Rassmussen, Deerfield, Ill.	
Walcowis Gift Beets Rachel (2 years)	850.00
Purchased by Walter H. Brandenburg, Ingleside, Ill.	
King Ormsby Fobes Vale, (male, 2 years)	775.00
Purchased by H. N. Paul, Mahton, Washington	
Triune Ormsby Piebe 7th (male, 6 mo.)	750.00
Purchased by Ben. W. Spencer, Quinnesec, Mich.	
Burton K. S. P. (1 year)	600.00
Purchased by Hargrove & Arnold, Norwalk, Iowa	
Netherland Queen Piebe (5 years)	575.00
Purchased by Martin D. Buth, Comstock Park, Mich.	
Highland Sylvia Tidy (7 years)	500.00
Purchased by Oliver J. Loucks, Wakarusa, Indiana	
Milford Bonheur Bess Burke (7 years)	475.00
Purchased by Alvin Bernstorf, Elberon, Iowa	
Miss Netherland Aaggie Beets (8 years)	450.00
Purchased by William Tyson, Washington, Mich.	
Walcowis Lady Moole Watson (3 years)	425.00
Purchased by Keith O. Hoover, Toledo, Ohio	
Femco Sir Pietertje (male 8 months)	350.00
Purchased by H. C. Vial, Downers Grove, Ill.	
Josie Perfect Butter Girl (9 years)	300.00
Purchased by Kingsford Farms, Oswego, N. Y.	
Miss Matema Piebe (1 year)	275.00
Purchased by W. F. Sipp, Peoria, Ill.	
Minnesota Pride (3 years)	225.00

GENERAL DAIRY CONDITIONS

Butter receipts in New York have continued to be slightly greater than sales, which has resulted in a dull market. Undoubtedly this condition would be much worse if it were not for the fact that the Land O'Lakes Creameries have diverted much of their butter to other markets. Cheese conditions are better than they have been for several months as the demand is now keen, and there are indications that the price will work higher. Milk powder sales and condensed milk sales are good with prices favorable.—*Farmstead Stock and Home.*

WORKERS DRINK MILK

Since school children have been found to thrive and gain weight and do better class work when they have a mid-morning lunch of milk, many factories and business concerns have tried the same plan for their adult employees. The results are encouraging, says a recent report.

The workers no longer get hungry in the middle of the morning, slow down their work and watch the clock. They use less tobacco, and the work is done more efficiently. More production and less sickness makes this plan appeal to the executives as does the altruistic motive of promoting greater happiness

through better health. In other words, what's sauce for the gosling is sauce for the gander.

The farm is an ever-ready source of supply for this nature's health food. A mid-morning glass of cold milk from the thermos jug, carried back to the field, undoubtedly would have the same refreshing, stimulating effect for the man behind the plow. At least, it would be well worth trying.—*Dairymen's League News.*

MILK BY RADIO

It is a relief to know that the daily papers find an occasional news item about agriculture other than the threadbare discussion of relief bills. A leading city daily carried a first-page story the other day telling how farmers in western Pennsylvania put their radio sets on wheelbarrows and wheel them along the corn rows so that the farm hands can have the very latest news, and erstwhile be consoled to their lot by a bit of jazz. Also, that they set them in the stable doors so their time may be spent profitably while they milk the cows. It was a strong omission, however, for them to fail to mention the beneficial effect on the cows which music is said to have, causing them to give more milk. But then, even the best writers will slip up sometimes.—*Pennsylvania Farmer.*

The Auctioneer

Mead's
the Man!



If in doubt who to employ
for your coming sale ask those
for whom I have sold.

Possibly the service I have
sold to others will interest you.

Sound common sense; prac-
tical and modern methods will
get the high dollar for your
cattle.

Unique Service is Our Motto.

Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora, N. Y.

Susquehanna County,

Penn'a,

is the greatest Holstein County in the State and our herd is one of the leading herds in this great dairy county.

CREAMELLE KORNDYKE KONIGEN

stands at the head of our herd and we are more than pleased with him as a herdsire.

Don't you think that you can find what you need in a bull calf or a few milkers in our Accredited Herd.

A. L. BOWELL & SON
Thompson, Pa.



GREENBROOK POLLYANNA BUTTER
GIRL 353307

I have been breeding purebred Holsteins for fourteen years, beginning in a small way with two females. I have built up a productive herd and now have surplus cattle to sell.

My present herdsire is C W Walker Payne 438827, one of the good sons of Funderne Sir Valdessa 216590, and out of Walker Payne Butter Girl 413982.

My herd is under the State and Federal Supervision and has passed two clean tests.

Buy from this Accredited Herd.

GEORGE SNODGRASS
Woodbine, Pennsylvania

ORMSBY

means size, type and long-time production.

My herdsire is one of the best bred Ormsbys in service and he is transmitting the characteristics of his ancestors to his offspring.

We have a few of his sons for sale.

S. T. WITMER

Union Deposit, Dauphin Co., Pa.

Accredited Herd.

SOME SIMPLE WAYS TO PREVENT MILK FEVER

Though most dairymen are familiar with the successful air treatment for inflating udders of dairy cows to prevent fatal consequences from milk fever, a simple method for preventing the disease is not so well known. This malady chiefly affects well-nourished fleshy, heavy milking cows and generally follows closely the act of calving.

A preventive treatment suggested by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, consists in allowing a susceptible cow to retain in the udder for twenty-four hours after calving all the milk except the small quantity required by the calf. The milk should be taken, if possible, from each quarter. Distention of the udder by the retained milk naturally follows, as in the air treatment, and acts as a preventive against milk fever. In the Island of Jersey and at the Biltmore Farms, N. C., where this practice is common, the number of milk fever cases has greatly decreased.

Sanitary conditions also should be looked after, such as a supply for pure air and clean stabling, with plenty of clear, cool water and laxative feeds, such as grasses and roots. The method described is a means of prevention, not a cure.

In cases where the disease has already developed the most practical method of treatment is to inject sterile atmospheric air into the udder in order to distend it artificially. The treatment is best performed by means of milk-fever apparatus made especially for the purpose.

DAIRYMEN LINE UP FOR OLEO-MARGARINE BATTLE

In a letter from Sam H. Greene, secretary-manager of the California Dairy Council to the secretary of the National Dairy Union attention is called to the fact that oleomargarine is the dairymen's biggest problem in California, and that their competition there is almost entirely coconut oil margarine. The California dairymen are in a battle to save their industry with the united oleo interests of the U. S., in the referendum which is pending in that state on the Johnson Bill. Nearly 20 million pounds of oleomargarine were made in California last year in six factories, of which one company made 13 million pounds. The Johnson Bill for which the dairy interests of California are fighting proposes a carefully worked out inspection system covering the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine to assure that this imitation product is sold as oleomargarine and not as butter, and provides a tax of 2 cents per pound to be paid by the manufacturer to cover the cost.

The dairy industry of the entire country is as deeply concerned with the outcome of the referendum in California as the California dairy industry itself because of the necessity for greater efforts to safeguard the industry from this kind of competition. But little, if any, help is being given the California dairymen

in their conduct of the fight, leaving the competition in position to put its entire forces into the fight in California as they have previously done in the fights in Washington and Oregon. Secretary Greene is a host in himself and has a well-organized industry behind him, but he would be effectively reinforced if he had a corps of effective speakers to call on with expenses paid and an adequate bank account behind him.

MILK CONSUMPTION REACHES NEW HIGH MARK

Milk consumption in the United States last year reached the highest point in the Nation's history, the quantity of milk, including cream, consumed in fluid form being 54,326,000,000 pounds, an increase of 1,554,000,000 pounds over 1924.

The figures are estimates by the Department of Agriculture on the basis of surveys and reports from Municipal Boards of Health in 450 cities having a total population of 39,158,576.

Per capita consumption of milk and cream for the country as a whole is estimated at 1.20 pints a day. Milk consumption increased in most of the larger cities, especially those having a well-organized system of supply or in which milk campaigns have been conducted recently.

Consumption of milk in cities in the eleven Atlantic Coast States and the District of Columbia is estimated at 1.05 pints per capita; in Central States 0.9 pints per capita; fourteen southern States 0.6 pints per capita, and eleven western States 1.01 pints per capita.

Per capita consumption of cream for 360 cities averaged 0.04 of a pint a day.

CLEAN THE SEPARATOR

By H. P. DAVIS

Keep the cream sweet and yourself even tempered is good sound advice in hot weather. Sometimes there are not proper cooling arrangements to cool cream and keep it cool. Even if this cannot be done, a little extra care of the separator in hot weather will do a lot to keep cream sweet and of good flavor.

After each milking the separator should be taken apart, rinsed in lukewarm water, and then scrubbed with a stiff brush in hot water containing plenty of an alkali cleansing powder. After its thorough scrubbing, the parts should be rinsed in boiling water and then set in a clean place to dry before being put together again.

It is just as important to wash the separator as to wash the milk pail or the dishes. Failing to wash the separator is like failing to wash the plates when all the other dishes are washed. A clean separator goes with clean flavored cream. —Nebraska Farmer.

It is said that gowns now coming into fashion make it possible for a woman to dress in 55 seconds after spending three-quarters of an hour deciding which one to wear.

FLIES IN FLORIDA'S OINTMENT, IT SEEMS

Allurements of winter farming in Florida have bumped some farmers from more northern climes. The land itself did not improve on acquaintance, it seems. A backfire is being set by the Miami Better Business Bureau to save the State of Florida from bad effects of too flaming propaganda set out by the land speculators and their agents. As expressed in a pronouncement by the Miami Business Bureau, the intent is to safeguard untrained buyers of raw acreages, to warn them against buying pigs in pokes. Some of the more poetic fancy than real sense have sung the idea of migrating, every winter to Florida to farm during the dormant season further north. The following excerpts from the Miami Business Bureau's letter, follows:

Small tracts of undeveloped Florida acreage are being offered the untrained investor. The chief selling point is the potential earning power of Florida land.

Purchasers of such land who plan to hold it in its raw state awaiting an increase in value as a result of the increase in population are in a different position from those who look to the land to secure the family income.

Individuals acquainted with Florida land view with some alarm the wholesale selling of raw acreage to the untrained buyer. They feel that a wider knowledge of the conditions are essential. With this idea in mind these suggestive

safeguards for the benefit of the general public are outlined.

The soils of Florida can be considered roughly under a fivefold classification:

Flatwoods	10,520,000 acres
Pine Lands	8,640,000 acres
Prairie	5,474,360 acres
Hammock	3,840,000 acres
Muck	3,840,000 acres

Flatwood lands are described as having a growth of both long and short leaf pine, spruce, saw palmetto, gall-berry and wire grass. Prairie lands have grasses of different kinds. Those of the lowest elevation being known as saw grass.

The soil in these two groups, if properly drained, is generally very productive and suitable for the growing of all kinds of vegetables, sugar cane, grass, etc., but the greatest obstacle in utilizing it to-day is a lack of control of the surface water. The question of drainage demands the careful attention of the purchaser who buys for the purpose of cultivating the land, George Le Fevre, formerly appraiser with the Federal Land Bank, states, "Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been wasted by unsuspecting and inexperienced people who do not know or understand the prevailing conditions, who would rather listen to the misleading statements of unscrupulous real estate dealers or rely on their own egotism than deal with a reliable realtor of tried and known reputation or take a little advice from a native Floridian."

SOILS

High pine land is distributed throughout the entire state. The soil is natural sand and of sufficient elevation to require very little or no drainage. It is an ideal soil for citrus fruits, grapes and melons. Most of it in the raw state is devoid of humus and nitrogen which must be supplied.

Hammock land is sometimes spoken of as high or mixed hammock land, and carries a growth of hickory, red, white and live oak, sweet gum and magnolias. This land is not found in all counties and is rather limited in its area. It is of high rolling character and requires little or no drainage.

Muck land is sometimes spoken of as low hammock land and is found in various sections of the state, usually along the rivers and smaller streams and around some of the lakes where the elevation is sufficient to allow natural drainage. The muck lands, of which the largest area lies around Lake Okeechobee and in the Everglades proper, is an extremely fertile soil, but only a limited area is at present properly drained and diked for cultivation.

Spruce pine scrub is described by George Le Fevre as being of little value. It is known as "Thirsty Land," and in seasons of excessive rain fall, with frequent applications of fertilizer, a small return may reasonably be expected.

Florida is considered as being of three distinct geographical divisions, but these divisions are based on climate and not on the soil. The north and west portions are largely general farm areas, the central portion is devoted to citrus fruits, vegetables and strawberries, while the southern portion is devoted to vegetables and tropical fruits.

Each region may have soils found in other sections of the state, so it is impossible to make a clear-cut geographic description as far as soils are concerned.

TRANSPORTATION

The buyer settling on raw uncleared land should make searching inquiry as to transportation facilities. Imagine a buyer untrained in pioneer conditions purchasing a ten-acre tract for a homestead in a certain northwestern county with an area of 346,240 acres of land, of which but 320 acres are under cultivation. Imagine that he selects land in the center of the county where there is neither a road nor a village. But two railroads serve the entire county—one at the extreme western and the other at the extreme eastern end of the country. Such a purchase would lead doubtless to discouragement and a possible financial loss.

The buyer who expects to homestead raw land must bear in mind that the first cost is but a small cost of the land viewed as a productive and a home center. Some of this raw land is heavily timbered. Clearage in some cases will be found to be very moderate in cost; in others it will require a considerable expenditure. This point should be kept always in mind by the prospective purchaser for raw acreage.

FOR YOUR GARDEN

Some Bargains Ready Now

- 1—BIG PLANTS—CHRYSANTHEMUMS, CARNATIONS, SALVIAS, SNAPDRAGONS, PETUNIAS, VERBENAS, PARLOR IVY, LOBELIAS, DOUBLE STOCKS, ICE PINKS, HELIOTROPES, etc., regularly any 12 for \$1.00. Special, any 15 for \$1.00 or any 100 assorted for \$5.00. Safe arrival warranted.
- 2—OLD FASHIONED FAVORITES — DELPHINIUMS, FOX GLOVES, C. BELLS, LILY OF VALLEY, DOUBLE HOLLY-HOCKS, HEPATICAS, and all the old-time garden BORDER FAVORITES, were any 12, now Special, any 15 for \$1.00 or 100 for \$5.00. Order any you want—we have them.
- 3—BIG GERANIUMS, all colors, 12 for \$1.50; BIG CANNAS, all colors, 12 for \$1.50.
- 4—FANCY DAHLIAS—12 for \$1.50; GOLD MEDAL GLADIOLI, 100 for \$4.00.
- 5—SPLENDID 3-year old H. T. ROSES such as COLUMBIA, OHPELIA and 40 others—12 for \$6.00; 100 for \$45.00.
- 6—L. I. VEGETABLE PLANTS—100 for \$1.50; 1,000 for \$10.00, assorted. Cabbage, Lettuce, Egg, Tomato, Celery, etc.

Above a few bargains. Order them now and also send for our full list. 10% extra free plants for mention of this paper with your order and check.

PROMPT SHIPMENT—MOSTLY SAME DAY ORDER RECEIVED.

HARLOWARDEN GARDENS & GREENHOUSES

329 FRONT ST.

GREENPORT, N. Y.

Prospective purchasers of raw acreage, having secured a particularized soil map covering their tract, should send the legal description of the land to the real estate board or chamber of commerce situated nearest to his contemplated purchase to secure definite information relative to the transportation facilities and the amount of clearing necessary.

Writers conversant with Florida land point out that to the serious-minded settler who is willing to build up a home and engage in agriculture, Florida offers a vast opportunity, but for this type of settler they should remember that "before you invest—investigate."—*Maryland Farmer*.

PRODUCING CLEAN MILK

By VIRGIL K. JOHNSON

Millions of dollars are lost annually in the United States because of the depreciation in value of milk and cream due to improper handling methods. The advantages of clean and wholesome dairy products are fast being recognized and a premium is being placed on the product which has not undergone undesirable changes.

Deterioration of milk is much more common in the summer than in winter because of the high temperatures and therefore the cooling and delivering especially should receive special attention during the summer months. Expensive dairy barns and equipment are not guarantees of clean milk, but the observance of a few simple methods makes the production of clean, high grade milk possible under the simplest of conditions.

Much contamination of milk comes from the body dirt falling from the cow, and from the stable air. This source is not as important in summer as in winter because the cows are out on pasture and naturally keep cleaner than when confined to the barn in winter. However, they are important enough to demand attention and especially during the rainy seasons of spring and fall. Where it is at all possible, it is very profitable to clip the udders and flanks of the cows. This practice requires little time and labor and reduces the amount of dirt clinging to the body of the cow to a minimum.

KEEP HANDS DRY

Before each milking the udders and flanks should be brushed and wiped with a damp cloth. This is a practice no one can afford to overlook because the cost and labor is almost negligible and practically no dirt will fall from the body of a cow treated in this manner. The time required to clean the udder and flank of a cow need not be over one-half a minute.

Milk, to be of the best grade, should never be allowed to touch the hands. The hands should always be clean and dry while milking. Wet hands offer a bad source of contamination. If milking machines are used they should be carefully cleaned and sterilized.

Milk quickly absorbs odors, especially while warm. Therefore it is best to remove the milk from the stable immediately after it is drawn so that the objectionable barny and feed odors will not be absorbed.

The use of small top milk pails prevents the entrance of a large amount of dirt from the cow or milker as well as other sources. Some dirt may come from the dust in the air, from the feeding of cows or from loose overhead ceilings. In an experiment carried on with the small top and open top milk pails in a barn where no special care was given to cleanliness, the following results were obtained:

Average contamination for open pail, 1,146,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter. Average contamination for small top pails, 34,533.

One can easily become accustomed to the use of small top pails. A considerable loss due to splashing may also be avoided.

STERILE UTENSILS

Unclean and unsterile utensils are the greatest source of contamination of the bacteria that are commonly found in milk. Bacteria will live and multiply readily in utensils which have a film of milk on them or are left in a moist condition.

All cans, pails and milking equipment should be thoroughly rinsed and scrubbed with warm water and a dairy washing powder if possible. USE A BRUSH. A rag should never be used for washing dairy utensils. After scrubbing, rinse

again with clean water, scald with boiling water or steam if it is accessible and turn upside down on some sort of a rack to drain and dry. It is best to have the rack placed so the sun can get to the utensils and help to dry them. Bacteria cannot live or grow without moisture, so it is essential that the utensils be thoroughly dry.

COOLING AND DELIVERING

Proper cooling and holding is undoubtedly the most important factor in preserving the keeping of milk and cream during the summer months. Milk that is produced under very careful conditions will contain a few thousand bacteria at best. If the temperature of the milk is maintained at a temperature favorable for the growth of the bacteria they will increase in number sufficiently in a few hours to produce undesirable changes. If, however, the milk is immediately cooled to a low temperature, 55 degrees Fahrenheit or lower, and held at that temperature, the bacteria will multiply very slowly and no appreciable changes will take place in the milk or cream for two or three days.

For the farmer or dairyman producing market milk it is a very good practice, if possible, to cool the milk immediately after it is drawn from each cow. This will materially increase the time which milk will stay sweet and will also prevent the absorption of objectionable odors.

If the milk is separated, the cream should be cooled as quickly as possible after separation.

WATER COOLING

Where the business is of fair size and circulating water is available, a small surface milk cooler is a very good addition to the dairy. Milk or cream may be cooled down to within 10 degrees of the temperature of the cooling water within a very short time, which is very desirable. A cooler of this type large enough for a small dairy may be purchased for about 15 dollars and if well taken care of will last for several years.

After the milk is cooled as low as possible with water, it should be kept cool until it is delivered. Water should be circulated through the cooling tank several times each day and if ice is available it should be used. The lower the holding temperature without freezing the milk, the more satisfactory the results will be.

Care should also be exercised in delivering the milk or cream in the hot summer months. An uncovered can, with the sun beating on it, will rise several degrees in temperature while being delivered, while a can covered with a wet blanket or can cover will change but slightly. The time required for delivery should not be longer than necessary.

From the foregoing discussion the production and care of clean milk and cream may be reduced to the following points:

1. Clean cows and clean milking methods.
2. Small top milk pails.
3. Clean, sterile utensils.
4. Proper cooling and delivering.

THE OLD HORSE BREEDING ASSOCIATIONS

Oh cooperation, what sins are committed in thy name! These sins are more numerous than those which Madame Roland found committed in the name of Liberty. We went all through this scheme of putting cooperation into the horse business years ago. It proved to be operative without any "Co." Now the promoters are starting work once more. It is a good time to make a killing. The reaction from all this rush to the tractor is starting. It has been found that gasoline will not do it all. Big horses are needed, and will be needed in the future. There are very few good colts growing up. If cows do not pay why not feed some of the hay and grain to first-class colts? Prices for good horses are high. The whole thing looks plausible, but in many localities while there are many good mares no first-class sires are available. Why not farmers combine and own a sire in partnership? Promoters are taking advantage of these conditions as they did some years ago.

This is the way these fellows work: They select a favorable locality and get the support of some influential farmer, who gives the names of others and goes with the promoter to see them. The plan is to induce 18 farmers to pay \$200 each, making an investment of \$3,600. Sometimes one farmer takes several shares or a share is divided among several farmers. Notes are given, payable \$50 a year for four years. A committee is appointed to take care of the horse. He is selected by the promoter and insured by him.

Each member of the organization is to obtain two or four colts each year. If he does not have enough brood mares he may solicit business from his neighbors and for each colt thus obtained he receives credit for a \$25 service fee. Expenses are mainly for the keep and management of the horse.

Figures have been obtained from several of these old Associations—organized some years ago. Not one of them has been successful. Expenses have run close to \$500 per year. Four of these organizations obtained 19 colts in one year, with an operating cost of \$2,500 or about \$130 per colt. In addition these four organizations have paid and are in debt for \$14,400. One organization paid \$2,000 for a horse which it sold in two years for \$400, and there are several similar experiences.

Running all through this experience is the old, old story of defective cooperation. The system of paying a promoter from the outside to come in and organize a group of farmers is all wrong. They pay him more than the service is worth and stand the chance of obtaining a poor horse. They can do such cooperating as is needed themselves, save a good share of the money and have a good chance for success—for there is and will be a good demand for big colts. But let the promoters alone. That is the best advice—from both common sense and history.

32 CREAMERIES JOIN ASSOCIATION

Recently 41 delegates, representing 13 creameries in Wisconsin, visited the Land O'Lakes offices with the thought in mind that if satisfied with conditions as they found them, these 13 creameries would market their product through the Land O'Lakes organization. The delegates voted unanimously to recommend to their local creameries that they put all of their butter through this marketing organization.

In addition to these creameries from Wisconsin, 19 Minnesota creameries have joined the organization in the last few months.

Mr. Brandt reports that he is having no difficulty in disposing of all of the butter, sweet cream and powder which the organization has to sell. Recently the Association received the contract for all of the butter used by the Marines and a large part of the Navy contract.—*Farmstead Stock and Home, Minn.*

HOW TO GET A RAISE

The L-A-Lily, house organ for the Los Angeles Creamery Company, gives this recipe for "How to Get a Raise": Go to work and forget the clock.

To be paid more, do more than you are paid for.

Look to your job but also look beyond it.

Command attention because of the attention you give your job.

Read everything you can buy, beg or borrow relative to your business.

Give your employer the benefit of your brains even if you think you are being paid for the work of your hands.

Get ready for your promotion before you see the remotest possibility of being promoted.

Fall in love with your work and if you can't find it in your heart to do so, get another job.

DON'T QUIT

When things go wrong as they sometimes will,

When the road you are treading seems all uphill,

When the funds are low and the debts are high

And you want to smile but you have to sigh;

When the care is pressing you down a bit,

Rest, if you must, but don't you quit.

—*National 4-H Club News.*

Chewing gum costs America \$50,000,000 annually, which is a lot of money to stick under tables and chairs.

BABY CHICKS

Specialize for high laying quality of free range utility stock, on below varieties. Prepaid 100% live delivery guaranteed.

S. C. Leghorns	100	50	25
Large Strain	\$12.00	\$6.50	\$3.50
R. I. Reds	14.00	7.50	4.00
Plymouth Rocks	14.00	7.50	4.00

Discount of 5% on 400 lots
COMMERCIAL POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY
Emanuel King, Prop. Myerstown, Pa.

A two-year-old heifer that produces 20,771.2 lb. milk and 723.4 lb. butter in ten months is a real heifer.

Clara Clothilde Lyons

the dam of our herdsire made that great record.

We have sons and daughters of this great sire for sale.

Our Herd is Accredited.

FRED B. KEENEY
Wyoming Co., Laceyville, Pa.



WHITE OAK ROXIE BURKE

and several other cows equally good are now in our herd of Federally tested Holsteins.

They test from 3.7% to 3.9% butterfat and we know that they are the profitable kind for you to buy.

They are priced reasonably.

H. A. STOTTEMYER
Hagerstown, Maryland, R. No. 5

Come to Chenango County for Good Holsteins!

Chenango is one of the four leading counties of New York State for number of Registered Holstein-Friesians. Every owner is a practical Breeder and Dairyman, and each herd here listed is under State and Federal Supervision and is periodically Tuberculin Tested. These herds are within a short distance of Sherburne and Norwich. Good Roads and splendid railroad facilities.

Dan E. Anderson . . . Norwich
Menzo A. Brooker . . .
South New Berlin
Mrs. Maud Dwight . . .
South Otselic



Not only is this herd ACCREDITED but there has never been a case of Abortion in it.

Young Stock for Sale Prices Reasonable

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

Scranton

Pennsylvania

PUT YOUR HERD ON THE MAP

Write for our special 3 1/4 inch advertising proposition. P. O. Box 110, Harrisburg, Penna.

Working too much will get you the same as loafing too much. Germs don't care about how important you are.

King Segis Pontiac and King of the Pontiacs

were two of the greatest bulls that ever lived.

Their blood was combined to produce

KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

"King" does not need any further introduction—you all know him but you do need one of his sons for a herdsire.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

A. E. ROBINSON
Susquehanna Co., Montrose, Pa.

If You Want Fresh Cows, Springers, Heifers or Young Bulls

BRED IN THE PURPLE, you can secure them in Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania, from the following breeders and dairymen whose establishments are within easy driving distance of Tunkhannock, Thompson, or Montrose. *You are invited to inspect these herds and make your own selection.*

A. L. Bowell & Son..Thompson
A. R. Bush.....Montrose
L. N. Mack & Son....Montrose
Floyd E. Mack.....Montrose
Cecil L. A. Resseguie..Kingsley
A. E. Robinson.....Montrose
Robert Springer....Factoryville

MILK CONDENSING PLANT IN PROSPECT

It seems almost certain that Greenville, Tennessee, will have a milk condensing plant in the near future. Two representatives of the Van Camp Products Corporation, of Indianapolis, H. P. Way, vice-president of the company, and Mr. Hill, of the production department, were in Greenville Thursday night and Friday morning in conference with members of the Chamber of Commerce and other business men and Greene County farmers regarding the matter and presented a definite proposition which was acceptable to the local committee and only remains to be worked out in detail to clinch the matter.

The Thursday night meeting was a most enthusiastic one and was attended by near three hundred men of the town and several farmers. Talks were made by both Mr. Way and Mr. Hill who were enthusiastic in their praise of Greene County as adapted to the dairy industry.

Talks were made by about twenty citizens, including a number of farmers, who indicated they would get the support desired. Arrangements are to be made to import 2,700 Holstein cows to begin with and a guarantee to supply 50,000 lb. milk a day for a continuous period of thirty days and when this is done the Van Camp people are ready to begin the erection of a \$250,000 plant.—C. R. Neff.

NAVY CONTRACTS FOR BUTTER

Navy contracts for butter have been awarded to the Land O' Lakes Creameries, Inc., and the American Stores Co. The creameries association received the contract for 400,000 pounds to be delivered at the eastern seaboard while the stores organization received a contract for 300,000 pounds to be delivered to the west coast.

THE ORDINARY DAY

By EDGAR A. GUEST

Fame did not come to me today,
Nor victory in the race,
And yet I cannot truly say
The hours were commonplace.

No great achievement thrilled my soul;
I labored in the sun,
But seemed no nearer to my goal
When every task was done.

And yet I saw the morning break
In splendor with the dawn,
And saw the trees in blossom shake
Their beauty on my lawn.

I heard a happy robin call
Outside my little room,
And found beside my garden wall
A marigold in bloom.

Of fame nor wealth the while I walked
I heard and saw no sign,
And yet throughout the day I talked
With many a friend of mine.

Oh, there are some perhaps might say
Such things are commonplace
But looking back upon the day
I found it touched with grace.

The best results will be obtained if the milk room does not open directly into the stable. Stable air and stable dust should not have a chance to enter the place where milk is handled.

On the other hand, if the milk room is far removed from the stable it will take much additional labor to carry the milk from each cow directly to the milk house. Prompt removal is desirable so that the milk will not be subjected to stable contamination and will be cooled promptly.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

MODERATE

"Go away from me," said the daintily dressed woman on the street. "I wouldn't have you touch me for \$10."
"I was only goin' to touch you for a nickel," was the hobo's reply.

CHARLESTONIAN CHATTER

"I think the floor is wonderful,"
Said he in manner sweet.
"That's your mistake," the girl replied,
"Your dancing on my feet."

HAMMOND'S "CATTLE COMFORT"



"CATTLE COMFORT"

The application of CATTLE COMFORT will relieve Cows, Mules, Horses, Dogs and Poultry from the noxious effects of Horn Flies, Gnats and Mosquitoes, and is healing to any sore. Applied to the perches in the henery it prevents the spread of lice; put on the heads of fowls it destroys head lice; applied to mangy dogs it affords relief and effects a cure.

Directions—CATTLE COMFORT may be diluted half and half with kerosene as a matter of economy. Rub lightly over exposed parts, as mentioned hereon, with a cloth, sponge or atomizer.

Sold by Merchants and Seed Dealers

HAMMOND'S PAINT AND SLUG SHOT WORKS, Beacon, New York

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

LAREDO SOYBEANS, \$4.00 per bushel.
Address LEE W. MILLER, Stuttgart, Ark.

FOR SALE—Buy cedar posts direct. ANDERSON & LYNCE, Kootenai, Idaho.

FOXES WANTED—Young Reds and Greys. ROSS BROWN, Eastaboga, Alabama.

RABBITS FOR SALE—Pedigreed stock, \$2.00 up. Illustrated book, 10c. MAIKRANZ RABBITRY, New Bethlehem, Pa.

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PURE VERMONT MAPLE SYRUP, \$2.25 gallon here. Freight paid on 5 gallon lots. MAPLE LAKE FARMS, North Underhill, Vt.

MAPLE SUGAR—Ounce cakes, in pound boxes, 70c lb., prepaid. LAWRENCE THOMPSON, Colchester, Vt. Member Boys' and Girls' Club.

FOR SALE—Homespun chewing or smoking tobacco, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10, \$2.00; guaranteed. NATURAL LEAF WHOLESALERS, Princeton, Ky.

ATTENTION FARMERS—Build your end and corner fence posts of cement, by using the Practical all steel post mold. Manufactured by HARTING AND HAMILTON, 1509 Main Street, Elwood, Indiana.

HONEY FOR SALE—Pure clover honey in the comb or extracted. Any quantity. Write for price list. FULGHUM SEED CO., ATLANTA, GA.

HOMESPUN CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO—5 pounds \$1.25; 10, \$2.50; 20, \$4.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. UNITED FARMERS, Wingo, Ky.

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FOR SALE—Milk Bottle Caps, by the thousand or by the million, one or two colors, bulk or in tubes. DEPOY BOTTLE CAP CO., Muncie, Indiana.

AUTOMATIC DRIVEWAY GATES, each \$30 delivered. Card brings description. Money-back guarantee. ROSS BUCHANAN, Morgantown, Ky.

LEAKY ROOFS easily waterproofed at a fraction of the cost of a new roof by Master-Kote. Not a paint, but a heavy coating of Asphalt Gums reinforced with Asbestos Fibre. Will not soften in summer or crack in winter. Can be used on flat or pitch roofs—never runs. THREE MONTHS TRIAL BEFORE YOU PAY! NO NOTES—NO C. O. D. Write today for this liberal offer. STURTZ BROS., 296 Broadway, New York City.



DOGS

FOR SALE—Purebred Collie Pups from trained dogs. Males, \$5. L. H. DEVOLL, Caldwell, O.

REGISTERED WHITE COLLIE PUPS, best blood lines. JANIE EILAND, Sprott, Ala.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD—From real heel driving stock. Write ALBERT HERRMANN, Norwood, Minn.

WHITE COLLIES—Studs, bred matrons, puppies. King All White breeding. Some trained cow dogs, \$25 to \$75. MABEL TILVURY, Owego, N. Y.



POULTRY

BABY CHICKS. SAVE MONEY. Get our cut prices. Try our Shipping Coops and Ant Exterminator. EMPIRE HATCHERY, Seward, N. Y.

CHICKS. One breed—better breeding. Stock having several years of Certification back of it. Large—premium size white eggs. Strong sturdy chicks that live. Prices right. GENESSEE VALLEY POULTRY FARM, Castile, N. Y.

CHICKS—S. C. W. Leghorns ..\$8.00 per 100
S. C. R. I. Reds10.00 per 100
S. C. Barred Rocks ..10.00 per 100
Heavy Breeds Mixed 9.00 per 100
Light Breeds Mixed 7.00 per 100
Postpaid live delivery guaranteed.

TERREY RIDGE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Pa.

CHESTER COUNTY BABY CHICKS

Black and White Leghorns\$10 per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds\$12 per 100
White and Silver Wyandottes\$13 per 100
Jersey Giants\$22 per 100

Larger Lots Cheaper. 1,000 chick orders a specialty.

GEORGE S. CULLEN,

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POULTRY

PEKIN DUCK EGGS \$1.25 per 11. ALBERT H. GRAYBILL, Richfield, Pa.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND White eggs for hatching. Catalog. BERN J. GEBKE, JR., Bartleso, Ill.

BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE—Toms, \$10 each; Hens, \$8 each. W. R. SELLECK, Huntington, L. I., N. Y.

OLD RELIABLE—Strong vigorous, true to breed, thirteen varieties. Twenty-sixth annual catalog free. UHL HATCHERY, Box B, New Washington, Ohio.

PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

YELLOW JUNE CORN 50c per gallon, postpaid. O. T. GILBERT, JR., Otho, Miss.

CHOICE TESTED SUDAN SEED—Re-cleaned and sacked, 5c per pound. JOHN GOETZ, Fowler, Ind.

CABBAGE PLANTS, 1,000, \$1.00. C. O. D. Postage satisfactory. Guaranteed. HOLLAND BROS., Franklin, Va.

PLANTS—Willow ready. Cabbage, Tomato, \$1.00—1,000. Pepper \$2.00. Satisfactory service. REV. ELISHA BRADSHAW, Walters, Va.

SEND \$1 for 12 Dahlia Bulbs. All colors, labeled, worth \$3. BOLTS DAHLIA FARM, Stepney, Connecticut, Dept. H.

TOBACCO—Fine yellow mammoth chewing, 10 pounds, \$3; smoking, 10 pounds, \$2; 20 pounds, \$3.50. FARMERS CLUB, Mayfield, Ky.

SMALL WHITE off grade beans, free from stone or dirt make excellent feed for cows or pigs. \$20 per ton. H. F. SNYDER, Churchville, N. Y.

ALFALFA, CLOVER HAY, DAIRY FEEDS, for sale. Write or wire for prices. Weights and grades guaranteed. J. A. BENSON CO., 332 So. La Salle, Chicago.

Genuine improved Porto Rican sweet potato plants. Government inspected, free from disease. Ship day receive order. \$1.75 per thousand. J. J. BOATRIGHT, Rockingham, Ga.

OPEN FIELD GROWN PLANTS—Early Jersey, Charleston, Copenhagen cabbage; Bermuda onion; Greater Baltimore, Matchless, New Stone, Red Beauty tomato, by express, 2,000, \$2.50; 5,000, \$5. Prepaid mail, 200, 60c; 400, \$1; 1,000, \$2. Sweet potato plants, Pure Georgia Yam, express, \$2 thousand; prepaid mail, 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. PARKER FARMS, Moultrie, Ga.

COLLINS' REAL NEW ENGLAND Hulled Corn for everybody. Buy of your grocer or let us mail you an order by parcel post, prepaid. Money back if not satisfied. Large can, 35 cents. (Makes three quarts.) Three of the 35 cent cans, \$1.00. This is our popular mail order. Keeps good one year. COLLINS HULLED CORN CO., Clinton, Mass.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

All the Cattle in Crawford County, Pa.

Have been tuberculin tested TWICE under the Accredited Area Plan. In the second test 99.2% passed CLEAN. When buying Holsteins, purebred or grade, why not come to Crawford County. The producing capacity and individuality of our cattle equal their health record.

Any of the men listed below would be pleased to supply your needs or put you in touch with responsible breeders who can.

L. S. Brown,Saegertown
Ralph C. Jackson,
.....Conneaut Lake
Maple Grove Stock Farm, F.
Jones, Mgr.,Centerville
O. I. Martin,
.....Cambridge Springs

Early Rise Herd

We breed Holsteins that produce milk at a profit. We are not in business for our health, and any cow that proves unprofitable goes to the butcher.

You men who are looking for good, straight, healthy Holsteins can find just what you want here.

MENZO A. BROOKER

R. D. 2

South New Berlin, N. Y.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

100 ENVELOPES

and 200 5½x8½ Note
or Lettersheets,

printed with your name and address and postpaid to you, \$1.00. Send \$1.00 for one year's subscription to our farm and home journal and 25c extra to pay postage and get a trial box of stationery free. Send cash with order to

Fletcher's Farming

Hondo, Texas

TURNING ON SWEET CLOVER

By H. P. DAVIS

Use care when first turning cows into sweet clover pasture to prevent any trouble with bloat. Some people will say that sweet clover pasture will not cause bloat, while others are equally certain that the cows can and do bloat while eating such pastures. The facts are that sweet clover can and sometimes does cause bloat in cows although ordinarily there is comparatively little danger.

Usually the most trouble occurs just when the cows are first turned on the pasture. The fresh green leaves and stems are very palatable and, consequently, the cow frequently does as the small boy who likes pie, she eats too much. When turning into pasture, fill the cows up well with hay or other feed and turn on late in the afternoon. Repeat the practice for several days before turning into the pasture for full time. At first, also if water is not too handy so that the cows cannot fill up after eating the sweet clover, it is an added safeguard.

Throughout the season a little care should be exercised, especially after a rain or an especially heavy dew, to have the pasture dry off a little before turning on. Following these precautions will ordinarily prevent bloat.—*Nebraska Farmer.*

HARDIN COUNTY GETS SEVEN HOLSTEIN CALVES

Seven Holstein calves were recently distributed to Hardin County Dairy Calf Club members, according to P. C. Wiechmann, county agent.

The Hardin County club appointed a committee composed of George Mark, Charles Mark, Nils Uielson and Fred Brunemeier to work with Floyd Johnston, secretary of the Iowa State Dairy Association, in securing calves.

Hardin County had a very active calf club last year and organized a second club this year. The Holstein heifers which were purchased for the new club members were distributed at Eldora. The calves are now on feed and will be shown in the calf club exhibits this fall.—*Exchange.*

COW ANTIQUITY

By JOHN F. RANDAG

The history of the inhabitants of Holland goes back as far as 200 years before Christ. The Lands of Friesian comprised the whole country to the north of the Rhine as far as the shores of the North Sea. Tacitus says of the Friesians and Batavians: "They owned cattle, not excelling in beauty, but in number." He further states, "The dairymen of Holland are lineal descendants of the Friesians and their cattle are lineal descendants of the cattle bred by them over two thousand years ago. From the earliest accounts these cattle have been used and developed for dairy purposes."

But few of us realize the hardships

and determinations those early breeders had to overcome by modifying a wild-bred cow into a producer of the most nourishing food of the human race. The development of Holland's dairy herds are not due to a favorable condition of soil or climate, but the conditions were made favorable in years and centuries of hard labor.

How many of our farmers to-day would think of undertaking a proposition like this? In a low marshy land, scrub cows, no purebred sires, no cow-testing associations, or anything of the kind. Let's bear this example in mind, and say, "what those old-timers did in such a condition, we are able to do much better with all the advancements of to-day." All we need is keen interest and determination to transfer our spirits to the coming generations.

NEWS FROM MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

A recent letter from Mr. Charles Jones, owner of Maple Grove Stock Farm, Centerville, Pa., advises us that Mr. Jones recently sold an exceptionally well bred bull calf to Mr. A. R. Logue, Woodbury, Pa.

Maple Grove Radio Clever Glista is the name of Mr. Logue's future herdsire, and he certainly purchased a valuable bull.

The sire of Mr. Logue's bull is Clever Model Glista, Mr. Jones' great 34-lb. senior herdsire, and his dam is Maple Grove Belle Jupiter, who is from a 21.81 lb. daughter of King Pontiac Jupiter.

Mr. Logue also purchased a fine heifer calf in Maple Grove. Nora Queen Glista, a daughter of Mr. Jones' junior herdsire, Maple Grove Ybma Glista, and Maple Grove Ormsby Pietje Glista, a promising young cow in the Maple Grove herd.

Mr. Jones tells us that these calves are fine growthy youngsters and he has every reason to believe that they will do Mr. Logue a lot of good.

NECESSITY FOR SLEEP

We are told that too much sleep may be harmful, deadening the activities of the mind and body. A physician who has been studying the mystery of sleep, has gone so far as to advance the theory that it may be possible to develop a sleepless race. He declares that eventually we may eliminate sleep by scaling it down gradually and getting accustomed to going without it. A way to do this, he suggests, is to reduce our sleep five minutes every two months. At the end of sixteen years, provided we start at eight hours a night, "the stupor of sleep would be banished if it could be."

WANTED—Fifteen two- or three-year-old Holstein heifers bred to freshen early this Fall. Also fifteen yearlings not bred. Must be good individuals, well grown, tuberculin tested or from accredited herds. Give price, full particulars, breeding, etc. c/o Department J, Box 110, Harrisburg, Penna.

EXTRA! EXTRA!! SPECIAL!!!

Do you have any bull calves that you wish to dispose of and have no market for?

Have you sold surplus stock that have not brought the Right prices, and want to find a PAYING market for what you now have?

Do you want to place your farm and herd on the MAP?

If you can answer YES to the above questions, let us tell you about our 3 1/3 inch space SPECIAL.

This SPECIAL NOT ONLY CARRIES YOUR ADVERTISEMENT, but also has additional inducements.

It is UNIQUE in that it is the only offer of its kind made by any magazine.

It is a REAL BARGAIN. Because why? BECAUSE IT BRINGS RESULTS.

Write us at once for information about this unusual offer. We know you will be more than repaid for the effort.

And address your letter to:

**THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER
AND
DAIRYMAN**

P. O. Box 110

HARRISBURG, PA.

In care of Advertising Department.

Maple Shade Stock Farm



Colantha Sir Walker Pietertje 407203.

Colantha Sir Walker Pietertje is one of the five bulls heading Maple Shade Stock Farm. He is splendidly bred, his nearest dams averaging 30.85 lb. butter in 7 days. The other four sires are equally as high-class. My herd is composed of 250 females. The milking herd averaged between 350 and 400 lb. of fat last year in Cow Testing Association work on two milkings a day.

Place your order now for your herd sire out of one of my best producing cows.

Price right—Quality of the best.

Herd tuberculin tested.

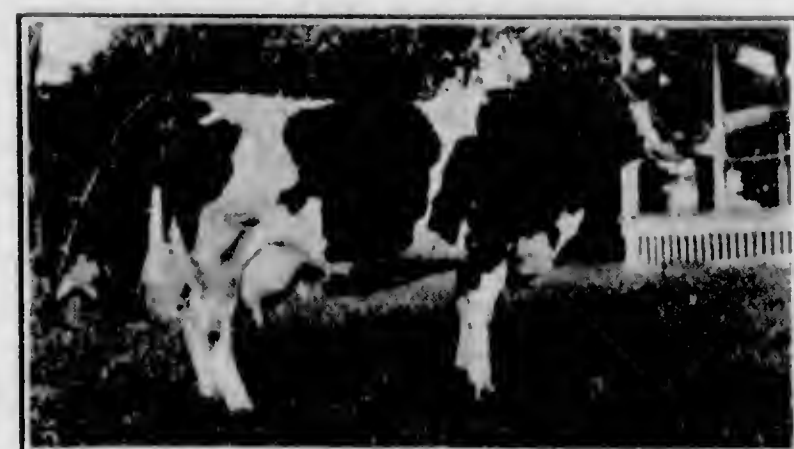
If you are in Philadelphia to the Sesqui-Centennial come out to Westtown and look my herd over.

Visitors welcome at all times.

M. L. JONES

Westtown,

Pennsylvania



Here's the Kind We Keep

Our herd sire Pabst Creator Champion Piebe, combines the blood of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes, Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d, King of the Pontiacs and other famous Holsteins that have made breed history.

We can always spare a few good cows from our Accredited Herd.

BUSH BROTHERS

Montrose

Pennsylvania



Colonel Joh Lyons

This great full is one of our leading herdsires. He is a show bull, and his offspring are great.

The thirty nearest dams of Colonel Joh Lyons average 30 lb. butter in 7 days. His sire was a son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, that noted grandson of the great King Segis.

Our combined herds number about 140 head. Come up and see what we will sell you.

Both Herds are Accredited.

L. N. MACK & SON FLOYD E. MACK

Susquehanna County, Montrose, Pa.



Susquehanna Judge Segis Leoraline

*"Bulls may come, and bulls may go,
But a good bull lives on forever."*

We firmly believe that Susquehanna Judge Segis Leoraline will make a name for himself that will be remembered for years after he is dead.

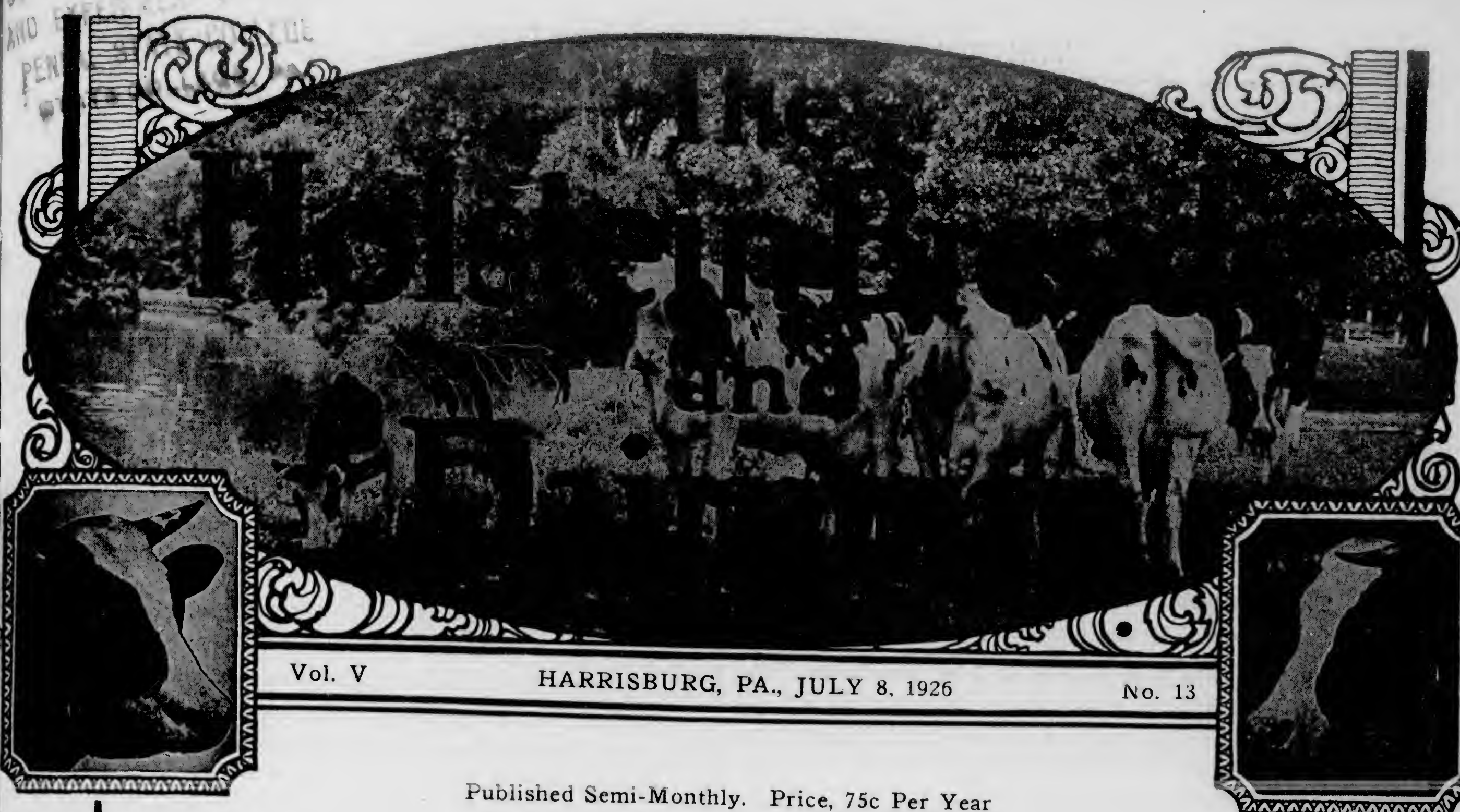
We would like to sell you a bull calf sired by this great bull.

Accredited Herd.

MURRAY A. MILLER

R. D. 3

Milton, Pa.



Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



A. R. BUSH, ONE OF SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY'S MOST SUCCESSFUL BREEDERS



Colonel Joh Lyons

This great bull is one of our leading herdsires. He is a show bull, and his offspring are great.

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Accredited Herd.

MURRAY A. MILLER
R. D. 3 Milton, Pa.

SPRING BROOK FARM



A daughter of my herdsire Ormsby Sensation 3d

I am offering two fresh cows, sired by Checker Butter Boy Pontiac 237446:

GRACE PAUL DE KOL KORNDYKE 776182. Born April 10, 1921. Dam, Grace Vale Pietertje Korndyke 429869.

MOLLY NUDINE HORTENSIA 771567. Born March 2, 1921. Dam, Lady Nudine Hortensia 2d 243742.

I am also offering: **PIETJE WAYNE RUSSELL CHOICE 832099.** Born December 5, 1922. She is sired by Pietje Beryl Wayne Beauty 343800 and out of Nellie De Kol Hope 532.91. This is a good individual and she is due in September.

These cows are well grown, straight tops, beautiful udders and very good milkers. I will price these animals very reasonable, quality considered.

Write for prices, or better still come and visit my farm and herd. My herd is ACCREDITED.

S. T. WITMER

Union Deposit Dauphin County, Pa.

Maple Shade Stock Farm



Colantha Sir Walker Pietertje 407203.

Colantha Sir Walker Pietertje is one of the five bulls heading Maple Shade Stock Farm. He is splendidly bred, his 21 nearest dams averaging 30.85 lb. butter in 7 days. The other four sires are equally as high-class.

My herd is composed of 250 females. The milking herd averaged between 350 and 400 lb. of fat last year in Cow Testing Association work on two milkings a day.

Place your order now for your herdsire out of one of my best producing cows.

Price right—Quality of the best.

Herd tuberculin tested.

If you are in Philadelphia to the Sesqui-Centennial come out to Westtown and look my herd over.

Visitors welcome at all times.

M. L. JONES

Westtown, Pennsylvania

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. V

HARRISBURG, PA., JULY 8, 1926

No. 13

Bush Brothers' Herd

IN 1800, Caleb Bush, the grandfather of Mawin and Roland Bush, who comprise the firm of Bush Brothers, came from Connecticut and settled in Susquehanna County near Montrose, taking up about five hundred acres of virgin forest land and proceeding to clear away the forest to make a home for his family and to obtain land for agricultural purposes. The land was typical Susquehanna County land, rather hilly and rough, but very well adapted to dairy farming and also to general farming such as grain, potatoes, etc. In the course of time the original holdings were subdivided and sold until the homestead farm was reduced to about two hundred and fifteen acres in size, which the Bush Brothers own and operate without extra help.

The father of Mawin and Roland Bush died in 1908, leaving a large family. The mother with the help of her three sons continued to operate the farm, but as soon as the two younger boys reached their majority they took the farm over and have since operated it under the firm name of "Bush Brothers."

Like a great majority of dairymen, they became dissatisfied with scrub and grade cattle and in 1922 at the first Susquehanna County Consignment sale they purchased four head of purebred Holsteins, which formed the foundation for the present herd of around forty head, of which about thirty are purebreds. Among the group purchased was Lipkje Rag Apple Korndyke, a daughter of Tobe Rag Apple Korndyke and from a daughter of King Segis Hengerveld De Kol Burke; two of the greatest sires that were ever in Susquehanna County.

Tobe Rag Apple Korndyke was brought in to Susquehanna County by B. F. Jones and Son, H. K. and G. F. Decker and C. L. Lowe. He was sired by Sir Rag Apple Korndyke, a great son of Rag Apple Korndyke and from Christmas Tobe 2d, the former world's champion 30 lb. ten-year-old who in turn had a daughter "Lady Tobe De Kol," who was a former world's champion three-year-old heifer, making 36 lb. butter in seven days at that age. The daughters of Tobe Rag Apple Korndyke were great producers, of very good type as quite a number of them were good show animals. Lipkje Rag Apple Korndyke is one of his best, her average being 20.27 lb. butter and 404.50 lb. milk in seven days at the age of twenty-five months in the herd of B. F. Jones and Son. She combines to an unusual degree the three things which are very essential to good dairy cows; size, type and producing ability.

At the present time Bush Brothers have two daughters of this great cow and they look as if they were

going to be as good as their dam, and that is saying quite a lot.

The Bush Brothers firmly believe that a real herdsire is indispensable in maintaining a first class herd of cattle and as soon as they got a start with purebreds they began looking for a high class bull to put at the head of their herd. After looking for some time they found just about the bull that they were looking for in Pabst Creator Champion Piebe, a son of Creator and Pabst Champion Piebe 3d; a double granddaughter of the noted Century sire, King Pontiac Champion. Pabst King Pontiac Lad, the sire of Pabst Champion Piebe 3d, was from a 39 lb. cow of good breeding and sired by King Pontiac Champion, who of course was a son of King of the Pontiacs.

Pabst Champion Piebe 3d made almost twenty lb. of



PABST CREATOR CHAMPION PIEBE
ONE OF THE FOUNDATION COWS

butter in seven days as a junior two-year-old. Her dam made over twenty-five lb. butter in seven days. She was one of the many good daughters of King Pontiac Champion.

The sire of Pabst Creator Champion Piebe does not need any introduction being a son of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes and Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d. He just can't help but sire real sons and daughters. He represents some of the most popular blood lines to be found at the present time and is certainly making good as a sire of animals that are not only good producers, but also show ring winners. One of his daughters, Pabst American Beauty, was an undefeated junior champion on the 1925 circuit and was made All American junior yearling for that year.

Pabst Creator Champion Piebe is a three-fourths brother to Pabst American Beauty and by the appearance of his calves he bids fair to becoming one of the great sires of the breed. About twenty cows are kept in the milking herd and they are of the kind that we all like to own. They have to produce at a profit or

they go to the butcher. The milk is hauled to Borden's plant at Montrose, Pa., in a ton truck. A tractor is owned jointly with their older brother who lives on an adjoining farm. Modern farm machinery is mostly used and as a result the hard labor is easily taken care of.

The farm buildings are good but not fancy. Everything about the farm shows that the Bush Brothers believe in keeping things in first-class condition.

The manure is hauled directly from the barns to the fields every day by a fine team of farm horses whose appearance show that they receive good care and feed. The crops grown consist of corn for silage, clover and timothy hay and oats. The land is very fertile and is generously supplied with spring water in the pastures and at the buildings.

Roland Bush, the junior member of the firm, is married and lives in part of the farm residence. He has two children, Roland, Jr., a bright, husky boy about two years of age and Doris the baby. Mrs. Bush the mother lives in part of the residence and keeps house for Mawin the senior member of the firm. Bush Brothers are firm believers in coöperation and it is only natural that we find their fine herd of Holsteins on the accredited list.

The Prices for Butterfat

THE price received for dairy products is in relation to the supply and demand. Much has been said about that old phrase "supply and demand," and many have attempted to work out schemes to sidestep it, but they always come back and abide by the ruling. We like to dream of a city where the streets are paved with gold and all we would have to do would be to go out and dig up a piece of gold and everyone would be rich. If such a dream could come true we would be no richer than we are now, for there would be no demand for gold and it would be as common as the sand in our back yard.

Grass of some kind grows on every dairy farm, and most of the world is covered with green foliage. There are some years when the dairyman will have enough hay on his place to supply his cattle, and again when that supply runs short. In the years when he and his neighbors have enough hay, they can purchase hay on the market at a cheap rate, but when their own crop is short, the hay market in their community is high. What makes this difference? The world is still green with foliage, and in some places dairymen have plenty and to spare. The whole problem goes back to that beginning—supply and demand. When there is plenty of hay on your own place you have no use for any more and the price on your local market is low. When there is a hay shortage on the place and in the neighborhood, the price of hay rises because there is a demand and the local supply is short.

What is true with hay for the cows is equally true with the product from the cows. When cities have plenty of milk supplied to them by dairies, the price will be lower than where a shortage takes place in the supply. In other words, the price received from the dairy product is not within the control of the dairyman, but rather in the control of the consumer. Of course

there are other factors entering into the setting of the price but considered on the whole the demand will eventually control the price.

Since the price for dairy products is not wholly within the control of the individual dairyman, then he must consider wherein he can produce at the lowest possible cost. The stability of the dairy industry depends directly upon the difference between the production costs and the returns from the sale of dairy products. Many surveys have been made throughout the country to determine costs of producing milk and butterfat and as yet no set figure can be used. In Florida, for instance, we know of a dairyman who is making money and he buys all his feed, for his dairy is situated near a city among the sand hills and pines. On the other hand there are men who are situated in a dairy section where they can depend upon green pasture six months out of the year, raise all their own hay, silage, and green feed, and yet cannot make their financial sheets balance.

Recently a survey was made by R. N. Miller, farm management specialist, and H. B. Carroll, Jr., county agent for Whatcom County, Washington, assisted by G. C. Anderson, in charge of testing work in the same county. Like many another survey they found that one dairyman was producing milk for \$1.51 per hundred pounds, while his neighbor was paying \$2.67 to produce the same amount of milk. Both these men were located in what has been considered one of the ideal dairy sections. The climate is mild, green feed grows abundantly and dairying is a major project. With all these natural advantages it cost one farmer 40.9 cents to produce a pound of butterfat, while it cost another 65.5 cents to produce the same amount. This variation in cost is no greater in this particular county on the Pacific Coast than in many other dairy sections of the United States.

The cost of production per pound of butterfat or 100 pounds of milk varies according to the ability of the dairyman to see his own production problems and solve them. We are told by the greatest farm economists that among the problems facing the dairyman in the reduction of this cost are such factors as: Volume of business, production per cow, cost of feed, overhead expense and labor.

Production per cow is probably the outstanding factor in reducing the dairy costs. According to the last census the average production per cow in the country was 160 pounds of butterfat. Leading experiment stations, such as New York, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio and many others tell us that a cow must produce around 300 pounds of butterfat to be a paying proposition. There is a great difference between the average butterfat production for the country and the average production of a paying cow. This same difference may be shown in the cost of producing that fat. In the case of Whatcom County, Washington, cows with a production of under 300 pounds cost their owners fifty-three cents to produce a pound of butterfat, while cows giving between 300 and 350 produced that amount at the rate of 48.8 cents per pound and those giving over 350 pounds brought the cost down to 43.7 cents.

Much has been said regarding the use of purebred

sires with good production behind them, the culling of the boarder cow and the building of a herd that yields butterfat. However, too much can never be said of these three points of dairy management. Until our herds are headed by purebred sires that can pass on the ability to produce and contain animals that will average enough butterfat to at least amount to 300 pounds we have no just reason to complain about the prices received for dairy products. We must always go back to the fact that the selling price is governed by the law of supply and demand, which means that the dairyman's problem is one of lowering production costs.

One other outstanding way to lower production costs is to watch the cost of feed. It requires feed to make milk and butterfat, hence the cheaper that feed can be secured the greater will be the difference between the selling price and the cost price. It has been found that alfalfa hay can be purchased during the months of September, October and the first part of November for six dollars per ton less than during the winter and spring months.

The price of bran, taken for a period of six years, differs from thirty-one dollars in February, March and April to twenty-six dollars in September. This was based on the market price in Minneapolis. Oats may be purchased, according to the St. Louis, Kansas City and Minneapolis market prices, at forty-nine cents per bushel during September, when they will average fifty-seven cents per bushel in April. Many other feeds show that at a certain period of the year they reach a low point in price. It is possible to secure feeds at the time of the year when they are low in price and make a considerable saving.

Other points were mentioned above which help reduce the cost but we believe the three most important ones are: dairy cows capable of producing over 300 pounds of butterfat; a purebred sire capable of maintaining or increasing the production of the herd and keeping down the feed cost by securing feed when it is low in price. What methods one will use to determine the feed cost and production per cow is another story. Our point is to again bring to the dairyman the fact that supply and demand is the law which governs his production.—*Guernsey Breeders' Journal*.

Guessing

I guessed the pepper; the soup was too hot!
I guessed the water; it dried in the pot!
I guessed the salt; and—what do you think!
We did nothing else the whole day but drink!

I guessed the sugar; the sauce was too sweet!
And so by my guessing, I spoiled my treat!
And now I guess nothing, for cooking by guess
Is sure to result in a horrible mess!—*Anon.*

PUT YOUR HERD ON THE MAP

Write for our special 3 1/3 inch advertising proposition. P. O. Box 110, Harrisburg, Penna.

As they dress nowadays, a once-over takes in about everything.

A Herd Built on Popular Blood Lines

SINCE 1906, A. L. Howell and Son, of Thompson, Susquehanna County, Pa., have been breeding purebred Holsteins of the highest quality. Starting with a few foundation cows of good breeding, and breeding them to the best bulls available made an impression on the herd that is still plainly in evidence.

The first herdsire was Walker Korndyke Copia, a son of Walker Korndyke Segis, and Korndyke Butter Girl Copia, the former World's champion 24 lb. junior two-year-old. Her sire was by King Segis and from Lillian Walker 3d, a noted cow of her time.

Walker Korndyke Copia sired a lot of fine daugh-



PART OF THE HOWELL HERD

ters, and we still find a great many of his close descendants in Eastern Susquehanna County, and in practically every instance they are exceptionally good.

King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje, the famous Northeastern Pennsylvania sire has been used quite extensively in the Howell herd. When you say "she is a daughter of King" in Susquehanna County, it is like saying "Body by Fisher" to an automobile buyer.

The senior herdsire at Willow Brook Stock Farm, as the Howell farm is known, is Creamelle Korndyke Konigen, a son of Dutchland Konigen Creamelle Boy and Inez Walker Korndyke, a daughter of Walker



KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP

Korndyke Copia, and the great old foundation cow in the Howell herd, Inez Monk 3d, who made 571 lb. milk, 23.53 lb. butter in seven days under ordinary dairy conditions.

Dutchland Konigen Creamelle Boy is by King Segis Pontiac Konigen and from Dutchland Creamelle Colantha Vale, a daughter of Dutchland Creamelle Korndyke Lad and Dutchland Colantha Vale, who in turn was sired by Colantha Johanna Lad from that great old cow Creamelle Vale.

The five nearest dams of Dutchland Konigen Creamelle Vale average 1,094.68 lb. butter, 26,372.18 lb. milk in 365 days.

The junior herdsire at Willow Brook Stock Farm is one of the best bred bulls in Pennsylvania. He is a son of King of the Ormsbys and Vandercamp Segis Aaggie Jewel, a 29.37 lb. and 904 lb. daughter of the noted show bull, Judge Segis.

King of the Ormsbys was a son of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes and Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d, that great four-times 1,000 lb. cow, who is generally considered to have been one of the greatest cows of the breed. Her dam, Spring Brook Bess Burke, was a 1,000 lb. cow, she being a granddaughter of the noted De Kol Burke, who was from that magnificent show cow, Helena Burke.

Judge Segis was a son of King Segis and Gypsy Hengerveld, a 29.42 lb. daughter of Judge Hengerveld De Kol, who was a son of the first century sire, Hengerveld De Kol, and Johanna Vernon De Kol, a 28 lb. daughter of Johanna Rue 3d's Lad.

With his wonderful breeding, Bowell and Son have a right to expect great results from their junior sire. King Ormsby Endercamp is the name of the bull. He is owned jointly by Bowell and Son, E. R. Gelatt and Son, and O. P. Walker and Sons. In these three good herds he should have an ample opportunity to prove his worth as a herdsire.

Like all progressive breeders, Bowell and Son believe in the tuberculin test and their herd has been accredited since 1922.

Milk Fever

THE Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has suggested a preventive treatment for milk fever in cows, consisting in allowing a susceptible cow to retain in the udder for 24 hours after calving all the milk except the small quantity required by the calf. The milk should be taken if possible from each quarter. Distention of the udder by the retained milk naturally follows, as in the air treatment, and acts as a preventive against milk fever. In the Island of Jersey and at the Biltmore Farms, N. C., where this practice is common, the number of milk-fever cases has greatly decreased.

Building on a Firm Foundation

M. R. A. F. REIMENSNYDER, owner of Everglade Farm, Milton, Penna., held a semi-dispersal sale on March 13th, selling some of his older cows and some young calves.

For his future herd Mr. Reimensnyder is retaining the daughters of his former herdsire, King Sarcastic Veeman Rob, a 29.97 lb. grandson of King Korndyke Reba Veeman and Aaggie Paul Beets De Kol.

King Korndyke Reba Veeman was sired by King Korndyke Sadie Vale, and from a daughter of Sir Korndyke Artis 5th. The maternal granddam of King Korndyke Reba Veeman was a daughter of the century sire, Sir Veeman Hengerveld, thus you can see that in King Sarcastic Veeman Rob, Mr. Reimensnyder had a bull that represented a very good combination of blood lines.

King Maida Bonheur is Mr. Reimensnyder's present herdsire. His sire, North Star King Bonheur is by

Bessie Fobes Oak Homestead and from North Star Gift Johanna, a daughter of that good sire, Johanna Bonheur Champion and Little Gift of Spring Valley, the former World's Champion milk producer for one day, her production being 155 lb. in twenty-four hours.

The dam of King Maid Bonheur produced 728.10 lb. butter, 17,681.30 lb. milk in 305 days as a three-year-old. She is a daughter of King Valdessa Pontiac, that great son of the famous Mabel Segis Korndyke.

With all of his good breeding, King Maida Bonheur should prove to be a wonder sire.

Mr. Reimensnyder's herd is on the accredited list, and he tells us that he never had a reactor in the herd. Certainly a breeder who starts with a clean herd and uses such good judgment in his selection of herdsires, should make a great success in his breeding operations, and we predict that Mr. Reimensnyder will become one of Pennsylvania's great Holstein breeders.

Murray Miller and His Holsteins

FOR the past eighteen years, Murray Miller, of Milton, Penna., has been breeding purebred Holsteins of superior type and blood lines. One look at Mr. Miller's present herd should convince the most critical Holstein breeder that he is a breeder and dairyman of the highest class. He began his career as a farm hand and now owns one of the finest farms in Northumberland County. Mrs. Miller is equally interested in the dairy and the care of the herd—needless



BESS MAY LILY DE KOL

to say that every animal in the Miller herd is well cared for.

Mr. Miller first began breeding Holsteins in a small way. He purchased a heifer calf, a yearling heifer and a springing two-year-old heifer for his foundation herd and paid \$180.00 for the three animals and he certainly made a fortunate purchase.

Inka Prince Paul was the first herdsire owned by Mr. Miller. He was a son of Pontiac Paul and Inka Princess Mutual De Kol, a daughter of De Kol 2d's Mutual Paul. The dam of Inka Prince Paul made 33.25 lb. butter, 711.9 lb. milk in seven days.

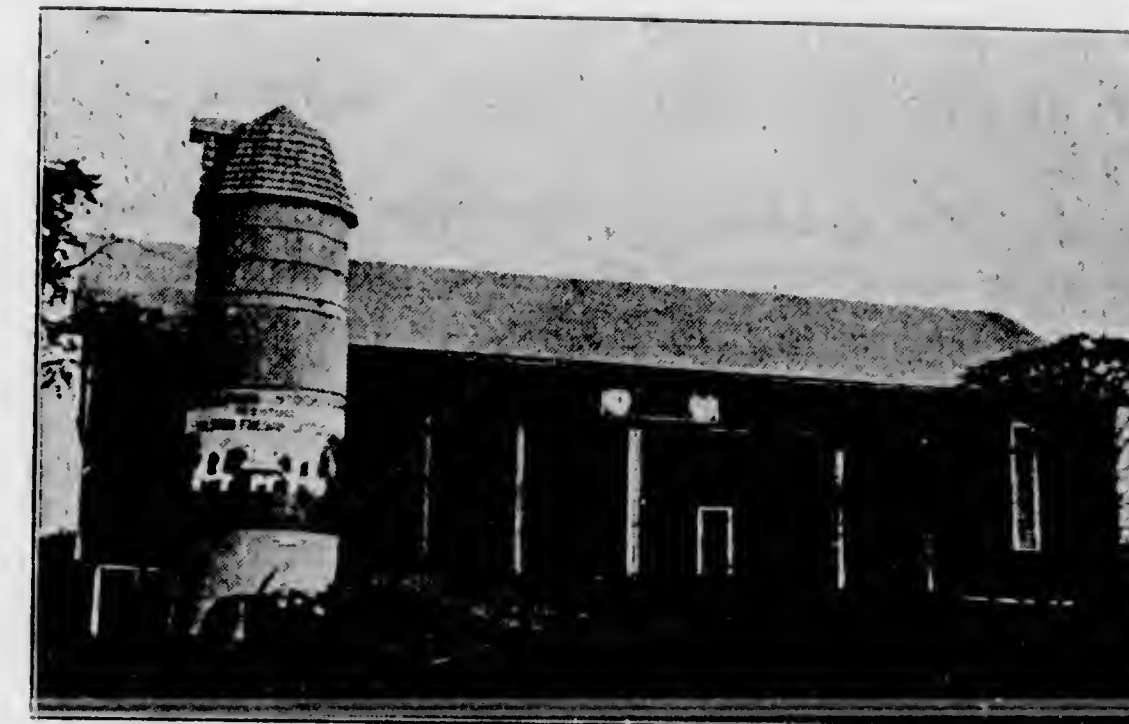
King Pontiac Alcartra Fayne was Mr. Miller's second herdsire, he was a son of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje and from an A. R. O. daughter of King Hengerveld Aaggie Fayne.

King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje is one of the greatest bulls of the breed, and his descendants are just what

should be expected from a sire of his quality and breeding.

King Hengerveld Aaggie Fayne was a son of King Fayne Segis, a son of King Segis and Grace Fayne's Second's Homestead, the former World's Champion 35-lb. cow.

Plum King Johanna followed King Pontiac Alcartra Fayne, he was a grandson of Cornucopia Plum Johanna that great 1,000 lb. cow, mother of the famous Keystone Beauty Johanna owned by George Stevenson



ONE OF THE BARNs ON THE MILLER FARM

and other famous animals that have made breed history.

Susquehanna Judge Segis Leoraline is the senior sire in Mr. Miller's herd at the present time, he is of excellent type and conformation and his daughters are heavy milkers and of the same type and quality as their sire.

The sire of "Judge" was Sir Yankee Segis a paternal brother to Fancher Farm Maxie, the World's Champion 46-lb. senior four-year-old, and the American Champion over all ages in the short time division.

Mr. Miller's junior herdsire is one of the best bred bulls in the state. He is sired by King Jemima Segis,



MURRAY A. MILLER, JR., AND KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA FAYNE

a son of Jemima Johanna Segis, a 1,200 lb. daughter of Old Jemima Johanna of Riverside.

The dam, Lady Mechthilde Segis Pontiac, is a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Count, a famous son of King Segis Pontiac and K. P. Lilith Clothilde, a 1,000 lb. daughter of King of the Pontiacs.

The dam of Lady Mechthilde Segis Pontiac produced 830.96 lb. butter, 17,962.40 lb. milk in a year as a ten-year-old.

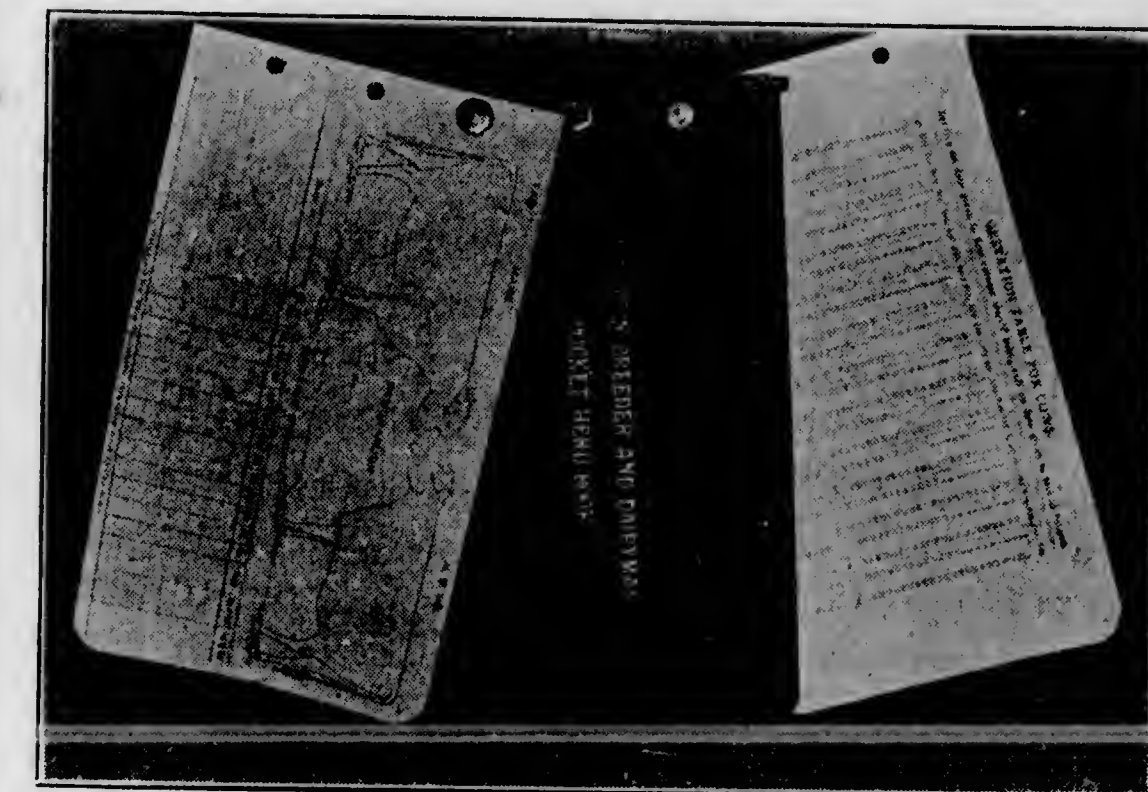
"Lady" produced 20.22 lb. butter in seven days, 760.44 lb. butter, 18,117.60 lb. milk in a year as a junior two-year-old heifer.

Mr. Miller's herd has been in a cow-testing association for several years. His cows have produced up to 16,571 lb. milk in eleven months. He tried making

official records but the expenses and shortage of labor made it impractical, and he does not believe in forcing a cow beyond her normal capacity in making a record.

When will we have a conference to disarm minds?

YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE!



This POCKET HERD BOOK is the result of years of experimentation by practical breeders. The result is the most convenient, practical, up-to-date BREEDERS' COMPANION you ever saw.

Given as a premium with a two year's subscription to THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN at One Dollar, new or renewal.

If you once use one you will never be without it while you own purebred cattle. The handiest premium you ever saw.

OLD HOME FARM



We breed Holsteins of good size and type and their health is vouched for by the State and Federal Governments.

Our cows produce large quantities of milk at a good profit. What they are doing for us, they will do for you. And say! We have a fine purebred Holstein bull, just past two years of age for sale. Come and see him.

EUGENE B. BENNETT

Allamuchy

New Jersey

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Canning Vegetables

ALTHOUGH the slogan, "In times of peace, prepare for war," may some day be a thing of the past because of the banishment of war, there will never be a time when "In times of plenty, prepare for dearth," may be discarded, for there will never be any banishment of the family appetites. So when the family garden is full to overflowing, and the yield cannot be utilized from day to day, then is the time to stock the cellar with those cans of delicious vegetables for use during the bleak winter months. And because our ideas usually are so big in the springtime, when the family garden is planned and planted, there is always a superabundance of vegetables which can and should be canned for future use.

UTENSILS

Many modern kitchens have the latest scientific machinery for this purpose; some using the tin cans and soldering outfit, patterning after the commercial product, although on a smaller scale. Some own a steam pressure outfit, which may have as high as twenty pounds pressure, thus reducing greatly the time for sterilization. There is also a commercial water-seal outfit which has a slight steam pressure, so that the time for sterilization is longer than in the regular steam pressure outfit. And yet again, and this means most of us, the work is done by means of the hot water bath, the family wash boiler and a rack or a large kettle constituting the outfit.

Since the proper instructions come with all the commercial outfits, it would be best for us to give our attention to the more ordinary means and methods.

More years ago than I care to remember, I went down to the plumber's shop and had a rack made for my wash boiler according to my own instructions. It was made of light-weight galvanized iron, shaped to fit my wash boiler, though a little smaller so as to slip in and out easily, and was well perforated with holes about the size of a quarter of a dollar. It was supported by three cross pieces, and one at each end, each about four inches high, which allowed enough water to be placed in the boiler when starting to carry through the longest period of sterilization without having to add any more. I have canned fourteen quart cans at one time,—quite an item when the vegetable in question has to be cooked for three hours.—Being over twenty years ago, it cost me only forty-five cents, and would doubtless cost double that to-day, but it has always proved a very satisfactory outfit, and though getting slightly wobbly with age is still capable of doing good work, and is used in preference to any of the commercial canners. The water does not touch the cans, but there is plenty of good live steam, for the cover must fit well. For the sterilizing periods I use the same tables as are given for the usual hot water bath, and that, of course, is longer than for the steam pressure canner. For instance, in canning corn I allow

three hours after the water in the boiler begins to boil, whereas in the pressure cookers only 2½ hours are required. The fact that so many cans may be done at one time has always appealed to me, in addition to which, this certainly is an outfit that is within the means of those who feel they cannot afford the more expensive affairs.

Besides the cannery itself, there must be correct measuring cups, scales, and long-handled spoons and forks, not forgetting the high stool for use at the sink or table; for preparing vegetables for canning is often a long, tedious process.

GET JARS READY

The glass jars that are used should be gotten out in advance, washed thoroughly, sterilized and tested. To test cans before using, after they have been washed, half fill with hot water, adjust the rubber that is to be used, seal as if full of vegetables and invert, allowing to stand for a couple of hours. If no leakage is noted, set the cans, still inverted, in enough hot water to heat the metal cap, when the cover may be unscrewed easily. Of course, new rubbers should be used each year, and these too should be thoroughly washed and sterilized before using. And a dentist once told me that the red rubbers are made of the purest material, and are of course, the best to use.

VEGETABLES MUST BE GOOD

The next requisite for successful canning is the condition of the vegetables. They must be freshly gathered, and at just the right stage of development. Speed between the garden and the cans counts greatly with peas, beans, and corn. If these are left in a basket, or are heaped in a pile so that the air cannot circulate through them, they become heated and incubate bacteria which may do much damage later. I have known peas, in a half-bushel peach basket, to be perceptibly warm to the hand, heat generated from themselves. This heating makes peas one of the most difficult vegetables to can. If, for any reason, there is delay in caring for these vegetables after they are picked they should be spread out on the cool cellar bottom. Once when it became impossible to finish canning peas which had been picked that day, I shelled them, and packed them dry in cans and kept them in the refrigerator over night, with good results.

Vegetables should also be at just the right stage of development when canned, for if gathered too soon they lack the proper size and flavor, and if allowed to become overmature, they become tough and fibrous. One good rule to bear in mind is that nothing will come out of the can in any better condition than when put in.

The process of "blanching" so popular of late years, and some suggestions regarding certain individual vegetables will appear in the next issue, and still be in time to be of use in caring for the overflow from our family gardens.

MARYLAND CLUB BOYS SAIL FOR ENGLAND

THIRD JUDGING TEAM TO REPRESENT THE STATE ABROAD WILL TRY FOR GOLD CUP

Maryland's champion dairy cattle judging team, which last October won the privilege of representing the United States in the international dairy cattle judging contest at the Royal Agricultural Society Show, England, will get its chance to go abroad as the result of the interest and financial backing of Maryland, individuals, corporations and organizations, it has been announced by Dr. T. B. Symons, director of the University of Maryland Extension Service.

The team, which will be the third to represent Maryland at the famous English Royal Stock Show, consists of Arthur Dunnigan, Harford County; Stanley Sutton, Kent County, and Ralph Walker, Montgomery County. All of them are farm boys who represented their respective counties in the 4-H club contest held at the Timonium State Fair last September.

WON NATIONAL CONTEST

Making the highest scores in the State contest, they were awarded the trip to the National Dairy Show, the standing prize offered by the officials of the Timonium State Fair. In the national contest, competing against teams from 21 other states, the Maryland boys scored first place and for the third time in five years Maryland became eligible to represent the United States in the international contest abroad.

The unique record made by Maryland club members in national livestock judging contests is attributed to the training given club boys by county agents and other dairy experts in preparation for the annual contests at Timonium, the active interest of prominent dairy cattle breeders in promoting club work and the opportunity to study dairy types among the outstanding purebred herds of the State.

MARYLAND STARTS CONTEST

The team, however, is the first to draw its boys from three different counties. In 1921, when the first Maryland team secured national championship honors at the Southeastern Fair at Atlanta, Ga., the boys were all from Cecil County. The following year a team of Harford County boys won the National Dairy Show contest. By sending the latter team to England on money raised by subscription in the State, Maryland inaugurated the custom, since followed by other states, of sending the champion team at the National Dairy Show to the international contest in England.

The team, it is announced, will be accompanied by County Agent H. B. Derrick, of Kent County, who trained one of the team members; since County Agent W. C. Snarr, who trained the Montgomery County boy and who accompanied the team to the National Dairy Show, as well as County Agent B. B. Derrick, who trained the Harford county boy, have accompanied former Maryland teams to Europe. Dr. F. B. Bomberger, assistant director of the University of Maryland Extension Service, will also accompany the team as representing 4-H club work in Maryland.

TEAM SAILS FROM NEW YORK

Arrangements, which were held up temporarily during the British labor strike, were made for the team to sail from New York June 18th. On arrival in England an extensive itinerary through England and Scotland has been arranged under the auspices of the English Young Farmers' Clubs. Numerous livestock breeding establishments and estates will be visited to give the boys an opportunity to become acquainted with British dairy breed types, which are slightly different from the American types to which the Maryland boys are accustomed.

Among the other places of interest to be visited will be the estates of Lady Astor and the royal farms at Windsor. The English Ministry of Agriculture also will entertain the boys at luncheon soon after their arrival. Following the contest at the English Royal Stock Show, July 14th, the boys are expected to have further opportunity for sightseeing before sailing from Southampton July 20th.

Funds for the trip were provided by Maryland contributors and by dairy firms of Philadelphia who are interested in the development of dairying on the Eastern Shore, as follows: *The Baltimore Sun*, the Maryland State Bankers' Association,

the Milk Bottlers' Exchange of Baltimore, Governor Albert C. Ritchie, the Maryland State Dairymen's Association, the Union Stock Yards of Baltimore, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, of Baltimore; and the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, the Supplee-Wills-Jones Milk Co., Harbison Dairies, Dolfinger's Dairies, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, of Philadelphia.

Kent County, Harford County, and Montgomery County also made contributions.

BEWARE OF THESE SKIN GAMES

Those who know tell us that the folks of the United States are fleeced out of more than a half billion dollars per year by purchasing worthless stocks, etc. All of the flimflam artists are not working in the cities either.

Recently it came to our attention that a so-called "prominent horticulturist" was going through the country agreeing to vaccinate apple and pear trees with a highly efficient vaccine that would not only prevent and cure blight, but would put the trees in such condition that San Jose scale and various other insects would not attack them. Notice that this contemptible rascal was posing as a "prominent horticulturist." This "gentleman" always happens around just about the time the blight starts and when the owner of the trees is at his wit's end to know just what to do. With his smooth talk and lying tongue, this "prominent horticulturist" convinces the distressed person that he can save the trees. He injects some worthless nostrum into the tree, collects the money, and is gone.

We wonder how much longer our folks will continue to be flimflammed by such crooks, because they are not only crooks, but crooks of the worst kind. When there is a product with which disease and insect pests may be controlled with little trouble, the experiment stations and agricultural colleges, county agents, farm papers, etc., will know it and they will know it before these so-called "prominent horticulturists" know it. Our advice is that when one of these "slickers" comes along that he be chased out of the neighborhood and everyone warned against him.—*Progressive Farmer*.

Young Bull for Sale

Twelve weeks old. More white than black.

His dam has a record of 866 lb. butter in a year as a junior two-year-old with over 20,000 lb. of milk. She is a daughter of "37th."

The sire of this young bull is a 30-lb. son of Echo Sylvia King Model 266177.

OLDENBURG FARM

CHARLES WEIDLER, Owner

SOUTH BEND

INDIANA

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

R. A. BALDWIN, Associate Editor

E. M. SNYDER, Business Manager

Contributing Editors

EUGENE B. BENNETT

HELEN C. NEWMAN

Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years \$1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

JULY 8, 1926

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Fifty Thousand Dollars for Study of Contagious Abortion

THE Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin has accepted a gift amounting to fifty thousand dollars from the Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association. This money is to be made available in installments of ten thousand dollars per annum for each of the five years following, for the purpose of studying the relation of nutrition to contagious abortion in cattle.

This new project is designed to determine whether or not there is any relationship between nutrition and the prevention or cure of contagious abortion. It is particularly fitting that the research work be conducted at the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, where experimental work with rations to determine their influence on growth and reproduction was started eighteen years ago, and where an experimental study of contagious abortion in cattle was undertaken fifteen years ago. The results secured from these projects have been published from time to time.

Dean F. B. Morrison, of the college, said in his report to the Board of Regents, "No matter which way the results come out, the investigation will be well worth while. If it can be proved that an adequate supply of minerals and vitamins will aid the farmers in reducing their losses from contagious abortion, the saving will be unmistakably large in Wisconsin and other dairy states."—*Exchange*.

Robbing the Pauper

IN OUR March 22d issue, under the above heading, we referred to the fact that many of the State institutions that owned purebred Holstein cattle had been indulging in the making of official records. The only institution referred to in that editorial was the Springfield State Hospital at Sykesville, Maryland, but

that institution and the authorities in that state are not the only guilty parties.

When it comes to appropriating state funds to promote the speculative side of the purebred cattle industry, the State of Michigan must not be overlooked. The herds of the state institutions in Michigan are in charge of Mr. H. W. Norton, Jr., who signs himself Director and who is also a Director of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. The state has been indulging in the making of 30-lb. records and in a page advertisement appearing in the *Holstein-Friesian World* under date of June 19th, is given the names of 30 cows whose records range from 30.02 lb. to 39.06 lb. butter in 7 days. The advertisement states:

"In selecting a herdsire choose one from a 30-lb. dam. Send for our list of bulls for sale by the

MICHIGAN STATE HERDS

Bureau of Animal Industry

H. W. Norton, Jr., Director, Lansing, Michigan."

In this same issue of *The World*, appears an account of where Mr. H. W. Norton, Jr., purchased at a cooperative auction sale held at Des Moines, Iowa, on June 3d, a young bull for \$2,600.00 for the Traverse City State Hospital.

It might be perfectly right and proper for the State of Michigan to carry on experimental work in cattle breeding even to the extent of making forced records. If the State proposes to carry on such experimental work, we believe the proper place is at the Agricultural College or Experimental Station. We do not believe the citizens of the State of Michigan or any other state should be taxed to maintain public institutions in which to care for their unfortunate citizens and then have the unfortunate citizens deprived of the full use of this money by the officials in charge speculating in purebred cattle. If private individuals have found the making of forced records so expensive and unprofitable, why should the state in managing its institution herds adopt such a costly and hazardous method?

We believe our readers generally will agree with us that the speculative influence that has dominated the Holstein-Friesian Industry in recent years should be condemned. We believe the authorities in the State of Michigan would be justified in making a thorough investigation of the methods practiced in maintaining the herds at their various state institutions.

It is proper for the authorities in charge of the herds at the various state institutions to build up a herd of profitable producing females and they should be commended for this.

The most efficient, economical and accurate way of measuring the milk and butter producing qualities of the dairy cow is by the Cow Testing Association plan advocated by Michigan State College and by the agricultural colleges and experimental stations in other states and the federal department of agriculture at Washington.

The taxpayers of Michigan, Maryland and other states where purebred livestock is being exploited by the management of certain state institutions are justified in registering a protest against the misappropriation of state funds, but the dairyman and particularly

the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle have a double grievance inasmuch as a portion of the money which they pay in taxes is wrongfully and we believe unlawfully used in competition. In the States of Michigan and Maryland the state officials are diverting the funds intended to care for the unfortunate and using these funds to exploit the purebred livestock industry in direct competition with the legitimate breeders and taxpayers.

If the Michigan State College and experimental station encourage the dairy farmers of that state to take on the Cow Testing Association plan and contend that this plan is the most efficient, reliable and economical method known for measuring the milk and butter production of the dairy cow, why are the state's funds being squandered and the usefulness of the cows sacrificed in making forced records?

People Deceived

THE EDITOR of the *Rural New Yorker* in commenting on the investigation into the milk situation in New York City, reflects as follows:

All these "revelations" of graft and dishonesty in the city milk trade are having a very bad effect upon the sale of milk. Consumers are reading the long reports in city papers, and are doing much original thinking. Most people have been inclined to accept what the authorities told them about the careful inspection and the heroic efforts which an army of well-paid inspectors have been making to secure pure milk. No one likes pasteurized milk, and most people cannot afford to pay the awful prices which dealers demand. Yet, like a well-disciplined army, patrons have patiently stood for what the health authorities demanded. Now they find that "bootleg" milk has been coming to them—uninspected, unpasteurized, dirty, while they have been held up for extravagant prices on the plea that inspection and safeguarding must be paid for. Even Gov. Smith in his message to the Legislature claimed that the death rate had been lowered as a result of the great care used in handling the milk supply! Yet it is now evident that this much-lauded "handling" was a farce and a fraud. We are not putting the blame for all this just where it belongs now. That will come later, but just now the most serious thing is the way consumers are cutting down their use of liquid milk and turning to substitutes. We hear it everywhere, and it will have a bad effect upon the milk trade. People feel that they have been deceived, and many a housekeeper has been roused to a fury at the thought of the deception. The one good thing about it is that consumers now understand that the farmer is not responsible, but that he, with themselves, is a victim of the middlemen.

Fairs and Shows

WE ARE approaching the Show and Fair season when breeders and owners of improved livestock will enter their animals in competition for prizes, premiums and for exhibition purposes.

The showing of improved livestock is gradually drifting into two distinct classes—the Breeder Class and the Professional Showman Class.

There is much to be said in favor of the Breeder Class. These exhibits are usually of great educational and practical value and the throngs who attend Fairs and Livestock exhibits where there is a large entry in the breeders class, are able to acquire much useful knowledge which is of help and assistance to them in conducting their own breeding operation.

The professional showman tends to create an artificial and imaginary standard. When the animals exhibited by the professional showman lack quality he is able to cover up many of the defects by excessive fat and others by carefully training them to pose in such a way that the defects are less discernible.

The exhibit of improved livestock that comes into the show ring and wins on its merit and that can go back to the farm, produce and reproduce and return a profit, is the kind of exhibit that should be encouraged.

Hearing In Equity Case

IN READING over the charges as set forth in sections fourteen, fifteen and sixteen, it would be well for our readers to keep in mind the fact that there has been new disclosures with reference to the extravagant manner in which the association has been managed since the papers in the equity action were filed and that the total loss for the years 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924 as disclosed by the association's official report is over \$197,000. During this same period and up to the present time, with few exceptions, the association has been transacting a decreased amount of business in each department.

It is rumored that legal action might be taken to recover at least part of the money which it is charged has been expended illegally. Just what will be the outcome of this rumor, time will tell.

A Servant

SECRETARY of Agriculture, Frank P. Willits of the State of Pennsylvania filed papers on July 2d, appealing the Arthur E. Robinson and Lester H. Oyler case to the Supreme Court. This decision does not change the unanimous decision of the Dauphin County Court.

Mr. Willits in rendering his decision on April 6th made it very plain that if the breeders appealed to the Court that he would abide by the Court's decision.

The Robinson and Oyler case was heard before three Dauphin County Judges and their decision was unanimous and sweeping in character. It pointed out very clearly that Mr. Willits had no authority to deny the members of the new Association the privileges that were extended to members of other similar associations, and further, if such authority was bestowed upon him, he had misused his authority.

Secretary Willits' attitude from the very beginning would tend to indicate that he was prejudiced; that he was not in favor of permitting the breeders and owners of Holstein-Friesian cattle to manage their own Registry Association and that he is in league with the politicians and speculators.

The fact that Secretary Willits stated that he would abide by the courts' decision and then appeals would tend to indicate that he was not dependable.

Legal Action to Stop Extravagance

A HEARING in the equity proceeding brought against the Holstein-Friesian Association of America by George E. Stevenson, former vice-president, and 52 other members of that association was held before Judge Wheeler in Buffalo, Erie County, N. Y., on June 17th. This action has been pending since December 26, 1924.

Mr. Stevenson and the 52 other breeders was represented by G. S. Van Gorder, and the Holstein-Friesian Association of America was represented by Attorneys O. U. Kellogg and Louis Babcock.

Mr. Van Gorder reviewed the history of the association under its present management and cited the facts leading up to the eighteen charges set forth in the complaint.

Mr. Louis Babcock, acting as the attorney for the association reviewed briefly the history of some of the legal actions that have been brought against the association, and following the usual procedure, asked to have the case dismissed.

One of the things charged in the complaint is that certain meetings of the association held outside of the State of New York were illegal, namely, the Annual Meeting held at Cleveland, June, 1923, and all following Annual Meetings.

The attorneys representing the association contended that the association had a legal right to hold its meetings outside of the State of New York, while Mr. Van Gorder, who represented the members' interest contended that the association, since the Membership Corporation Law, in the State of New York, was changed under date of May 3, 1923, had no right to meet outside of the State of New York.

The hearing on the 17th was concluded by attorneys representing both sides agreeing to present briefs permitting Judge Wheeler to decide as to the legal right of the association to hold its meetings outside of the State of New York before testimony in the equity proceeding was taken.

We printed the full text of the charges preferred in the equity proceeding in our issue of January 8, 1925. Owing to the delay in disposing of the case, we believe our readers will again wish to become familiar with the questions involved and we are, therefore, reprinting below sections fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen of the complaint.

Fourteen: The plaintiffs further show that up to and on or about June, 1919, the fees to be paid the secretary of the association on the sale and transfer of any animal, for a transfer certificate, was the sum of twenty-five cents, and that under the careful and prudent management of the secretary and superintendent of Advanced Official Registry, the surplus fund of the association had grown to \$347,000; that at that time the fees for such transfer were increased to one dollar, which at once became a grievous and oppressive burden upon the small farmer or practical dairyman. That previous to and at the annual meeting at Syracuse, New York, in June, 1921, a determined effort among the entire membership was made against such excessive fee, with the result that by an overwhelming majority by personal and proxy vote, namely in a vote of 13,331 by a majority of 2,253 votes, such fee was reduced to fifty cents. That thereafter and on or about the month of June, 1922, at the Kansas City meeting for the purpose of creating a so-called extension service, and entrenching and perpetuating themselves in the management and control of

the affairs of the association, the then board of directors by and through a vote of the delegates present again raised such transfer fees to one dollar and a half. The plaintiffs further allege upon information and belief that over twenty-two thousand members of the association are plain practical everyday farmers, who live on their own farms, do a part, if not all of the actual labor thereon. That there are some of the members of the association who are men of great wealth, prominent politically and socially in business enterprises and circles, and it is from this class of the membership that the present board of directors and some of the officers are made up. That by and through the so-called extension service state associations in several of the states were formed. Each association has been placed in charge of a man who for a paid salary has looked after such extension service and managed the same in such a manner under the direction of the executive committee of the defendant as to safeguard and protect the interests of the said board of directors, in a political way, to the end that their management and control has been perpetuated and entrenched. That because of such great expense attendant upon such extension service, or propaganda, it became not only necessary to increase such transfer from fifty cents to one dollar and a half, but also the same coterie of gentlemen farmers composed of wealthy politicians and business men who are owners of Holstein-Friesian cattle merely because of a hobby or a fad, and not because it was necessary for their livelihood, from their viewpoint of self preservation, decided that it was necessary to encroach upon the surplus funds of the association, which on the first day of June, 1923, amounted to \$459,749.54, and they served notice upon the secretary, and he, as in duty bound, served notice upon the membership that a motion would be made at the annual convention in Cleveland to take \$93,000 out of such reserve fund and expend it in so-called extension service, with the result that \$47,000 or more was actually taken from said reserve fund and was devoted to the ostensible purpose of benefiting the breed through the operation of the so-called extension service a certain portion of said one dollar and fifty cents transfer fees and the accumulations therefrom, namely, fifty cents on each transfer, is made payable and paid to organizations formed in various states for the purpose of the so-called extension service, with the result that a half dozen of the states which have greater membership than others received a very large proportion of one-third of such fees, which are again used in an effort to perpetuate this same coterie of gentlemen farmers, in their control of the association. The plaintiffs allege that no benefit whatever accrues to any member of the association from the so-called extension service, except those few "gentlemen farmers, politicians and business men," above noted. That the funds of the association are squandered the reserve fund is being depleted from year to year, the association has been operated at a loss during each of the last three years, and unless the extravagance of the present board of directors is checked and stopped the association will become insolvent.

Fifteen: The plaintiffs further allege that the increase of the transfer fee to one dollar and fifty cents and the diversion of fifty cents thereof from the treasury of this association into the hands of these so-called state associations to expend as they see fit, is in contravention of the letter and spirit of the articles of the association or charter of this association and in contravention of the laws of this state, ultra vires, illegal and void. That showing how easily the affairs of the association are controlled, it is only necessary to point to the attendance of the 1922 convention at Kansas City, when only seventy-five delegates were in attendance, and to the 1923 convention in Cleveland when only eighty-four delegates were in attendance. The convention at Richmond, Virginia, in 1924, where only seventy-four delegates were in attendance; these delegates were selected each year by these state organizations of this so-called extension service, the leaders of which are always selected and approved by the executive committee of this same political board of directors, and in this connection your petitioners allege that in the final analysis of the action of the board of directors, with reference to these transfer fees, and to the treasury surplus, it amounts practically to a looting of the treasury and is not in the best interests of the association

nor the great membership thereof, scattered throughout the United States. And your petitioners further allege that the increase of such transfer fee to one dollar and fifty cents was irregular and illegal, and that such transfer fee is of right and should be at the rate of fifty cents for each transfer as fixed and determined at the Syracuse meeting in June, 1921. That during the five years or six years last past large sums of money, amounting to many thousands of dollars have been illegally and wrongfully withdrawn from the treasury of the association and paid to officers and directors of the association in violation of law and of the constitution and by-laws of the defendant among which was \$12,000 paid to one D. D. Aitken as president for 1919-1920 and \$12,000 paid him while president 1920-1921 in fictitious, ostensible, capacity as director of extension service, and among which was many thousands of dollars paid to James A. Reynolds a director and chairman of the executive committee, during the year above named and every year thereafter and that said Reynolds is now treasurer of the defendant and also drawing the salary of that office. That a majority of the present board of directors have constituted a majority of the board of directors since the year 1919. That so reckless have the directors become in the management of the affairs of the defendant that the expenditures for 1923-1924 exceed those of 1919-1920 by upwards of \$329,924.00. In fact the directors have gone to such lengths in their extravagance that they have made the defendant a purely business corporation instead of a membership corporation confining its activities as contemplated by its charter to registering and transferring the cattle and maintaining the purity of the blood of the breed. The plaintiffs further show that the total earnings of the defendant for the year

ending April 30, 1919, were:	\$317,595.87
Total operating expenses	256,811.37
Net profits	\$ 60,784.50
That for the year ending Dec., 1923,	
Total operating expenses were	\$586,736.22
Total receipts	\$525,916.67
Net loss	\$ 60,819.55

In 1919 the defendant issued 97,392 transfers. In 1923 it issued 91,665 transfers. In 1919 it issued 90,887 registration certificates.

In 1923, 115,132.

In 1919 the defendant received, 3,198 applications for membership.

In 1923 it received 1,754 only.

Sixteen: That the principal place of business as stated in the charter of the defendant, is at Buffalo, New York, a very central location for the annual meetings of its members with relation to the Holstein-Friesian interests in the United States. That taking the country as a whole the interests of the members would be better served by the holding of the annual meetings there rather than by holding them alternately in different states of the Union.

The principal reason for holding yearly meetings or conventions in large cities of different states of the Union has been for the benefit of the same coterie of wealthy gentlemen farmers so that they might hold an annual sale of their valuable cattle in connection with such annual convention. The defendant pays the officers and the members of the board of directors all their expenses while attending the conventions or annual meetings. The Extension Service writes up their advertisements of the cattle they desire to sell and pays the advertising bills out of the treasury of the defendant, while the plain ordinary dirt farmer who is unable to fit up or own a high grade class of cattle for these annual sales or to pay the expense on shipment of cattle, pays his own personal expenses, all over the United States, is still penalized for the benefit of comparatively a few, by being compelled to pay excessive registration and transfer fees which are fixed and determined by this same coterie of political, gentlemen farmers.

That these public sales have been so featured by the so-called extension service of the defendant, at the expense of the

defendant by the propaganda and the attending draft upon its treasury that it has assumed the magnitude of a public scandal to the great detriment and loss of the association.

Judge Wheeler stated at the hearing that he would review the facts in the case while on his vacation and will render a decision after his return in September.

DOWN WHERE THE BLUE GRASS GROWS

The State of Maryland offers many advantages for dairying and stock raising that are not found in some sections of the country. Limestone soil, short winters and blue grass pastures are the chief advantages that we do not find prevailing to any extent in the great dairy sections of the north.

It is only natural that we should find quite a number of herds of purebred dairy cattle in this section, and one of the best herds is owned by Mr. H. A. Stottlemeyer, of Hagerstown, Md.

Mr. Stottlemeyer started farming when a young man. His first purebred cow was Netherland Frenesta Hendrich, a cow of wonderful capacity and type. She is now twelve years of age but gives evidence of living for several more years. A son of this good cow is still in service in the herd and is siring a fine lot of sons and daughters. Quite a number of his offspring have been exhibited at the Hagerstown Fair, and they are usually close up or at the head in their respective classes.

Several daughters of the bull, Hengerveld Diota Veeman, are in the herd. They are real dairy cows which indicates that this bull was a real transmitter of type and production.



WHITE OAK ROXIE BURKNER

White Oak Roxie Burkner is one of the finest cows in the herd. She is a cow of splendid type and as a producer she is hard to beat.

Mr. Stottlemeyer does not put much faith in forced records, but he likes to know what his cows are doing, the milk from each cow being regularly weighed and recorded, and a careful check is kept on the amount of grain and roughage consumed by each cow. The milk from the herd is sold to an ice cream manufacturing company, and the test averages about 3.8% butterfat for the year.

There are a few grade cows to help maintain a regular supply of milk, but he intends to dispose of them just as fast as he can replace them with purebred cows of his own breeding.

The health of the herd is carefully watched, no abortion is in the herd and the tuberculin test is annually applied by the State and Federal authorities.

Mrs. Stottlemeyer is very much interested in the farm. She has a fine flock of over three hundred White Leghorn hens which pays a handsome profit and furnishes fresh eggs for the family, and oh, boy! you ought to eat some of Mrs. Stottlemeyer's fried chicken.

SUMMER CARE OF MILK AND CREAM

BY LYNN COPELAND, BROOKINGS Co., N. D.

Farmers owe a duty to themselves and the consuming public to market their cream in such a condition that it will make the best grade of butter. There is a growing demand for good butter. The value of it and of other dairy products has been more fully realized during the past few years than ever before and this demand is sure to increase.

The buttermaker, no matter how skillful, cannot make good butter out of poor cream. If he is to produce the highest quality butter he must have good cream.

Almost every farmer takes pride in doing his work to the best of his ability, but things are neglected sometimes because of a lack of knowledge. This is especially true in the production and marketing of dairy products, hence, I wish to call attention to the more important principles in caring for milk and cream.

A COPARTNER

Every farmer who furnishes milk and cream to any kind of a creamery is really a copartner. The manufacturer must make a certain profit. It costs him just as much to manufacture poor butter as good butter. The better the finished product, the higher will be the price and the greater the returns to the farmer. The man who is selling poor cream is hurting his neighbor who may be selling good cream as one batch of poor cream will ruin the quality of an entire churning.

There are no secrets in producing good milk and cream. However, there are a few rules to be followed and obeyed and these apply on any farm where cows are milked.

CLEAN CREAM

Clean cream begins with clean milk and the production of high-quality milk begins with the milking process. Cleanliness of the cow is the first essential. This is especially true of flanks and udders. Clean milk cannot be obtained by hand milking when the flanks, hips and udders of the cows are coated thickly with filth and manure. Particles are sure to fall off and into the milk pail. We know that each gram of manure and dry filth contains millions and often billions of very objectionable gas-producing bacteria. Currying and grooming of cows before milking takes very little time and is certainly worth the effort, not only in the increased quality of the milk and cream, but in improved condition of the cattle. Even wiping the udders off with a damp cloth is entirely practical and is followed in many of our better dairies.

Another method of keeping out this objectionable manure and dirt during milking is through the use of small-top pails. With the reduced size of opening, most of the dirt is prevented from falling into the milk. Much of this dirt goes into solution and the bacteria contained in the filth all remain in the milk as they pass readily through a strainer.

Anyone who has used a small-top pail and observed the dirt on the cover after milking, (that with an open pail would have fallen into the milk) will never doubt the value of their use. Some cities of the United States even require that small-top pails be used during the milking of their entire milk supply.

CANS, STRAINERS AND SEPARATORS

Cleanliness of all milk utensils is the third essential factor in the production of high-grade milk and cream. This includes pails, cans, strainers and separators. However, a clean pail

(clean to the naked eye) may still contain an invisible army; veritable hosts of bacteria, waiting only for warm milk in which to multiply. Sterilization is the solution, and this is accomplished only through steam, boiling water or commercial hypochlorous disinfectants. Milk utensils should be thoroughly washed with a washing powder and a brush after each using, then steamed, scalded or rinsed with a good disinfecting solution and allowed to dry in the sunlight. I cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of cleaning all parts of the separator after each skimming. It is the most neglected of all dairy equipment. If it is not cleaned the slime on the inside of the bowl and on the discs which contains millions of undesirable bacteria will contaminate the fresh cream. All parts of the bowl should be thoroughly washed and scalded. Dirty separators also help cause yeasty and foamy cream. Such cream causes a waste during shipment in hot weather. Cans foam over in transit, cream is lost and this loss is eventually charged to the producer.

HIGH-TEST CREAM

I would advise separating the milk so that the cream tests from 30 to 35%. Cream testing 35% will keep better than thin cream. More skim milk is left for the calves and hogs and shipping costs are lower on a smaller volume. Whether the charges are paid by the farmer, or cream station or by a creamery is immaterial, as the final charges must be paid by the farmer himself.

In spite of all precautions, however, some bacteria will gain entrance to the milk and cream. The most important remedy is to prevent bacteria from growing and causing undesirable fermentations. Bacteria must have warmth to grow. The secret then is to cool and cool promptly. Bacteria are not killed by cold temperatures but they cannot thrive much below 50 or 55 degrees F.

COOLING

Cooling is accomplished by the use of small cans, and a tank of cold water. Stirring the cream occasionally helps materially in cooling. Never add warm cream to cold cream. Many farmers, are using small tanks or even a half barrel. An arrangement can be made whereby the water pumped by the windmill can pass through the small cooling tank on its way to the stock tank.

For economic reasons it is impossible for most farmers to take their cream to town every day. However, age is one of the greatest enemies to quality in cream. Twice or even three times a week delivery in the summer time is almost essential if the cream is to be good and make good butter.

Your local creamery desires cream that is not too sour and cream that does not contain obnoxious odors and flavors. Such cream is being produced by thousands of farmers in dairy areas

and there is no reason why South Dakota farmers cannot produce cream of equal quality to that produced in Wisconsin and Minnesota. The rules to follow are few but imperative. Briefly stated again they are: Clean cows, small top pails, clean sterile utensils, prompt cooling, frequent delivery.

THE PATH TO HOME

By EDGAR A. GUEST

There's the mother at the doorway, and the children at the gate,
And the little parlor windows with the curtains white and straight,
There are shaggy asters blooming in the bed that lines the fence,
And the simplest of the blossoms seems of mighty consequence.
Oh, there isn't any mansion underneath God's starry dome
That can rest a weary pilgrim like the little place called home.

Men have sought for gold and silver; men have dreamed at night of fame;
In the heat of youth they've struggled for achievement's honored name;
But the selfish crowns are tinsel, and their shining jewels paste,
And the wine of pomp and glory soon grows bitter to the taste.
For there's never any laughter, howsoever far you roam,
Like the laughter of the loved ones in the happiness of home.

There is nothing so important as the mother's lullabies,
Filled with peace and sweet contentment, when the moon begins to rise—
Nothing real except the beauty and the calm upon her face
And the shouting of the children as they scamper round the place.
For the greatest of man's duties is to keep his loved ones glad
And to have his children glory in the father they have had.

So where'er a man may wander, and whatever be his care,
You'll find his soul still stretching to the home he left somewhere.
You'll find his dreams all tangled up with hollyhocks in bloom,
And the feet of little children that go racing through a room,
With the happy mother smiling as she watches them at play—
These are all in life that matter, when you've stripped the sham away.

The trouble is that too many are trying to make political hay instead of endeavoring to help the farmer.

THE DAIRY FORM

The modern high-producing dairy cow is a result of selective breeding. This means that her ancestors have proved their productive ability and that they approach the breeder's ideal of good dairy form. Their function has been to produce large quantities of milk, and observant breeders have found that this function demands that the animal be so formed that she has the bodily equipment to carry on the work of milk secretion. Breeders have found that certain characteristics of form are always associated with high productive ability, and they consider these features in selecting their breeding stock. First among them is the general shape of the animal. The body of the dairy cow should be angular or wedge shaped, as viewed from the front, the side, or top of withers. The point of one wedge is at the withers with its base resting on the hip points. The base of another wedge would be on the floor of the chest with its point at the withers. The body should be deeper from the hip points to the bottom of the udder than it is at the fore quarters. The bases of these wedges are evidences of capacity, as they indicate width at the hips, width of the chest, and depth of body. Angularity and sharp wedges are the signs of dairy temperament. So characteristic is this angular appearance of the dairy cow that an animal that does not show this form when in full flow of milk should not be selected.

It should be understood that it is natural for a cow to fatten considerably toward the end of her milking period and when dry. This surplus fat is taken mostly from the body during the first three or four weeks after calving. It is impossible to fatten a high-class dairy cow with any ration during the best part of her milking period, or even to keep the fat that is on her body at calving time from being removed during the first few weeks she is in milk.

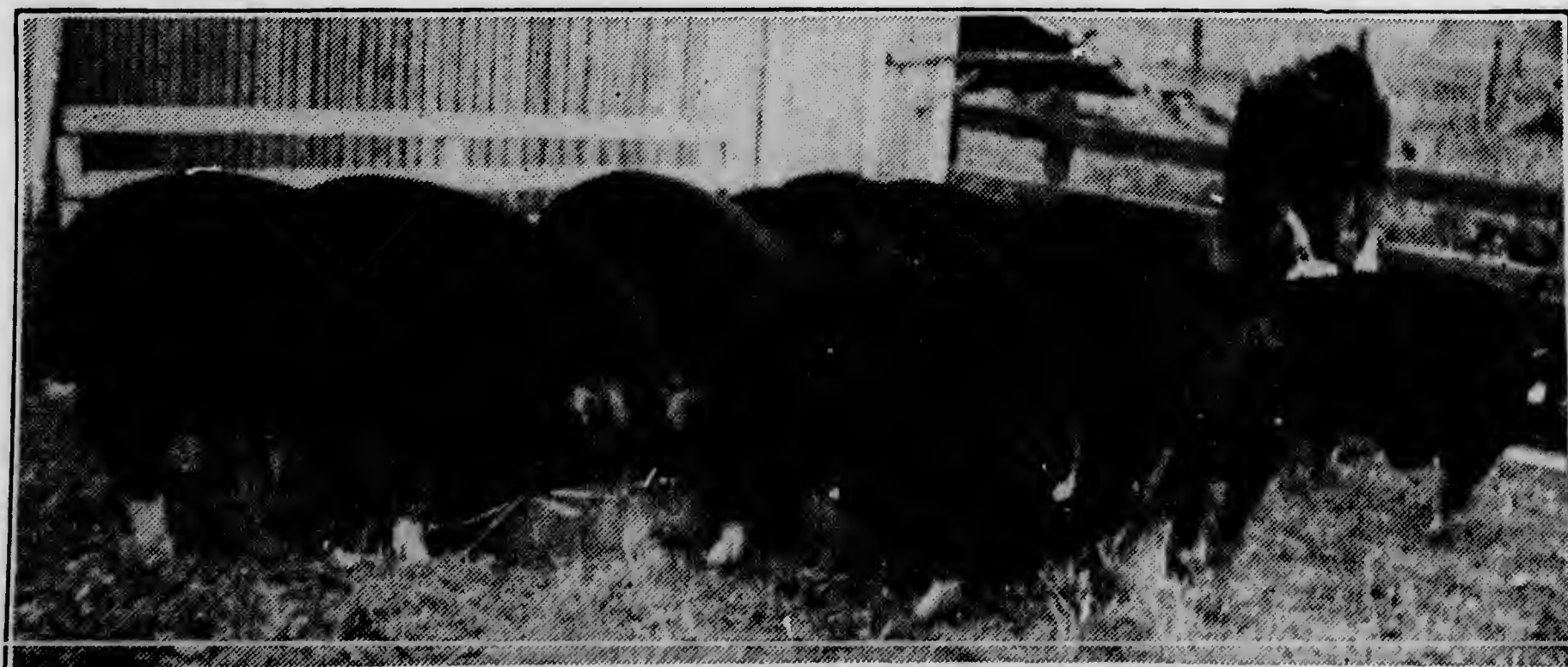
The cow that shows these characteristics to a marked degree is said to have a good dairy temperament. This means she is endowed by nature with a strong stimulation to produce milk, and uses practically all the nutrients she can digest for milk production. This accounts for the spare form and absence of any surplus fat, even when the animal evidently has abundant food. As a result of the above, a high-class producing cow when in milk is usually thin and sharp over the withers, her backbone stands out strong and prominent, and her hips and pelvic region stand out almost free from flesh.

When the cow is dry, or nearly so, she should carry more flesh than when in full flow of milk, and she should not be criticised on this account. The breed type should be taken into account as well, and the mistake avoided of judging all by the same arbitrary standard.—Eckles.

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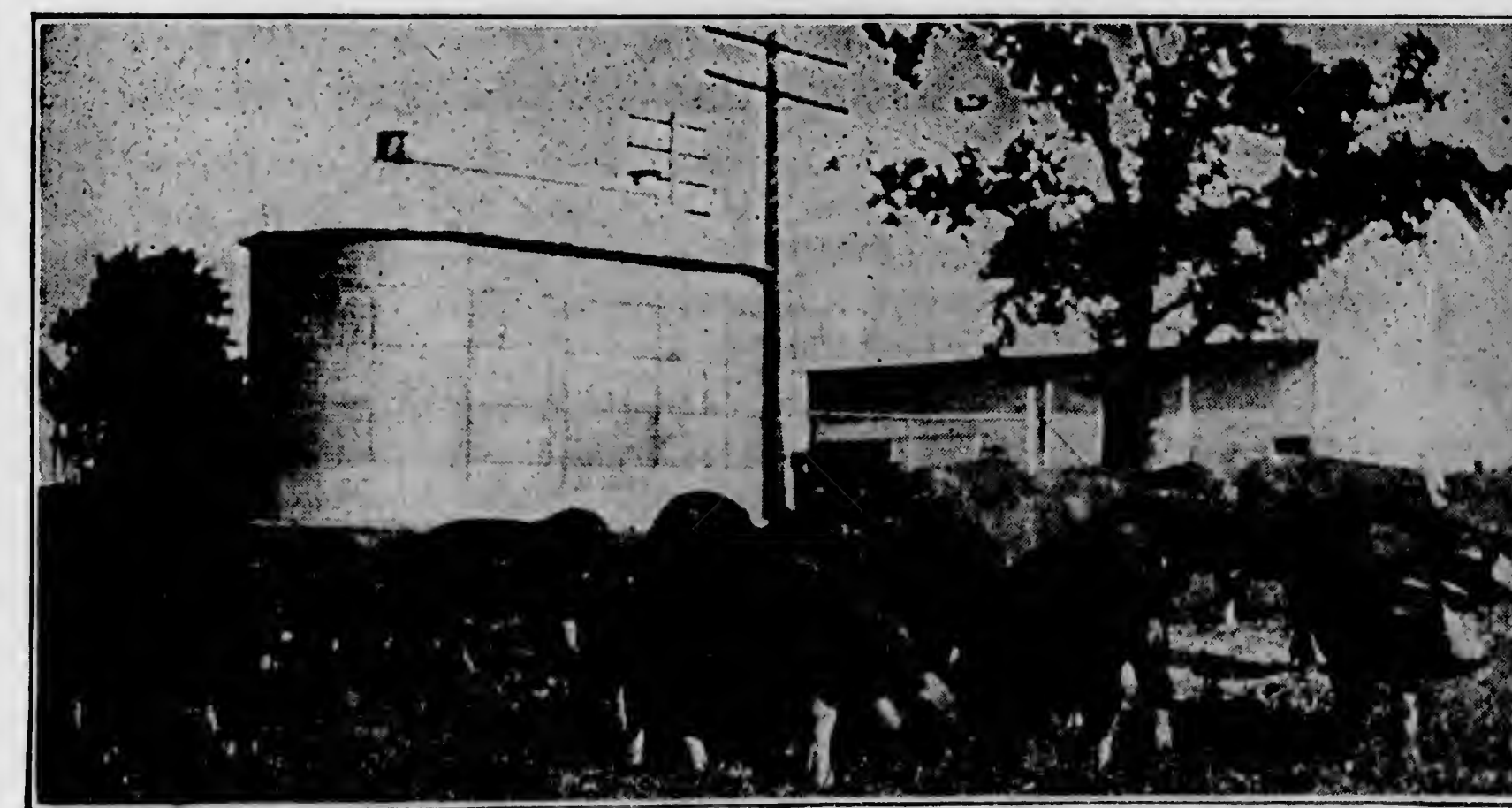
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THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : : Bluffton, Ohio

FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS

July 12-17—Fargo, N. D., North Dakota State Fair.
 July 19-24—Grand Forks, N. D., North Dakota State Fair.
 Aug. 14-21—Sedalia, Mo., Missouri State Fair.
 Aug. 21-28—Springfield, Ill., Illinois State Fair.
 Aug. 23-26—Bangor, Me., Bangor Fair.
 Aug. 23-27—White River Junction, Vt., Twin State Fair.
 Aug. 23-28—Chehalis, Wash., Southwest Washington Fair.
 Aug. 25 to Sept. 3—Des Moines, Ia., Iowa State Fair.
 Aug. 27 to Sept. 4—Aurora, Ill., Central States Fair and Exposition.
 Aug. 30 to Sept. 4—Milwaukee, Wis., Wisconsin State Fair.
 Aug. 30 to Sept. 4—Syracuse, N. Y., New York State Fair.
 Aug. 30 to Sept. 4—Columbus, Ohio, Ohio State Fair.
 Sept. 2-10—Detroit, Mich., Michigan State Fair.
 Sept. 4-11—Sacramento, Calif., California State Fair.
 Sept. 4-11—Hamline, Minn., Minnesota State Fair.
 Sept. 5-10—Lincoln, Nebr., Nebraska State Fair.
 Sept. 6-9—Lewiston, Me., Maine State Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Hartford, Conn., Connecticut State Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Timonium, Md., Maryland State Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Grand Rapids, Mich., West Michigan State Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Rutland, Vt., Rutland Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Norfolk, Va., Norfolk Agriculture and Industrial Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Spokane, Wash., Spokane Inter-State Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Wheeling, W. Va., West Virginia State Fair.
 Sept. 6-12—Indianapolis, Ind., Indiana State Fair.
 Sept. 12-19—Sesqui-Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Sept. 13-17—Huron, S. D., South Dakota State Fair.
 Sept. 13-18—Louisville, Ky., Kentucky State Fair.
 Sept. 13-18—Topeka, Kans., Kansas Free Fair.
 Sept. 14-18—Mincola, N. Y., Queens-Nassau Counties Fair.
 Sept. 15—Douglas, Wyo., Wyoming State Fair.
 Sept. 18-24—Hutchinson, Kans., Kansas State Fair.
 Sept. 18-25—Nashville, Tenn., Tennessee State Fair.
 Sept. 20-26—Springfield, Mass., Eastern States Exposition.
 Sept. 25 to Oct. 2—Memphis, Tenn., Memphis Tri-State Fair.
 Sept. 25 to Oct. 2—Oklahoma City, Okla., Oklahoma State Fair & Exposition.
 Sept. 27 to Oct. 2—Salem, Ore., Oregon State Fair.
 Sept. 27 to Oct. 2—Trenton, N. J., Trenton Inter-State Fair.
 Sept. 28-29—Brattleboro, Vt., Valley Fair.
 Sept. 28 to Oct. 1—Worcester, Mass., New England Fair.
 Oct. 1-7—Salt Lake City, Utah, Utah State Fair.
 Oct. 2-9—Muskogee, Okla., Oklahoma Free State Fair.
 Oct. 5-9—Brockton, Mass., Brockton Fair.
 Oct. 7-16—Atlanta, Ga., Southeastern Fair.
 Oct. 9-16—Detroit, Mich., National Dairy Exposition.
 Oct. 9-24—Dallas, Texas, Texas State Fair.
 Oct. 18-23—Columbia, S. C., South Carolina State Fair.
 Oct. 28 to Nov. 7—Shreveport, La., Louisiana State Fair.
 Oct. 30 to Nov. 6—Portland, Ore., Pacific International Live Stock Show.
 Nov. 8-13—Phoenix, Ariz., Arizona State Fair.
 Nov. 11-16—Little Rock, Ark., Arkansas State Fair.
 Nov. 13-20—Kansas City, Kans., American Royal Live Stock Show.
 Nov. 18-27—Jacksonville, Fla., Florida State Fair.
 Jan. 4-8—Ogden, Utah, Ogden Live Stock Show.
 Mar. 6-13—Ft. Worth Texas, Southwestern Exposition & Fat Stock Show.

DEAR LITTLE BLUEBELLE

"Darling," asked mother, "why must you remain at a dance until three in the morning?"
 "Well, you see, mother," explained Bluebelle patiently, "we didn't start the dance until eleven."
 "Couldn't you start at eight?"
 "I don't suppose anybody ever thought of that."

"Mother," said a little boy after coming from a walk, "I've seen a man who makes horses."
 "Are you sure?" asked his mother.
 "Yes," he replied. "He had a horse nearly finished when I saw him; he was just nailing on his back feet."



CORNUCOPIA PLUM JOHANNA

This great cow was the foundation cow of our great Hornless Strain of Holsteins.

She has been dead for several years but her descendants are carrying on the good work that is such a strong characteristic of this great family.

If you are in the market for a young bull or a few good females, write us, or better yet, pay us a visit.

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building

Scranton, Pa.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

Maple Grove Stock Farm



MAPLE GROVE YMBA GLISTA 330879

We offer for immediate sale, *Maple Grove Mabel Segis Glista*, Born, Jan. 30, 1926. Her sire is that good bull, *Clever Model Glista*, our 34-lb. senior herdsire, and her dam is an A. R. O. daughter of *Model Daniel Glista*, one of our former herdsires.

We also offer *Maple Grove Mabel Ymba Glista*, Born, Feb. 4, 1926. Her sire is our 27-lb. junior herdsire *Maple Grove Ymba Glista*, her dam is an A. R. O. daughter of our senior sire, *Clever Model Glista*.

These are a very promising pair of heifer calves and the first check for \$180 takes the pair.

Remember that our herd is Accredited.

F. Jones, Manager

R. D. 4, Centerville,
Crawford Co., Pa.

CARE OF THE COW AND CALF AT CALVING TIME

In order to assure a calf a proper start in the world, it is necessary that the cow be given proper care before and at the time of parturition. It is a good practice to have her become dry from six to eight weeks before freshening. This allows her time to put on sufficient flesh, which seems to be one of nature's ways of preparing her for the labor of lactation. Up to the last few months, not many nutrients are required to grow the foetus, but during the last few months this growth requires a considerable amount of food nutrients. A cow must be sufficiently nourished for the process of dropping a calf and giving milk, and at the same time putting a proper amount of flesh on her back. Cows that calve without drying off generally drop weak calves, a fact which shows that the mother may not have received proper care. An excessively fat cow, however, will also frequently drop a weak calf. It is a theory that in such a case the blood is kept away from the uterus, and hence the foetus does not receive proper nourishment. A few days previous to the time of calving the cow should be given access to a well-bedded box stall, if she is confined in the barn. A pasture is a good place for a cow to calve.

During the last week, if the cow is in the barn, the grain mixture should be laxative in nature. A mixture of wheat, bran and oats, equal parts, is excellent at that time. If the attendant is able

to calculate the exact day on which the cow is to calve, nothing is better as a feed than a bran mash. It is desirable to have the cow's bowels loose at calving time. On calving day the cow will probably not eat much feed, but this need not alarm the attendant.

Although it is not necessary for the attendant to be present while the cow is calving, he should be near by and able to judge whether she needs assistance or not. If the cow calves normally the mother will immediately begin to lick the new-born calf, and thus start respiration, improve the circulation and dry the young animal off. It is important that the mother begin to lick the calf as soon as it is dropped. Sometimes the foetal membrane covers the nostrils, and the young calf will suffocate unless this is promptly removed. Occasionally a young mother, even though she may have had several calves, refuses to own her offspring. In such cases it is necessary to remove the calf a safe distance, and to dry it with burlap, straw or something similar. Generally, after a brief absence, the calf may be returned, and the mother induced to adopt it.

A vigorous calf will attempt to rise in fifteen minutes, and within a half hour it will be nursing. The weaker the calf, the longer the time before it will be able to be up and to nurse. Some calves however, are unable to nurse of their own effort, and it is necessary to assist them by holding them to the cow's udder. If the calf is so weak that it is unable to nurse

even when lifted, it may be necessary to resort to drenching. This should not be done unless absolutely necessary, because of the danger of milk getting into the lungs and causing suffocation. It is usually better to put milk into a bottle that is fitted with a nipple, and to allow the calf to feed from the bottle than to drench.

It is a uniform practice with some dairymen to give a dose of Epsom salts, about 1 1/2 pounds to a cow, on the day that she has dropped the calf. This is not necessary, however, if the bowels are sufficiently loose. Some cows seem to prefer to calve in a secluded place. At calving time they should be disturbed as little as possible. After dropping the calf, the cow should be offered some lukewarm water, and bran mash should be fed for the first day. Calving should never take place in a pen that has not been carefully disinfected.—Larson and Putney.

A two-year-old heifer that produces 20,771.2 lb. milk and 723.4 lb. butter in ten months is a real heifer.

Clara Clothilde Lyons

the dam of our herdsire made that great record.

We have sons and daughters of this great sire for sale.

Our Herd is Accredited.

FRED B. KEENEY

Wyoming Co., Laceyville, Pa.

FOR YOUR GARDEN

Some Bargains Ready Now

- 1—BIG PLANTS—CHRYSANTHEMUMS, CARNATIONS, SALVIAS, SNAPDRAGONS, PETUNIAS, VERBENAS, PARLOR IVY, LOBELIAS, DOUBLE STOCKS, ICE PINKS, HELIOTROPES, etc., regularly any 12 for \$1.00. Special, any 15 for \$1.00 or any 100 assorted for \$5.00. Safe arrival warranted.
- 2—OLD FASHIONED FAVORITES — DELPHINIUMS, FOX GLOVES, C. BELLS, LILY OF VALLEY, DOUBLE HOLLY-HOCKS, HEPATICAS, and all the old-time garden BORDER FAVORITES, were any 12, now Special, any 15 for \$1.00 or 100 for \$5.00. Order any you want—we have them.
- 3—BIG GERANIUMS, all colors, 12 for \$1.50; BIG CANNAS, all colors, 12 for \$1.50.
- 4—FANCY DAHLIAS—12 for \$1.50; GOLD MEDAL GLADIOLI, 100 for \$4.00.
- 5—SPLENDID 3-year old H. T. ROSES such as COLUMBIA, OHPELIA and 40 others—12 for \$6.00; 100 for \$45.00.
- 6—L. I. VEGETABLE PLANTS—100 for \$1.50; 1,000 for \$10.00, assorted. Cabbage, Lettuce, Egg, Tomato, Celery, etc.

Above a few bargains. Order them now and also send for our full list. 10% extra free plants for mention of this paper with your order and check.

PROMPT SHIPMENT—MOSTLY SAME DAY ORDER RECEIVED.

HARLOWARDEN GARDENS & GREENHOUSES

329 FRONT ST.

GREENPORT, N. Y.

Quality Cattle
OUR KIND

JOSEPHINE KAREL MECHTHILDE

Every animal in this herd has passed Three Clean Tuberculin Tests. They are not only choice individuals and big producers, but produce milk of high quality, as our herd test runs from 3.7 to 3.9%.

I want to sell a few.

H. A. STOTTLEMYER
Hagerstown, Maryland R. 5

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?
My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,

Chambersburg,

Penna.



GREENBROOK POLLYANNA BUTTER GIRL 353307

I have been breeding purebred Holsteins for fourteen years, beginning in a small way with two females. I have built up a productive herd and now have surplus cattle to sell.

My present herdsire is C W Walker Payne 438827, one of the good sons of Funderne Sir Valdessa 216590, and out of Walker Payne Butter Girl 413982. My herd is under the State and Federal Supervision and has passed two clean tests.

Buy from this Accredited Herd.

GEORGE SNODGRASS

Woodbine,

Pennsylvania

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer

700 Second National Building
Akron, Ohio.

King Segis Pontiac

and

King of the Pontiacs

were two of the greatest bulls that ever lived.

Their blood was combined to produce

KING PONTIAC

ALCARTRA PIETJE

"King" does not need any further introduction—you all know him but you do need one of his sons for a herdsire.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna Co., Montrose, Pa.

HONEY

Pure white clover honey \$1.95 per gallon either extracted or in comb. Try it once and you'll want more.

HARVEY GAINES

Camden,

Ind.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

July 26—Minneapolis, Minn., Minnesota State Fair Grounds. First Annual Show Type Sale, Melin-Petersen Co., Mgrs., Minneapolis, Minn.
August 2, 1926—Minneapolis, Minn., Minnesota State Fair Grounds, First Annual Show Type Sale, Melin-Petersen Co., Mgrs., Minneapolis, Minn.
September 15, 1926—Orange, Va., Virginia Holstein-Friesian Club Sale.
October 27-28, 1926—Fond du Lac, Wis., Fond du Lac County Holstein Breeders' Sale, S. H. Bird, Mgr., South Byron, Wis.
November 10-11, 1926—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Stauben Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Club Sale, C. H. Van Skiver, Secretary, Jasper, N. Y.

CHARACTERISTICS OF HOLSTEIN MILK

The Holsteins produce more milk, on the average, and at a cheaper cost for 100 pounds, than any other breed. The per cent of fat averages the lowest. It is also claimed by some breeders that the per cent of fat has been increased by American breeders. While it is possible that the strong efforts now being made in this direction by the leading breeders has resulted in richer milk from certain herds of selected animals, there is no evidence to show that the average of the breed has been changed. Data based upon seven-day official tests is of little if any value in this connection, and the results of yearly tests show almost exactly the same average percentage of fat as was reported in the beginning of official testing.

It sometimes happens that the milk from a heavy producing herd, especially when the majority of the cows are fresh, will fall below the usual legal standards in both fat content and percentage of solids not fat. This may be remedied so far as the fat percentage is concerned by standardization. When the fat is lower than desired, a portion of the milk is run through a separator and the cream added to the remainder of the milk. The proportion of the total to be separated may be determined by calculation or by the use of a formula for the purpose in common use. In case it is desirable to lower the fat content the skim milk separated rather than the cream is added to the remainder of the milk.

There is a tendency to criticize the Holstein unduly on account of the well-known low fat content of the milk. If butterfat is marketed the total quantity

produced is the most important fact. It has long been known from practical experience that milk with an unusually high fat content is not as desirable for calf feeding as is milk with an average, or even a lower, percentage of fat. This belief on the part of practical cattle men has been confirmed in recent years by research work both with man and animals.

The total solids of Holstein milk contain on the average 28 per cent fat as compared with 34 per cent for the Channel Island breeds. This fact is of some importance in connection with the question of the relative economy of fat production by different breeds as discussed in another paragraph.

The fat globules are small, rather variable in size, and show the least yellow color of any of the breeds. On account of the small size of the fat globules, the cream does not separate so quickly nor so completely by gravity as is the case with larger fat globules. However, when a centrifugal cream separator is used the difference in the loss of fat in the skim milk from different breeds is too small to deserve consideration. The lack of color in the fat results in the milk and cream showing much less color than if it were of equal quality, but the product of a Jersey or Guernsey. The lack of color is of some disadvantage in selling market milk or cream, since in the popular mind a yellow color is considered an index of richness.

The small fat globules are of some advantage when the milk is to be transported to market, as it makes possible the necessary handling of the milk with the minimum of churning.—Eckles.



Not only is this herd ACCREDITED but there has never been a case of Abortion in it.

Young Stock for Sale

Prices Reasonable

HARRY C REYNOLDS

Scranton

Pennsylvania

100 ENVELOPES

and 200 5½x8½ Note or Lettersheets,

printed with your name and address and postpaid to you, \$1.00. Send \$1.00 for one year's subscription to our farm and home journal and 25c extra to pay postage and get a trial box of stationery free. Send cash with order to

Fletcher's Farming

Hondo, Texas

Come to Chenango County for Good Holsteins!

Chenango is one of the four leading counties of New York State for number of Registered Holstein-Friesians. Every owner is a practical Breeder and Dairyman, and each herd here listed is under State and Federal Supervision and is periodically Tuberculin Tested. These herds are within a short distance of Sherburne and Norwich. Good Roads and splendid railroad facilities.

Dan E. AndersonNorwich
Menz A. Brooker
South New Berlin
Mrs. Maud Dwight
South Otselic

All the Cattle in Crawford County, Pa.

Have been tuberculin tested TWICE under the Accredited Area Plan. In the second test 99.2% passed CLEAN.

When buying Holsteins, purebred or grade, why not come to Crawford County. The producing capacity and individuality of our cattle equal their health record.

Any of the men listed below would be pleased to supply your needs or put you in touch with responsible breeders who can.

L. S. Brown,Saegertown
Ralph C. Jackson,
Conneaut Lake
Maple Grove Stock Farm, F. Jones, Mgr.,Centerville
O. I. Martin,
Cambridge Springs

WINTER FIELD PEAS GROW WELL IN CERTAIN PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Winter field peas can be grown with profit in certain sections of the country, says the United States Department of Agriculture, which has conducted extensive tests in an effort to find winter-hardy varieties of these peas.

Experiments with the Gray Winter and Austrian Winter varieties of the crop indicate a possible field of usefulness for winter peas in the Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plains and on the Pacific slope, according to Department Circular No. 374-C, "Winter Field Peas: Their Value as a Winter Cover and Green-Manure Crop."

Gray Winter and Austrian Winter peas when seeded in the fall have proved superior in hardness to all other varieties. In orchards, cotton fields, or following tobacco where liberal quantities of fertilizers are applied in growing these crops, very little fertilizer is applied directly to the peas. Where the preceding crop has not been fertilized, a light application of acid phosphate or a low-grade complete fertilizer is beneficial. For hay, cover-crop, and green-manure purposes the seedlings should be made as early after September 15 as weather and soil conditions will permit.

Although the accumulated data regarding winter peas are as yet unsatisfactory in many ways, results obtained in experiments, particularly those at Washington, D. C., Corvallis, Ore., and Tifton, Ga., are very promising.

A copy of Department Circular 374-C, which gives additional details concerning the experiments with winter peas carried on in several States, may be obtained free, while the supply lasts, from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

SUMMER FEEDING

The Cow Testing Association news letter sent out by the Extension Service of the Maryland State College of Agriculture over the signature of John A. Conover, Dairy Specialist, contains some very helpful hints as to the feeding of the dairy cows during the pasture season:

"Dairymen are inclined to put too much dependence upon pastures. They feel that during the summer season there will be little feeding to do, and that this is the time to make money.

As a matter of fact, grass about takes the place of the silage and hay in the winter feeding.

A cow giving 25 lb. of 4% milk daily needs 2.25 lb. of protein daily. She would have to eat almost 100 lb. of grass a day to secure this amount of protein. If she could secure and consume this amount of grass with a reasonable amount of time and effort, there would still be a deficiency in the amount of carbohydrates.

Very few of our pastures are good enough to supply a cow with a sufficient amount of grass for more than sixteen or eighteen pounds of 4% milk daily,

Mead's
the
Man



When you are sick you usually consult a competent physician.

When you are holding an auction sale of purebred cattle you should exercise the same good judgment, and secure the services of an auctioneer who knows cattle, values and men. My years of experience are a guarantee that I can make you some money at your next sale.

Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora, New York

Mead's
the
Man

and then only during a short time in the flush of the season.

The following rations are suggested as examples of mixtures that can be used. There are many other combinations that would give equally as good results.

In the early part of the season when grass is young and plentiful use

500 lb. corn and cob meal.
500 lb. ground oats or 400 lb. wheat bran.

800 lb. corn and cob meal.
200 lb. ground oats.
100 lb. wheat bran.
100 lb. cottonseed meal.
500 lb. corn and cob meal.
300 lb. ground barley.
200 lb. ground oats.
100 lb. wheat bran.

During the middle of the season, the grain mixture should be changed.

400 lb. corn and cob meal.
300 lb. wheat bran.
200 lb. linseed meal or soybean oil meal.
600 lb. corn and cob meal.
600 lb. ground oats.
500 lb. wheat bran.
300 lb. cottonseed meal.

In the late summer season when the grass has become old and tough it is very low in protein, and a ration about the same as is used in winter will be needed.

250 lb. corn and cob meal.
250 lb. wheat bran.
250 lb. gluten feed.

250 lb. cottonseed meal.
250 lb. corn and cob meal.
150 lb. ground oats.
175 lb. cottonseed meal.
250 lb. wheat bran.
175 lb. linseed oil meal.
200 lb. ground barley.
200 lb. corn and cob meal.
300 lb. linseed meal.
100 lb. cottonseed meal.

INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF DAIRY CATTLE SHOWS LARGE INCREASE

A study of the interstate movement of cattle made by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, for the period July 1, 1925, to May 1, 1926, shows a large increase in the number of dairy cattle entering this movement compared with the corresponding period a year ago. The records show an increase of approximately 28 per cent and indicate also that the principal origin of these cattle is in seven States. The information is particularly important in connection with Federal regulations to prevent the spread of tuberculosis in livestock. Cattle moved interstate must have been previously tested for tuberculosis, or the test is applied by Federal inspectors or other authorized veterinarians, and a suitable certificate accompanies cattle which pass the test.

The seven States which have contributed the largest number of cattle to the interstate movement are Wisconsin, Minnesota, Tennessee, Illinois, Texas, New

York, and Mississippi. The numbers of dairy cattle shipped interstate during the 10 months' period ended May 1, 1926, ranged from about 55,000 from Wisconsin to approximately 16,000 from Mississippi. The animals are believed to be used largely for the establishment and enlargement of herds and also for replacing cows condemned because of tuberculosis.

The general health condition of the animals, as shown by the reports, is considered satisfactory. During the 10 months' period 342,615 dairy and other cattle were tested for interstate movement with only 0.9 per cent being classified as reactors. This means that 99 cattle in every 100 were free from tuberculosis; the reactors were denied permits to move interstate.

I would like to hear from breeders having purebred Holstein-Friesian cows and heifers for sale. They must be tuberculin tested, good individuals and well grown. Address

H. C. REINHOLD
East Petersburg, Penna.

WANTED—Fifteen two- or three-year-old Holstein heifers bred to freshen early this Fall. Also fifteen yearlings not bred. Must be good individuals, well grown, tuberculin tested or from accredited herds. Give price, full particulars, breeding, etc. to Department J, Box 110, Harrisburg, Penna.

DISPERSAL SALE

of My Foundation Herd—Holstein Cattle

Fully Accredited

On Account of Ill Health I am compelled to sell at Public Auction on

Thursday, July 15, 1926, 1 P. M.

On my farm, 1 1/4 miles North of Chafee; 1 1/4 miles South of Protection, on Olean Road

45—HEAD—45

17 heavy milkers, all young and real cows.
10 springers, bred to own herdsire.
8 yearlings, out of my best cows.
5 heifer calves.
4 young bulls, some large enough for service.
1 seven-year-old bull.

You will find granddaughters of King Korndyke Sadie Vale; daughters of Majestic Rag Apple; granddaughters of King of the Pontiacs; granddaughters of Spring Farm King Pontiac. The herd is Fully Accredited and all bred in the purple. They must be sold. Come and look them over. Buy them at your own price. Six months' time on approved interest notes.

A. J. GLASS, Chafee, N. Y.

Glenn R. Mead, Auctioneer, Jack Houck in the box



Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d

Size, Type, Health and Production are the chief essentials of a real herd of dairy cattle.

Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d and Creator are the dam and sire respectively of my herdsire. One look at his dam's picture should convince you that she has all of the above named essentials. And remember that she produced 35.66 lb. butter, 800 lb. milk in 7 days; 140.89 lb. butter, 3,339.2 lb. milk in 30 days; and 918.16 lb. butter, 20,532.6 lb. milk in 207 days.

Let me price you a son of this great sire.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville

Michigan

We have never had a reactor in the herd

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Buy cedar posts direct. ANDERSON & LYNNE, Kootenai, Idaho.

FOXES WANTED—Young Reds and Greys. ROSS BROWN, Eastaboga, Alabama.

RABBITS FOR SALE—Pedigreed stock, \$2.00 up. Illustrated book, 10c. MAIKRANZ RABBITRY, New Bethlehem, Pa.

WANTED BAGS—Write for our prices. They'll interest you. OWASCO BAG CO., Cleveland St., Rochester, N. Y.

PURE VERMONT MAPLE SYRUP, \$2.25 gallon here. Freight paid on 5 gallon lots. MAPLE LAKE FARMS, North Underhill, Vt.

MAPLE SUGAR—Ounce cakes, in pound boxes, 70c lb., prepaid. LAWRENCE THOMPSON, Colchester, Vt. Member Boys' and Girls' Club.

FOR SALE—Homespun chewing or smoking tobacco, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10, \$2.00; guaranteed. NATURAL LEAF WHOLESALERS, Princeton, Ky.

ATTENTION FARMERS—Build your end and corner fence posts of cement, by using the Practical all steel post mold. Manufactured by HARTING AND HAMILTON, 1509 Main Street, Elwood, Indiana.

HONEY FOR SALE—Pure clover honey in the comb or extracted. Any quantity. Write for price list. FULGHUM SEED CO., ATLANTA, GA.

HOMESPUN CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO—5 pounds \$1.25; 10, \$2.50; 20, \$4.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. UNITED FARMERS, Wingo, Ky.

LUMBER & LOGS—Red cedar posts, hewn, sawn and round. Also red cedar poles and lumber. Any quantity. SOUTHERN RED CEDAR PRODUCTS CO., Murfreesboro, Tenn.

FOR SALE—Milk Bottle Caps, by the thousand or by the million, one or two colors, bulk or in tubes. DEPOY BOTTLE CAP CO., Muncie, Indiana.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, chewing, ten pounds \$2.85, smoking, five \$1.25, ten \$2. Scrap smoking, 25 pounds \$3. TOBACCO CLUB, Sedalia, Kentucky.

LEAKY ROOFS easily waterproofed at a fraction of the cost of a new roof by Master-Kote. Not a paint, but a heavy coating of Asphalt Gums reinforced with Asbestos Fibre. Will not soften in summer or crack in winter. Can be used on flat or pitch roofs—never runs. THREE MONTHS TRIAL BEFORE YOU PAY! NO NOTES—NO C. O. D. Write today for this liberal offer. STURTZ BROS., 296 Broadway, New York City.

CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, POOR MAN'S price—only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. HBD, Box 528, Salina, Kans.



DOGS

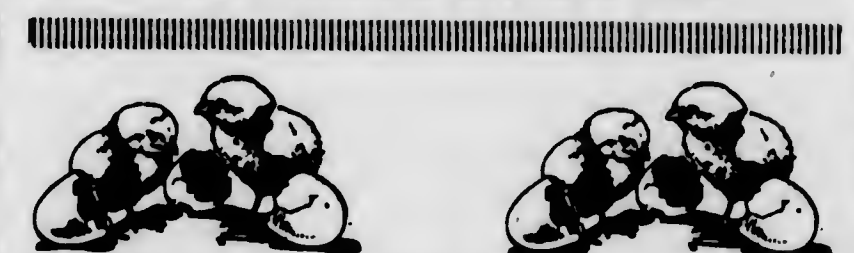
FOR SALE—Purebred Collie Pups from trained dogs. Males, \$5. L. H. DEVOLL, Caldwell, O.

REGISTERED WHITE COLLIE PUPS, best blood lines. JANIE EILAND, Sprott, Ala.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD—From real heel driving stock. Write ALBERT HERRMANN, Norwood, Minn.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPPIES—Farm raised. All ages. Price reasonable. KINGSTON COLLIE KENNELS, Kingston, N. H.

FOR SALE—Scotch Collie pups, the intelligent kind, sable and white. Price five dollars apiece. WM. KINSLEY, Hartville, Ohio.



POULTRY

CHICKS—S. C. W. Leghorns ..\$8.00 per 100
S. C. R. I. Reds10.00 per 100
S. C. Barred Rocks10.00 per 100
Heavy Breeds Mixed 9.00 per 100
Light Breeds Mixed 7.00 per 100

Postpaid live delivery guaranteed, TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Pa.

CHESTER COUNTY BABY CHICKS

Black and White Leghorns\$10 per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds\$12 per 100
White and Silver Wyandottes\$13 per 100
Jersey Giants\$22 per 100

Larger Lots Cheaper. 1,000 chick orders a specialty.

GEORGE S. CULLEN,

Box 11 ELKVIEW, PA.



LIVE STOCK

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULL CALF FOR SALE, at farmer price, sired by 23 lb. bull and out of 16 lb. dam. Write for prices. SILVER RUN STOCK FARM, Honey Grove, Pa.

POULTRY

BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE—Toms, \$10 each; Hens, \$8 each. W. R. SELLECK, Huntington, L. I., N. Y.

BABY CHICKS. SAVE MONEY. Get our cut prices. Try our Shipping Coops and Ant Exterminator. EMPIRE HATCHERY, Seward, N. Y.

OLD RELIABLE—Strong vigorous, true to breed, thirteen varieties. Twenty-sixth annual catalog free. UHL HATCHERY, Box B, New Washington, Ohio.

ORDER JULY CHICKS NOW—Prices are reduced. Purebred. 10 leading varieties. Leghorns, \$8.50; Rocks and Reds, \$10.50. Bred for egg production. Write for catalog and price list; discount on large orders. MODEL HATCHERY, Monroe, Ind.

PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

YELLOW JUNE CORN 50c per gallon, postpaid. O. T. GILBERT, Jr., Otho, Miss.

CABBAGE PLANTS, 1,000, \$1.00. C. O. D. Postage satisfactory. Guaranteed. HOLLAND BROS., Franklin, Va.

PLANTS—Willious ready. Cabbage, Tomato, \$1.00—1,000. Pepper \$2.00. Satisfactory service. REV. ELISHA BRADSHAW, Walters, Va.

SEND \$1 for 12 Dahlia Bulbs. All colors, labeled, worth \$3. BOLTS DAHLIA FARM, Stepney, Connecticut, Dept. H.

TOBACCO—Fine yellow mammoth chewing, 10 pounds, \$3; smoking, 10 pounds, \$2; 20 pounds, \$3.50. FARMERS CLUB, Mayfield, Ky.

SMALL WHITE off grade beans, free from stone or dirt make excellent feed for cows or pigs. \$20 per ton. H. F. SNYDER, Churchville, N. Y.

ALFALFA, CLOVER HAY, DAIRY FEEDS, for sale. Write or wire for prices. Weights and grades guaranteed. J. A. BENSON CO., 332 So. La Salle, Chicago.

Genuine improved Porto Rican sweet potato plants. Government inspected, free from disease. Ship day receive order. \$1.75 per thousand. J. J. BOATRIGHT, Rockingham, Ga.

OPEN FIELD GROWN PLANTS—Early Jersey, Charleston, Copenhagen cabbage; Bermuda onion; Greater Baltimore, Matchless, New Stone, Red Beauty tomato, by express, 2,000, \$2.50; 5,000, \$5. Prepaid mail, 200, 60c; 400, \$1; 1,000, \$2. Sweet potato plants, Pure Georgia Yam, express, \$2 thousand; prepaid mail, 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. PARKER FARMS, Moultrie, Ga.

COLLINS' REAL NEW ENGLAND Hulled Corn for everybody. Buy of your grocer or let us mail you an order by parcel post, prepaid. Money back if not satisfied. Large can, 35 cents. (Makes three quarts.) Three of the 35 cent cans, \$1.00. This is our popular mail order. Keeps good one year. COLLINS HULLED CORN CO., Clinton, Mass.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

Susquehanna County, Penn'a,

is the greatest Holstein County in the State and our herd is one of the leading herds in this great dairy county.

CREAMELLE KORNDYKE KONIGEN

stands at the head of our herd and we are more than pleased with him as a herdsire.

Don't you think that you can find what you need in a bull calf or a few milkers in our Accredited Herd.

A. L. BOWELL & SON
Thompson, Pa.

Chenango County, New York

is one of the greatest Holstein sections in America and our herd is one of the best in this great country.

Our herdsire is a son of a show cow that produced 882.10 lb. butter in one year in the Dairymen's Division.

His five nearest dams average 29.23 lb. butter in seven days.

One of his sons would do your herd a lot of good, and we have them priced so that you just can't resist buying one.

Our herd is under State and Federal Supervision and the last test was Clean.

PINE RIDGE FARM

Dan E. Anderson, Owner
R. D. 3 Norwich, N. Y.

Early Rise Herd

We breed Holsteins that produce milk at a profit. We are not in business for our health, and any cow that proves unprofitable goes to the butcher.

You men who are looking for good, straight, healthy Holsteins can find just what you want here.

MENZO A. BROOKER
R. D. 2

South New Berlin, N. Y.
Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

RAYLESS GOLDENROD CAUSE OF SERIOUS STOCK POISONING

That the disease of cattle in the southwestern United States commonly known as "alkali disease" or "milk sickness" is caused by the eating of rayless goldenrod has been proved by experiments carried on by the United States Department of Agriculture. The most serious complaints of this disease are from the Pecos Valley, in the region from Roswell, N. Mex., to Fort Stockton, Tex., where there have been considerable losses of cattle and horses, according to Department Bulletin No. 1391-D, "Rayless Goldenrod As A Poisonous Plant," which contains a report of the experiments.

In the feeding tests cattle were made sick in 11 days by eating 1.5 pounds daily per 100 pounds of animal; sheep were similarly affected by eating daily for about 21 days 1.25 pounds per 100 pounds of animal; while horses were made sick in 18 days on a daily dose of about 1 pound per 100 pounds of animal.

Animals that were fed cut grass or kept in pasture during the experiments were not so readily poisoned as those kept on dry feed. Evidently the grass feeding, presumably because of its laxative effect, tended to delay the production of symptoms and to aid in recovery.

Because of the belief that milk sickness is conveyed to humans by milk or butter, which is probably true, it is almost impossible to sell these products from Pecos Valley farms where the cows are allowed to run on pastures.

Stock eat the rayless goldenrod, it has been observed, only when confined in pastures where there is little good forage. The obvious remedy, therefore, is to see that the animals are well fed. It is practicable also to dig out the weed from fenced pastures.

A copy of the bulletin may be obtained free, as long as the supply lasts, from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

THAT FAITHFUL STRING

"What's that piece of cord tied round your finger for?"

"My wife put it there to remind me to post her letter."

"And did you do it?"

"No, she forgot to give it to me."—
The Outlook.

For sale or rent at Allamuchy, N. J., a house with electric lights, bathroom and steam heat and forty acres of good land. Further information, price and terms on application to E. B. BENNETT, Allamuchy, N. J.

WANTED A Breeder of Holsteins

to use this space, every issue, for a full year. The cost is *surprisingly low* and you will be telling your message, *twice-a-month* to the thousands of buyers who read

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Men who are building herds for
Production and Profit.

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Put Sanitary Ventilated Can Covers on your cans and keep out dirt, insects and rain. Continuous air circulation through the perforations forces out animal heat; assures pure, good-flavored milk and cream, which bring top prices.

SANITARY VENTILATED CAN COVERS

are easily attached to any size of can, with narrow or wide neck. No screws or clamps. Simple construction and durably built from heavy tin \$1.50 each. P. O. B. Clear Lake. Weight packed 4 lbs. Order today or write for free folder. **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.**

AGENTS WANTED WRITE FOR OUR MONEY MAKING PROPOSITION
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CLEAR LAKE WISCONSIN

HAMMOND'S "CATTLE COMFORT"



"CATTLE COMFORT"

The application of **CATTLE COMFORT** will relieve Cows, Mules, Horses, Dogs and Fowls from the noxious effects of Horn Flies, Gnats and Mosquitoes, and is healing to any sore. Applied to the perches in the henery it prevents the spread of lice; put on the heads of fowls it destroys head lice; applied to mangy dogs it affords relief and effects a cure.

Directions—CATTLE COMFORT may be diluted half and half with kerosene as a matter of economy. Rub lightly over exposed parts, as mentioned hereon, with a cloth, sponge or atomizer.

Sold by Merchants and Seed Dealers
HAMMOND'S PAINT AND SLUG SHOT WORKS, Beacon, New York

EXTRA! EXTRA!! SPECIAL!!!

Do you have any bull calves that you wish to dispose of and have no market for?

Have you sold surplus stock that have not brought the Right prices, and want to find a PAYING market for what you now have?

Do you want to place your farm and herd on the MAP?

If you can answer YES to the above questions, let us tell you about our 3 1/3 inch space SPECIAL.

This SPECIAL NOT ONLY CARRIES YOUR ADVERTISEMENT, but also has additional inducements.

It is UNIQUE in that it is the only offer of its kind made by any magazine.

It is a REAL BARGAIN. Because why? BECAUSE IT BRINGS RESULTS.

Write us at once for information about this unusual offer. We know you will be more than repaid for the effort.

And address your letter to:

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

P. O. Box 110

HARRISBURG, PA.

In care of Advertising Department.



PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD

is the sire of

BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO

our herdsire.

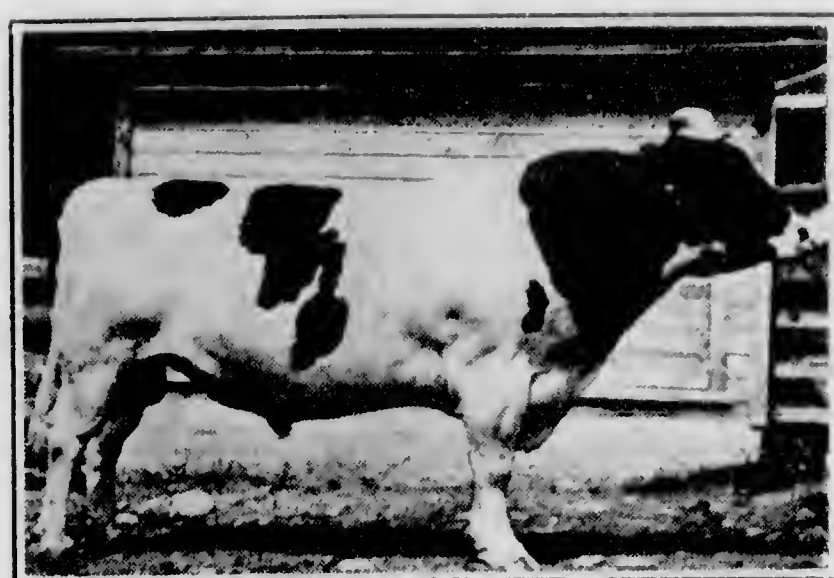
The dam of this bull is a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Chicago who was a son of the great King Segis Pontiac and the second 40 lb. cow Johanna De Kol Van Beers.

With his great type and wonderful breeding, he cannot help but make good as a sire.

Come to our farm and make your selections from our Accredited Herd.

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield, Bradford Co., Pa.



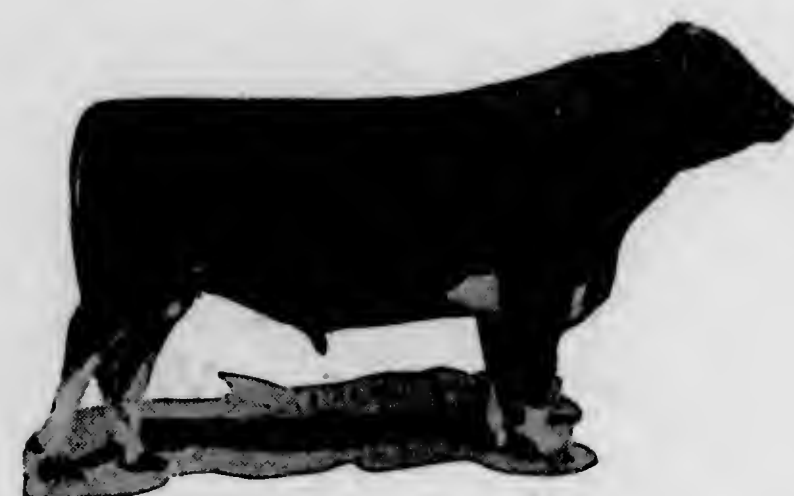
King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch

This great sire stood at the head of my Accredited Herd for several years. At the present time, I have thirteen daughters of "King" and I could spare a few of them, or if you are in the market for a bull calf, let me hear from you.

A. R. BUSH

Montrose

Pennsylvania



King Pietje Aaggie Pontiac

our Senior Herdsire, is one of the best individual bulls in Pennsylvania. His daughters are of the proper type and they are the profit producing kind.

We are breeding Holsteins because we think that they are the best breed of dairy cattle on earth, and the kind that we breed ought to look good in your herd.

We can always spare a few females and bull calves.

Certainly! We are under State and Federal Supervision.

ROBERT I. SPRINGER

Susquehanna County

Factoryville, Pa.

R. D. 1



Sensation Clothilde Tehee

We call him "Some Bull" and we know that you will like him. And say boys! We wish that you fellows who are looking for a real bull calf would come to our farm and see what we have.

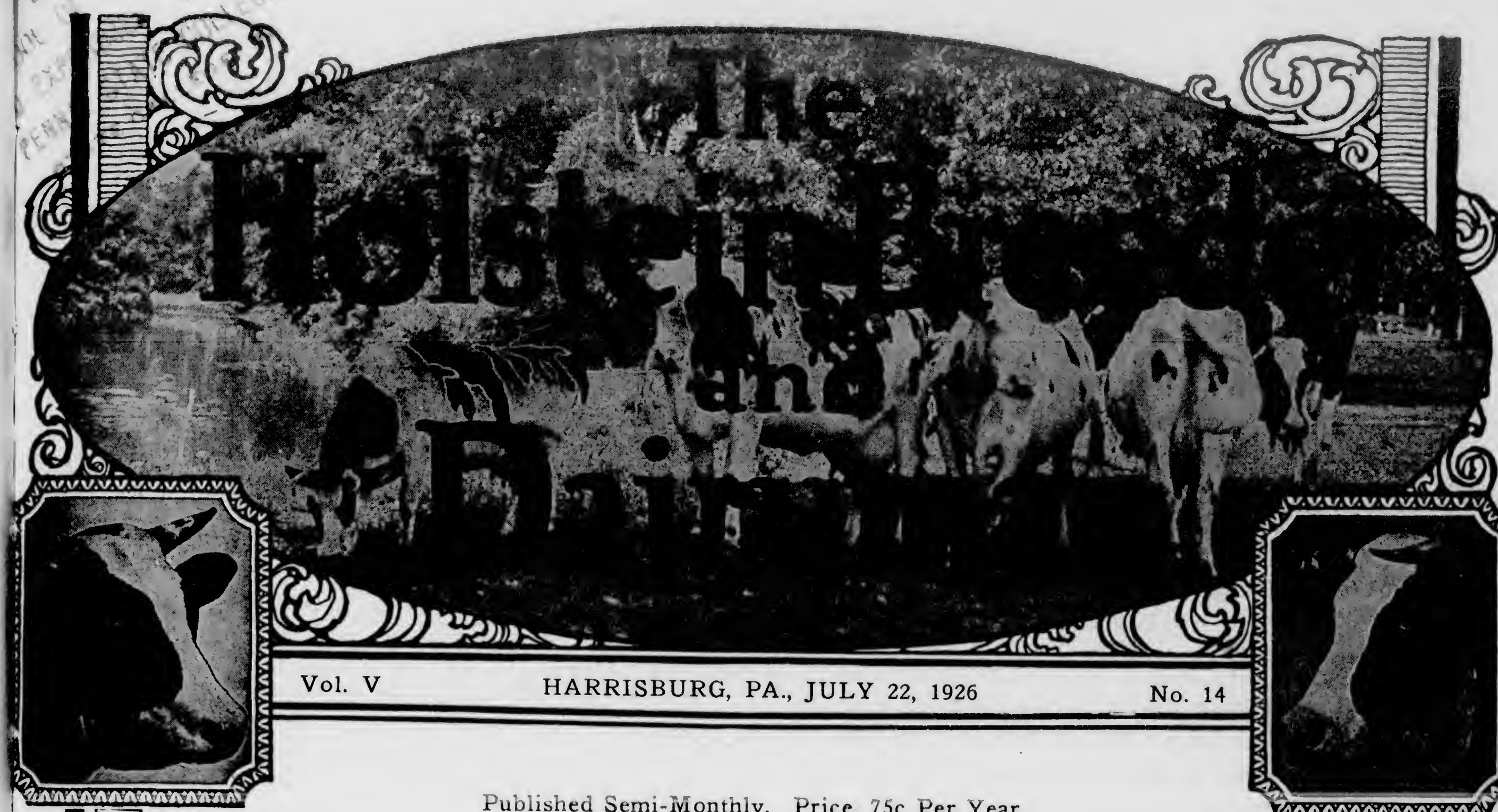
We are confident of what will be the outcome of your visit.

Sure! Our Herd is Accredited.

L. S. BROWN

R. D. 1

Saegertown, Pa.



Vol. V

HARRISBURG, PA., JULY 22, 1926

No. 14

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



AT MILKING TIME



OLD HOME FARM



We breed Holsteins of good size and type and their health is vouched for by the State and Federal Governments.

Our cows produce large quantities of milk at a good profit. What they are doing for us, they will do for you. And say! We have a fine pure-bred Holstein bull, just past two years of age for sale. Come and see him.

EUGENE B. BENNETT

Allamuchy

New Jersey

SPRING BROOK FARM



A daughter of my herd sire Ormsby Sensation 3d

I am offering two fresh cows, sired by Checker Butter Boy Pontiac 237446:

GRACE PAUL DE KOL KORNDYKE 776182. Born April 10, 1921. Dam, Grace Vale Pietertje Korndyke 429869.

MOLLY NUDINE HORTENSIA 771567. Born March 2, 1921. Dam, Lady Nudine Hortensia 2d 243742.

I am also offering: **PIETJE WAYNE RUSSELL CHOICE 832099.** Born December 5, 1922. She is sired by Pietje Beryl Wayne Beauty 343800 and out of Nellie De Kol Hope 532191. This is a good individual and she is due in September.

These cows are well grown, straight tops, beautiful udders and very good milkers. I will price these animals very reasonable, quality considered.

Write for prices, or better still come and visit my farm and herd. My herd is ACCREDITED.

S. T. WITMER

Union Deposit

Dauphin County, Pa.



PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD

is the sire of

BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO

our herd sire.

The dam of this bull is a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Chicago who was a son of the great King Segis Pontiac and the second 40 lb. cow Johanna De Kol Van Beers.

With his great type and wonderful breeding, he cannot help but make good as a sire.

Come to our farm and make your selections from our Accredited Herd.

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield, Bradford Co., Pa.



CORNUCOPIA PLUM JOHANNA

This great cow was the foundation cow of our great Hornless Strain of Holsteins.

She has been dead for several years but her descendants are carrying on the good work that is such a strong characteristic of this great family.

If you are in the market for a young bull or a few good females, write us, or better yet, pay us a visit.

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building

Scranton, Pa.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. V

HARRISBURG, PA., JULY 22, 1926

No. 14

A Place at the Front

OF THE many agricultural papers that are received at the office of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN the *Farm and Ranch*, published by Mr. Frank P. Holland, of Dallas, Texas, deserves a place at the front.

In a recent issue of that publication under the heading "Living from Hand to Mouth," appeared an article which we are reprinting for the benefit of our readers and believe that you will agree that the thought as expressed, is not only timely but represents good judgment:

"During the years of good harvests in Egypt, Joseph stored up grain to be used in the lean years to come. The early Peruvians, savages as they were termed by European explorers of South America, solved the problems of surplus by storing grain to be used in the case of bad crop years, which they had learned by experience would come. American pioneers also saved for a rainy day, but that was before the days of cotton, grain and produce exchanges. Grain was produced for food and feed, not to gamble with. Cotton, flax and wool were produced to make clothing of, but in those days, men did not lay wagers on the size of the crop or bet that the market would go up or go down. Surplus was looked upon as a blessing. To-day it is a curse to the producers. Our habit of living from hand to mouth has given artificial but potent influence to a few extra bushels of wheat or a few more bales of cotton than can actually be consumed within a given period. We either have a feast or a famine. We sell cotton at 30 cents per lb. one year and better cotton for 18 cents the next. Sometimes consumers are glad to buy wheat at \$2 per bushel and again it goes begging at half that amount. If drought or storms brought about general crop failure in the United States one single season many people would starve.

Nature has provided many of the lower animals with instinct which causes them not only to store up food for the winter, but a surplus. Those who do not do this are provided for in other ways. The Creator endowed man with intelligence, but our gambling instinct seems to have the upper hand the most of the time. We make merry to-day on the theory that we may be dead to-morrow."

In this same issue in the reprint from the *Farm and Ranch* of January 15, 1892, under the heading, "Barking Up the Wrong Tree," the thought expressed is just as true and appropriate to-day as it was in 1892, and we are reprinting it so that you may get the thought expressed and also to confirm the statement that the *Farm and Ranch* ranks among the best of our farm papers:

"Those who, recognizing that there is something wrong in the body politic, are clamoring for governmental interference in their behalf, are trying to purify the stream at its mouth instead of its source. A celebrated writer has well said: 'Laws wisely made and administered will secure to men the fruits of their labor; but no laws which the wit of man can devise can make the idle industrious, the thriftless provident, or the drunken sober.' And he might have added, nor the vicious moral, nor the foolish wise. The Government is what the people make it; it is the sum of their vices, as well as their virtues; of foolishness, as well as their wisdom. It is the outgrowth of the individual life of the people, and any reform that does not attack the root of the evil in the individual is doomed to failure. Improve the mental, moral and industrial condition of the people and the evils now so vehemently lamented will disappear. No man can better serve his country than by setting a noble example of self-reliance. Those who would depend for sustenance on a governmental sugar-teat, rather than upon their own exertions, are apt to go hungry. The Government may be vastly improved, but it can never be made a public almoner, because it has no charity to bestow upon Paul unless it has previously robbed Peter."

New York City Milk Investigation

GREAT credit should be given to those in authority who are carrying on the rigid investigation in the milk situation in New York City. This investigation has revealed that for years adulterated milk and cream and that was not otherwise up to standard, has been sold in the New York milk market.

The Editor of the Dairy Bulletin in commenting upon the situation states in part that:

"New York City, a metropolis of many scandals, has dipped deeper than ever in perfidy and crookedness on the part of some in high places who have to do with the milk supply for that city. It has recently been revealed that for years milk has been adulterated with water and huge sums of graft been pulled down by those implicated in the dirty work. Credit must be given authorities, however, for going after the guilty ones with an iron hand.

It is unpardonable that the city should have foisted onto its millions of milk consumers a water adulterated product. The consumer did not get value received and this in face of the fact that huge sums of money have been spent in popularizing milk for use in the home. Already there has been a reaction and less milk is being used. When the public realizes that it has

been bunked it recoils, and further efforts now must be put forth to regain lost ground.

The condition hits back at the farmer, the man who produces the milk. He has been giving the city a healthful supply of milk, produced under supervised sanitary conditions only to awaken to the fact that his goods have been tampered with and passed out to the public in an adulterated condition. The reaction on the part of the consuming public hits the farmer's pocketbook by reducing the demand for his milk. He along with the innocent consumer and honest dealer, is a loser.

Right on the heels of the New York revelations came reports from Cleveland of a similar scandal, and now dairymen and consumers in other cities wonder if something of the same sort exists in their territory. It is an unfortunate condition and those who are guilty deserve quick and drastic punishment in proportion to their crimes. Monkeying with the milk supply should not be tolerated in any town or city. Milk is too great a necessity for human welfare and he who is guilty of tampering with it deserves quick handling."

Keep Milk Flow Up in Hot Weather

WHEN the hot dry days of summer come, the cows will drop off in their milk unless the farmers take some measures to prevent it. Because this annual falling off in milk flow does come, and because it comes at about the same time each year, it is accepted as something that cannot be prevented. The lessening in the milk flow comes largely from the fact that the pasture grass becomes dry and dead so that the cow does not get the necessary succulent effect that is absolutely necessary for her best work and since she cannot get this feed from which to make the usual amount of milk she makes less. If a little succulence can be furnished each day from a small armful of some soiling crop, the milk flow can be more nearly kept up to normal, and the cow will go into the winter much better prepared to carry on a profitable year's business.

The value of protecting the dairy cow from the annoyance of flies during the summer and fall months should not be overlooked. During the warm months of the late summer flies become very numerous and as fall comes on and the temperature decreases, the flies become more vicious and aggravating.

The most practical and effective method to relieve milch cows of this pest is to spray them night and morning with some effective fly killing mixture.

Re-Elected President

AT THE Annual Meeting of the Association of Pennsylvania Cow Testers recently held at Pennsylvania State College, Mr. A. A. Raudabaugh of New Kingstown, Cumberland County, was re-elected President.

The other officers are, Vice-President, Carl Chamberlain; Secretary-Treasurer C. R. Gearhart.

President Raudabaugh is a very efficient and capable tester and has had a great deal of practical experience along dairy husbandry lines. During the several years

that he has been tester of the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association, that county has made great strides in dairying and much of the credit is due to President Raudabaugh for his personal efforts. His election as President of the State Tester's Association to succeed himself is a recognition of his outstanding ability and qualifications.

The object of the Association is to develop a high initiative among our testers to give more uniformity



A. A. RAUDABAUGH

Re-elected President of the Pennsylvania Cow Testers Association: Samuel Lear, Jacob Lear and Elmer C. Ludt, prominent Cumberland County Holstein breeders.

to the work and to improve the records to such an extent that they will be useful in four or five years as well as at the present time.

Mr. Raudabaugh is an ardent booster of Holsteins and has given the breed particular study. The members of his Association often call on him for advice in selecting breeding stock.

We are showing the picture of Mr. Raudabaugh and three other Cumberland County dairymen taken at the Jesse Lenker sale last March.

When Pasture Is Short

TOO much dependance has been put upon grass alone for summer feeding, while too little attention has been given to a reserve supply of feed for periods of short pasture. Almost every year there is a period some time during the summer when the pastures are short. Young cattle are checked in growth and dairy cattle decline in milk flow from lack of feed.

On farms where much stock is kept it is practical to have two silos, one for winter feeding and a smaller one for summer. If the season is such that the silage is partially used, the silo can be refilled in the fall. The reason that the summer silo should be small is that during the warm weather a deeper layer of silage has to be taken off than in the winter to prevent spoiling.

It takes a lot of nerve for an editor to take a firm stand against right and justice and in favor of speculation, exaggeration, dishonest and wrongdoing, just merely to add a few dollars in advertising money to his bank account.

Tell the Truth

ISN'T it time those who lead coöperation, and speak for it, cut out soft soap and present the facts? Might not the membership be instructed less what to think, and given blunt facts on which to base their own conclusions?

It is depressing how few coöperative publications have faith enough in their members to tell them the truth. The whole truth, we mean; the bad breaks along with the good; the good uncolored and unmagnified.

The soft-soap practice has grown out of its convenience during membership campaign stages among coöperatives. Big business—so runs the argument—doesn't tell everything it knows. It manipulates its news to maintain public confidence.

This sounds fine. But the coöperative which plans by such tactics to maintain the confidence of its members has its neck in a noose. Coöperation can thrive only with the confidence of its members. To maintain that confidence it must remain genuinely open and democratic. Coöperation works two ways: Members must have faith in their leaders and evidence it. The leaders must have and evidence faith in the fair-mindedness of the membership. One large coöperative has found all this out—after all but wrecking itself by an autocratic and suspicious publicity policy.

"They weren't big, our mistakes," the secretary said. "But when they went around in whispers they sounded mighty bad. When a man hears from somebody else what he thinks he ought to have heard from you, he gets twice as mad!"

Think that over gentlemen!—*Farm & Fireside.*

Reduced Cost Increases Profit

IN LIVESTOCK production, as in all lines, success or failure largely depends on the cost of production. There is little difference in the prices received by the competent and incompetent producers, except that the competent producer usually sells a better quality of product.

On the other hand, there is a very wide range of difference in the cost of producing livestock and livestock products. For instance, the dairyman who secures his feeds at relatively low cost, who has cows which produce, say twice as much as the average, and who feeds and handles these cows well, may produce butter at one-half the cost of less efficient dairymen.

By producing a high quality of products and the most efficient marketing, the selling price may be raised a few cents a pound, but by efficient production a much greater difference can be obtained.

In dairying the greatest opportunities for reducing the cost of production lie in cheaper feeds and better cows. Of course, good feeding and care of the cow and efficient handling or manufacture of the products offer opportunities for efficient work, but since about half the total cost is feed and one cow may make two or three times as much as another, cheaper feeds and more efficient cows offer the greatest opportunities for reducing cost of production and increasing profits.

Possibly the following plan would work out:

The cost of milk production has been reduced by the members of the dairy herd improvement association

in Henry County by an organized use of new methods of feeding. The extension service of the University of Illinois is directing the work, and reports to the college show that the feed required for 10 lb. milk has been less during the first month of the organization than during the preceding month. Better rations, properly balanced, was the main factor in reducing the cost, though weeding out nonproducing cows played an important part.

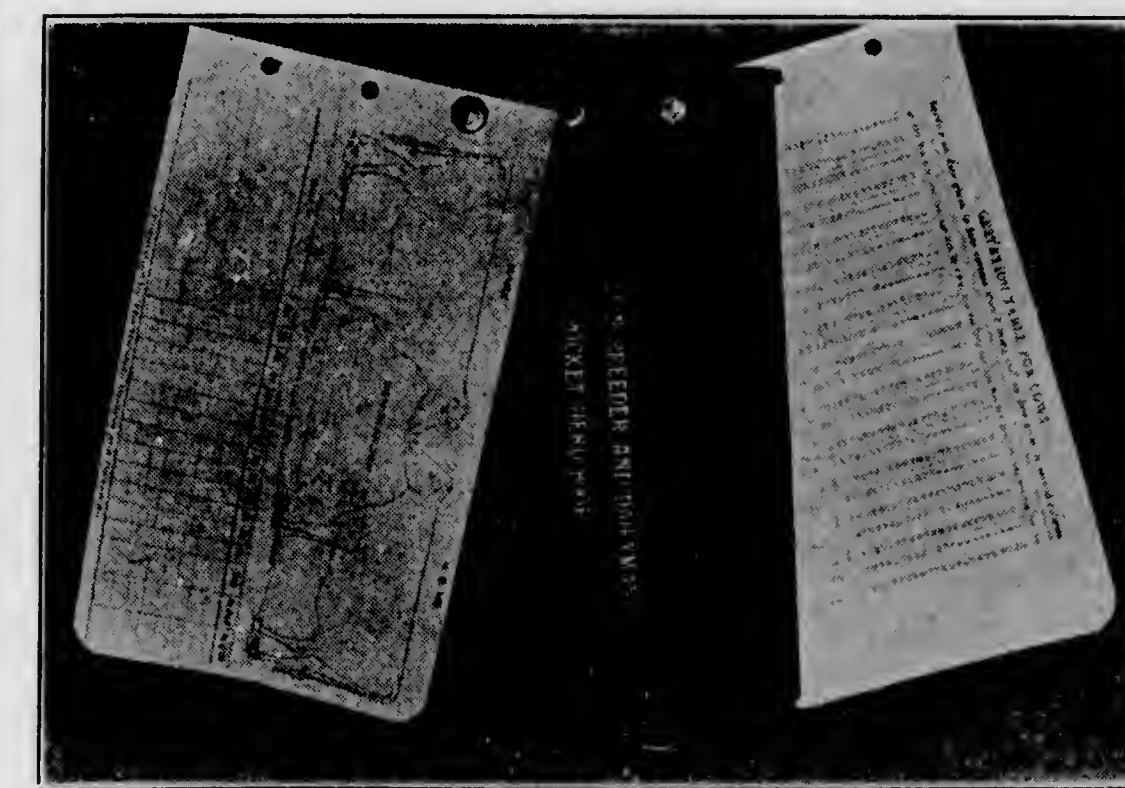
A Farcical Award

KISSING is not all that goes by favour. At a recent County Show a class was offered for recorded cows, and the Judges allotted to the exhibit of the particular breed they favoured no less than 1,500 points for inspection. The competing Friesian was honoured by receiving 300 points for inspection; and the result was that the judges managed to get the animal of their breed first. A difference of 1,200 points between two good cows! Comment is needless, except to say that as the Friesian obtained 2,007 points for milk, her rival had to score heavily on inspection to win. Such classes are always difficult to judge, and what useful purpose they serve, especially when dealt with in the above manner, it is difficult to see.—*The British Friesian Journal.*

Decreased Cold Storage Holdings in Most Agricultural Lines

HOLDINGS of creamery butter July 1 are estimated at 86,936,000 lb. compared with 63,687,000 lb. on the same date last year, and a five-year July 1 average of 66,008,000 lb. The quantity of American cheese in storage July 1 is estimated at 53,847,000 lb. compared with 46,468,000 lb. a year ago, and a five-year average of 39,324,000 lb.

YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE!



This POCKET HERD BOOK is the result of years of experimentation by practical breeders. The result is the most convenient, practical, up-to-date BREEDERS' COMPANION you ever saw.

Given as a premium with a two year's subscription to THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN at One Dollar, new or renewal.

If you once use one you will never be without it while you own purebred cattle. The handiest premium you ever saw.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

More About Canning

"BLANCHING" vegetables is a comparatively modern step in the process of canning, about which there continues to be some difference of opinion, some housekeepers doing it religiously and others discarding it after a fair trial. I must confess to being in the latter class, as about the only failure in canning I ever had, was in doing string beans this way, for they came out with a flat, sour taste, which made them unfit for use. Omitting this process has made them taste as though fresh from the garden even though served in March. However, each housekeeper may suit herself regarding this. To blanch vegetables is to place them in boiling water, allowing them to stand for a certain period of time, according to the vegetable, then plunging them into a cold water bath to help retain the color and to restore crispness. They should not be kept in the cold water bath too long, and are better kept under running water to prevent the cold water from becoming tepid, thus rendering the vegetables soft and mushy. The time periods for the scalding vary, from about one minute for tomatoes; two to five minutes for corn, peas and beans; three to five for carrots and beets; while leaf greens should be boiled about an hour and a half, then packed in jars and steamed another hour, not being placed in the cold water bath, since that would mean losing the mineral salts, the chief food value of leaf greens.

FINAL STEPS

When the vegetables have been packed into the cans, with the addition of a teaspoonful of salt to each quart can, adjust the rubber which is to be used, and screw the top about halfway down, if using Mason jars. If using the glass topped jars, leave the top wire clamp down until after the period of sterilization, when it can be easily brought into place. If the rubbers are set in place, before the cans are placed in the boiler, they will be well sterilized, and being moist and warm at the end of the cooking period, will compress readily and stick when the cover is screwed down tight, making a perfect seal. After the contents of the jar are cold, no attempt should be made to tighten the tops, as the seal may thus be broken, and air admitted to the jar, thus spoiling the contents. Should the rubber push out from under the cover in tightening it, do not remove the cover, but unscrew it a little, and push the rubber back into place, holding it there with the left hand, while turning the cover with the right. If for any reason, the cover should have to be removed, the only safe thing to do is to put on a new rubber and cover and return to the boiler and sterilize for about half an hour. In using the glass top jars, if there is any suspicion, that from previous use, the clamp is not tight enough, a little wad of paper may be inserted under it at the top. To be on the safe side, I have

always sealed cans while still in the boiler, replaced the boiler cover and brought it to a good smart boil again, allowing it to boil for about fifteen minutes, then drawing it to the back of the stove and allowing the cans to cool in the boiler which makes the matter of removing and wiping them a much easier one than if done while hot.

VARIETIES

Now there are certain standard vegetables which are canned every year as a matter of course, and equally of course appear on the winter menu. But there are others which are as easily canned and kept, which would add a welcome variety to the ones we know so well. Almost every housekeeper cans peas, string and lima beans, tomatoes and corn, but few seem to realize that cauliflower, small carrots, summer squash and beets may be canned as well as pickled, and lose little, if any, of their fresh flavor in so doing.

In canning peas, much depends, as heretofore mentioned, on the speed in getting them from the garden into the cans. Fill the cans with the peas up to about an inch of the top, as peas expand a little. Fill with water, add a teaspoon of salt to the quart, semi-seal and place in boiler, steaming for two hours. Seal and steam about fifteen minutes. Sometimes home canned peas are a little cloudy, which may be due to two reasons, one of which is the gluey substance on the outside of the peas. Blanching will overcome this. The usual reason, however, is the split or broken peas from which starch escapes into the liquid. The food value is not impaired, however, only the appearance. In canning tomatoes, it is wise to choose them of uniform size and small enough to put into the can without breaking. The large ones should be cut carefully so as not to break the seed pod. Twenty minutes is long enough for the cooking period when cooked in the cans, and ten when cooked in the open kettle. Even in canning corn, I do not blanch it, though some like to do so as it keeps the milk from running. I cut it from the ear with a very sharp knife, being careful not to get any of the cob in with the corn. Then, with a silver knife, I scrape the milk and remaining corn into a dish, placing it in the cans with the rest. It is wise not to fill the cans too full, as corn, like peas, expands, and if cans are too full much of the milk runs over and is lost. Some like a teaspoon of sugar to the quart in addition to the teaspoon of salt in canning corn. Three hours in the boiler is the length of time for sterilization, following out the usual method in sealing cans. String and lima beans, I do just about the same as garden peas, and succotash the same as corn.

SOME NEW ONES

When the carrots begin to need thinning in the garden, I take the small ones, from finger size up, wash well, and pack in quart cans, and sterilize for

an hour and a half. While one may have the larger ones in the cellar in winter, these are always ready, needing only the addition of a good cream sauce to be ready to serve. In canning cauliflower, cut it into rather small pieces for convenience in packing into cans, allow it to stand in salted water for about ten minutes, put into cans, add water and salt and sterilize for about an hour. Since long cooking tends to darken cauliflower, the long period necessary for sterilization may make it darker than when cooked and served at once but it is delicious just the same. I have kept it for two years and served it in January when the fresh vegetable would have been terribly expensive, if obtainable. Any one with a garden should plant enough cauliflowers to have some to can. Usually beets are pickled, and we seldom think of them as canned, yet this is easily done. The best kind for canning are the deep red in color, and if used when only about an inch in diameter, they may be canned whole. When larger, they should be sliced. They should be washed well, and then, with roots and tops uncut, should be boiled about twenty minutes, then dipped into cold water, so that the skin will slip off easily. Then remove the roots and tops, being careful to keep them away from the cold water after the skins have been removed, lest some of the color be lost. Pack into cans, cover with water and sterilize for an hour and a half. Since summer squash always matures more quickly than one can use it, I decided to can for future use, the ingredients of a dish I used a great deal with fresh squash. The three main ingredients are the squash, onions and peppers, all having been run through a food chopper. They may be used in the proportions as one likes them. My own way is to mix about two cups of the squash with one cup of onion and half a cup of peppers, ripe ones preferred. I mix them all together, pack into quart cans with the usual teaspoonful of salt but not a drop of water, and sterilize the cans for about two hours. The squash makes plenty of liquid. In using this, I take a layer of the vegetable, then a good sprinkling of bread crumbs with butter seasoning and do this in alternate layers in a bake dish, heaving bread

crumbs on top. Being already cooked, ten minutes in a quick oven will prepare it for the table. If you have never canned summer squash this way, do not fail to try some this year. Though an original canning stunt with me, I must say, it is one of the best.

The Doubtful To-Morrow

WHENEVER I walk through God's Acres of Dead

I wonder how often the mute voices said:
"I will do a kind deed or will lighten a sorrow
Or rise to a sacrifice splendid—to-morrow."

I wonder how many fine thoughts unexpressed
Were lost to the world when they went to their rest;
I wonder what beautiful deeds they'd have done
If they had but witnessed to-morrow's bright sun.

Oh, if the dead grieve, it is not for their fate,
For death comes to all of us early or late,
But their sighs of regret and their burdens of sorrow
Are born of the joys they'd have scattered to-morrow.

Do the friends they'd have cheered know the thoughts
Of the dead?

Do they treasure to-day the last words that were said?
What memories would sweeten, what heart cease to
burn,

If but for a day the dead friends could return!

We know not the hour that our summons shall come;
We know not the time that our voice shall be dumb,
Yet even as they, to our ultimate sorrow,
We leave much that's fine for that doubtful to-morrow.

PUT YOUR HERD ON THE MAP

Write for our special 3 1/3 inch advertising proposition. P. O. Box 110, Harrisburg, Penna.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

NATIONAL POLAND-CHINA JOURNAL, SHELBYVILLE, INDIANA



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cts. for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.00. National Record records your Poland-Chinas.

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Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

R. A. BALDWIN, Associate Editor

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Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years \$1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

JULY 22, 1926

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Tax Reduction

IN THESE times when we are hearing so much talk about reduction in taxes, did you ever stop to think that the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., has made it possible for the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle to reduce their tax on transfer fees 300%?

The total expenditures of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America from April 30, 1919 to January 1, 1925 was over \$2,664,000.00. Of this amount, about \$1,046,000.00 was expended for the purpose of conducting the Registry Association, issuing certificates of registry and transfer and printing the Herd Books. The balance of about \$1,618,000.00 has been expended for other purposes.

The political management that came into control of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America at the Philadelphia meeting, June, 1919, has expended over a million and a half dollars of the breeders' money over and above the cost of running the Secretary's office and printing the Herd Books. This money, has been expended, in part, in organizing, promoting and advertising consignment sales; in advertising special or certified milk, the kind produced on farms such as is owned by many of the officers and Directors of the Association.

In addition many thousands of dollars have been drawn from the Association's Treasury to pay for sight-seeing and speech-making trips including trips abroad, to South America and Europe.

Holstein breeders resent the unnecessary and unjust tax through increased transfer fees and they further resent the purpose for which the money has been used.

The new Registry Association was organized to correct the then existing conditions in the Holstein-Friesian Industry and make it possible for the real dairyman to maintain the purity of the blood of the animals which they breed without paying an unnecessary tax and further without paying tribute to speculation or financing the other fellow's business at the detriment of their own.

The new Registry Association is conducted on business principles. It confines its activities to maintaining a Herd Registry. Members of the new Association and those who patronize it, are free to advertise their milk or their cattle or go to Europe, if they please, but they are required to pay their own expenses.

Going Forward

THE demand for purebred Holstein cattle has increased and better prices are being received since the organization of the new Registry Association. It was predicted that the new Registry Association would tend to place the Industry on a sound business basis and that breeders and dairymen generally would renew their interest in the breed and that increase in demand and price would naturally follow. This prediction is coming true and is being realized more fully from day to day.

The Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry, to enjoy continued prosperity must be taken out of the category of speculation and the hands of speculators and placed on a firm business and dairy foundation.

The breeders and owners of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle who keep them for legitimate purposes cannot afford to jeopardize the future of their Industry by permitting the speculative interests to control the Registry Association. The Registry Association is a legitimate feature of the Purebred Holstein Industry and for such an Association to function as a collecting agency to promote speculation, cannot and should not be tolerated by dairymen who breed Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle for a legitimate business. It is no more fair and proper for a Purebred Registry Association to place a tax on the breeders in increased fees, and use this money to promote cattle sales and the making of forced and exaggerated records, than it would be for the recorder of deeds at your County Court House to add a few dollars in extra fees for recording a deed and turn the money over to real estate speculators to be used in staging another Florida real estate boom.

Road to Success

WE ARE all enthusiastic or should be over the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle but in these times, when those who are active in promoting improved livestock from the standpoint of speculation, the legitimate breeder and dairyman should be ever on his guard.

You cannot be a successful breeder and dairyman and spend all of your time looking at the other fellow's cattle or all of your money buying his surplus. The successful Holstein breeder is the one who breeds and develops animals superior in type and milking qualities and who conducts his dairy on an economical basis and sells his surplus stock at additional profit.

We do not mean to imply that the successful breeder is one who wraps himself up in his own ignorance and never looks over the line fence to see what his neighbor is doing because we believe that one of the cheapest and best sources of knowledge is to profit by the experience of others.

The point is this, the enthusiast who tries to make a success with Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle and starts out with his father's pocketbook or his wife's pocketbook and spends the greater part of his time running around to see what the other fellow is doing, usually fails as a breeder, as a dairyman and as a financier.

Paid State Secretary

MR. E. M. CLARK is evidently following in the footsteps of Mr. Long, former Secretary of the Illinois Club, who accepted a position with the Extension Department and after a time resigned to take up legitimate work.

Mr. Clark served as Paid State Secretary of the Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association for a time until the breeders lost their interest and the funds in the Treasury became low. He then went to Illinois where he was taken in by the Illinois Holstein-Friesian Association and although that Association was many thousands of dollars in debt, Mr. Clark was carried along as its Secretary and now comes the recent announcement that he has been taken in by the Extension Department.

Holstein breeders generally have not taken kindly to the Paid State Secretary plan that was forced upon them by the \$12,000.00 President, Mr. D. D. Aitken, through his famous "Whirlwind Campaign."

The Paid State Secretary plan of employing some one to look after the breeders' interest in each State is unsound; first, because it is a physical impossibility

in the leading Holstein States for any one individual or for a half dozen individuals to render equal service to all, and second, for the management to place a political representative in each Holstein district to look after the political welfare of the officers of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America is entirely unjustified and that seems to be what the chief work of the paid Secretary has been.

The State Secretary's work along this line has been successful to the end that the members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America have been deprived of their right to manage their own affairs by a direct vote and are being unnecessarily and unjustly taxed as every breeder knows.

Brevities and Queries

THE *British-Friesian Journal* in their July issue under the above heading gives the following sound advice to the readers:

How to help yourself and the breed in fattening off all the low butter-fat cows. They are better gone, as they are valueless and harmful in these days of too much milk—imported and otherwise.

Why do the public demand yellow milk. They do, and Friesian men must give the public what it wants and not what is good for them.

Agricultural education cost the country a large sum annually but could one of the professors or teachers farm to-day without heavy losses? (Some professions apparently have the same reputation in England that they have in America.)



Sensation Clothilde Tehee

We call him "Some Bull" and we know that you will like him. And say boys! We wish that you fellows who are looking for a real bull calf would come to our farm and see what we have.

We are confident of what will be the outcome of your visit.

Sure! Our Herd is Accredited.

L. S. BROWN

R. D. 1

Saegerstown, Pa.

Maple Shade Stock Farm



Colantha Sir Walker Pietertje 407203.

Colantha Sir Walker Pietertje is one of the five bulls heading Maple Shade Stock Farm. He is splendidly bred, his 21 nearest dams averaging 30.85 lb. butter in 7 days. The other four sires are equally as high-class. My herd is composed of 250 females. The milking herd averaged between 350 and 400 lb. of fat last year in Cow Testing Association work on two milkings a day.

Place your order now for your herdsire out of one of my best producing cows.

Price right—Quality of the best.

Herd tuberculin tested.

If you are in Philadelphia to the Sesqui-Centennial come out to Westtown and look my herd over.

Visitors welcome at all times.

M. L. JONES

Westtown,

Pennsylvania

TWO HERDS OF REAL HOLSTEINS

Whenever we attend an auction sale of Holsteins we hear so many cows termed as "real Holsteins" that we have arrived at the conclusion that the term is often times misused. Many a breeder thinks that he has some "real ones" but sad as it may seem, many of them are fooling themselves.

Up in Susquehanna County, Penna., is a pretty good place to go when looking for real Holsteins, and by the way, one of the best places in the county to find them is around Montrose, Pa., and two of the leading herds in that good dairy section are owned by L. N. Mack and Son, and Floyd E. Mack.

The Macks have been dairymen all of their lives and naturally they know a good cow when they see one, but say, men! we wish that you could drop in on them at milking time. You would not see a lot of those high record "has-beens," oh, no; but you would see about sixty or seventy of as good milkers as you would wish to look at; and type, well, they are the kind that most of you fellows who are looking for foundation cows want to buy, and feel kind of blue when you can't buy them at your own price.

We don't mean to have you think that they are all show-ring winners, but a lot of them would step along some in the show ring. You have all read about how the Mack show herd cleaned them up at the Susquehanna County fair in 1924; well, we predict that they could make things warm for a lot of the boys again, if they set out to do so.

The Mack Brothers came into prominence as Holstein breeders when they purchased Grand Champion Segis 2d, from E. C. Brill, of Stewartsville, N. J., several years ago. They bought "Champ" when his dam only had a 16 lb. two-year-old record, and, say! when his dam, Belle Segis Champion, came across with her 37-lb. four-year-old record, and then sold for \$5,000, the Macks were about like the fellow who had just got married and felt so happy that he had made such a good bargain, but unlike lots of married men they still think that they made a good bargain, and their herds show that they were right.

To get a bull to successfully carry on the good work started by Grand Champion Segis 2d was their next problem, and they successfully solved that by purchasing Colonel Joh Lyons, a proven herdsire.

"Colonel Joh" is a real show bull and he is siring a fine lot of calves for the Macks. Why should he not be some bull? When you stop and look at his pedigree, you find that he represents the very best in Holstein blood lines.

His sire, King Joh, was by King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, from Uneeda Korndyke Abigail, who in turn was a daughter of



L. N. MACK'S HERD AT PASTURE

Johanna McKinley Segis, who was a son of King Segis and the second 40 lb. cow, Johanna De Kol Van Beers.

The dam of Colonel Joh Lyons was Gypsy Lyons, a 33 lb. daughter of King Lyons, who was a son of Colantha Johanna Champion, and Segis Betta, a nearly 29-lb. daughter of King Segis. The maternal granddam of "Colonel Joh" was Gypsy Hengerveld, a 29 lb. three-year-old granddaughter of Hengerveld De Kol.

The thirty nearest dams of Colonel Joh Lyons average 30 lb. butter in seven days, an average that we very seldom find back a herdsire.

Feeling that they needed another herdsire to help them successfully carry out their breeding program, the Mack Brothers purchased Walker Pietertje Segis Fayne 4th, a bull of fine type

and quality. His sire is a grandson of King Segis Fayne, one of the great bulls of the breed. His dam made nearly 28 lb. butter in seven days. She is a daughter of Prince Ybma Spoford 35th.

The calves sired by "Walker" are very good and he is proving to be a very valuable herdsire.

Last but not least is the last bull that the Macks purchased, he is King Rag Apple Plum Copia, former herdsire in the herd owned by J. S. and F. R. Howard, Springville, Pa. He is one of the strongest bred Pontiac Korndyke bulls in service, carrying 34 1/4% of the blood of that famous sire.

His dam was the famous De Kol Plum Copia, that made 30.47 lb. butter in seven days as a five-year-old, and 33.26 lb. butter in seven days as a six-year-old. She averaged over 95



DAUGHTERS OF GRAND CHAMPION SEGIS 2d

lb. milk per day in seven-day test as a five-year-old, and in 120 days produced 120 lb. butter, 2,769.40 lb. milk.

The daughters of "King" are heavy producers and of good type, and he should do the Macks a lot of good.

L. M. Mack and Son usually keep about eighty head of females, and Floyd Mack's herd comprises about sixty females. Their herds have to produce milk at a profit, or there is something doing. The Macks refuse to keep a cow that does not pay a profit over the cost of her feed and care.

Besides selling milk, L. N. Mack and Son sell large quantities of baled hay every year, which helps out considerably in cutting down the running expenses of the farm, and Mrs. Mack raises a large number of turkeys for market as a side line, and incidentally she also is some calf raiser.

Floyd Mack's farm is not of sufficient size to produce cash crops to any extent, but it is large enough to enable him to grow all the roughage that is needed for his herd of Holsteins, and he is not a bit careful about how much he feeds them for he knows he can't get something for nothing.

Each of the Macks have a tractor. They own threshing and silo filling machinery coöperatively, and whenever it is possible they "change about" which reduces the cost of labor materially.

Milking machines are used in the dairies and both farms are furnished electric current from a power line. Eventually the Mack Brothers intend to use electric motors for all of their belt power, in fact, there is nothing out-of-date used on their farms, and they are just as modern in their Holstein breeding operations as they are regarding their farm equipment, and it is only natural that we find these two splendid herds on the Accredited list.

FAMOUS COW'S PROGENY CONSTITUTES RECOGNIZED FAMILY

By J. H. SHEPPERD (FATHER OF NEW ENGLAND HOLSTEIN CIRCUIT)

New Salem was all agog one bright July morning in 1910. The circuit committee had arrived with the purebred Holstein foundation stock.

It was a red letter day for circuit members and they were all on hand to see their cows unloaded and allotted to the different members. The neighbors were also at the yards to view the new cattle.

Most of the cows were footsore and tired, showing clearly the lagging effect of their long train ride.

A GAY YOUNG HEIFER

Of a sudden a likely looking 20-month-old heifer walked out with a springing step and when turned loose on the commons kicked up her heels and played about in a way which indicated an entire lack of fatigue, splendid health and wonderful stamina.

Frank Gaebe, a young member of the newly organized circuit, standing beside his future father-in-law said: "I'd like to have that one, Mr. Christensen."

"I got her on purpose for you, Frank," was the reply.

A dozen years later Frank Gaebe repeated the above conversation to me and said, "When a boy I heard a farmers' institute lecturer tell of old Imported Messenger whom he said was the progenitor of a family of trotters. According to his story Imported Messenger bolted for land when he saw it, carrying a man on either side of him, willy-nilly up the gangplank by his halter. Some of the horses had to be steadied while ascending the gangplank while others had died en route. It had been a long rough sailing voyage and had worn out the weak ones."

"When I saw Indi Pense show the same superior vigor and stamina I said to myself, that must be a good one, and so spoke for her before anyone else should get her."

Frank's request was granted and from that day until her death, last summer, no one else ever owned her.

Indi Pense Surprise was bred by F. W. Allis of Madison, Wis., and was sold to the circuit cow committee in 1910. She proved to be a most regular and consistent breeder.

MOTHER OF FOURTEEN CALVES

Following is her calf production record:

1910—October 5th	Indi Aaltji Surprise
1911—	Bull calf
1912—September 20th	Indi Pauline Surprise
1913—September 23d	Indi Princess Surprise
1914—August 28th	Indi Squanto Surprise
1915—October 12th	Indi Rene Surprise
1916—October 18th	Duke DeKol
1917—October 10th	Gaebe Alice Surprise
1919—May 30th	Bull calf
1920—May 8th	Sir Glen Surprise
1921—May 17th	Bull calf
1922—June 9th	Heifer
1923—July 10th	Indi Pense Surprise 2d
1924—July 14th	Bull calf

Each of her calves was vigorous and they were all raised—eight heifers and six bulls.

Indi Pense Surprise was born November 10, 1908, and died early in July, 1925, aged 16 years and 8 months. During those 16 1/2 years she produced the 14 calves listed above.

ALMOST 300 POUNDS BUTTERFAT ANNUALLY

Throwing out the small quantity of butterfat production before January 1, 1910, (she freshened October 6, 1909) and

after January 1, 1925, (she died in July, 1925) she made 4,180.3 lb. butterfat, an average of 298.6 lb. per calendar year for 14 years.

During her best 10 consecutive calendar years, January 1, 1912, to January 1, 1922, she averaged 338.7 lb. butterfat. Her best record was made in 1916 when she produced 501.5 lb. fat. Following is the detail of her butterfat yields for the 14 calendar years of her life.

INDI PENSE SURPRISE FAT RECORD

First freshened October 6, 1910. Disappears from the records as a producer June 1, 1925.

Year	Butterfat Record
1911	183.4
1912	238.9
1913	233.8
1914	399.4
1915	376.8
1916	501.5
1917	380.2
1918	307.6
1919	254.8
1920	407.1
1921	286.9
1922	231.0
1923	224.3
1924	154.6

Average for 10 years January 1912, to December, 1921, 338.7 lb.

Average for 14 years 298.6 lb.

This is a remarkable life record for a Great Plains cow who gathered her summer ration from a prairie grass pasture where 8 acres per cow was necessary to carry the herd and where there was no shelter from the summer sun and but one watering place on the quarter section of pasture land where the herd grazed.

Indi Pense Surprise was the mother of four outstanding daughters each sired by a different bull which leaves her primarily the credit for their butter production. She also left four granddaughters and four great granddaughters with good circuit yearly and group year records. Naturally the great granddaughters has not yet had much opportunity to show what they can do on long-time trials.

NEEDS NEW TEETH

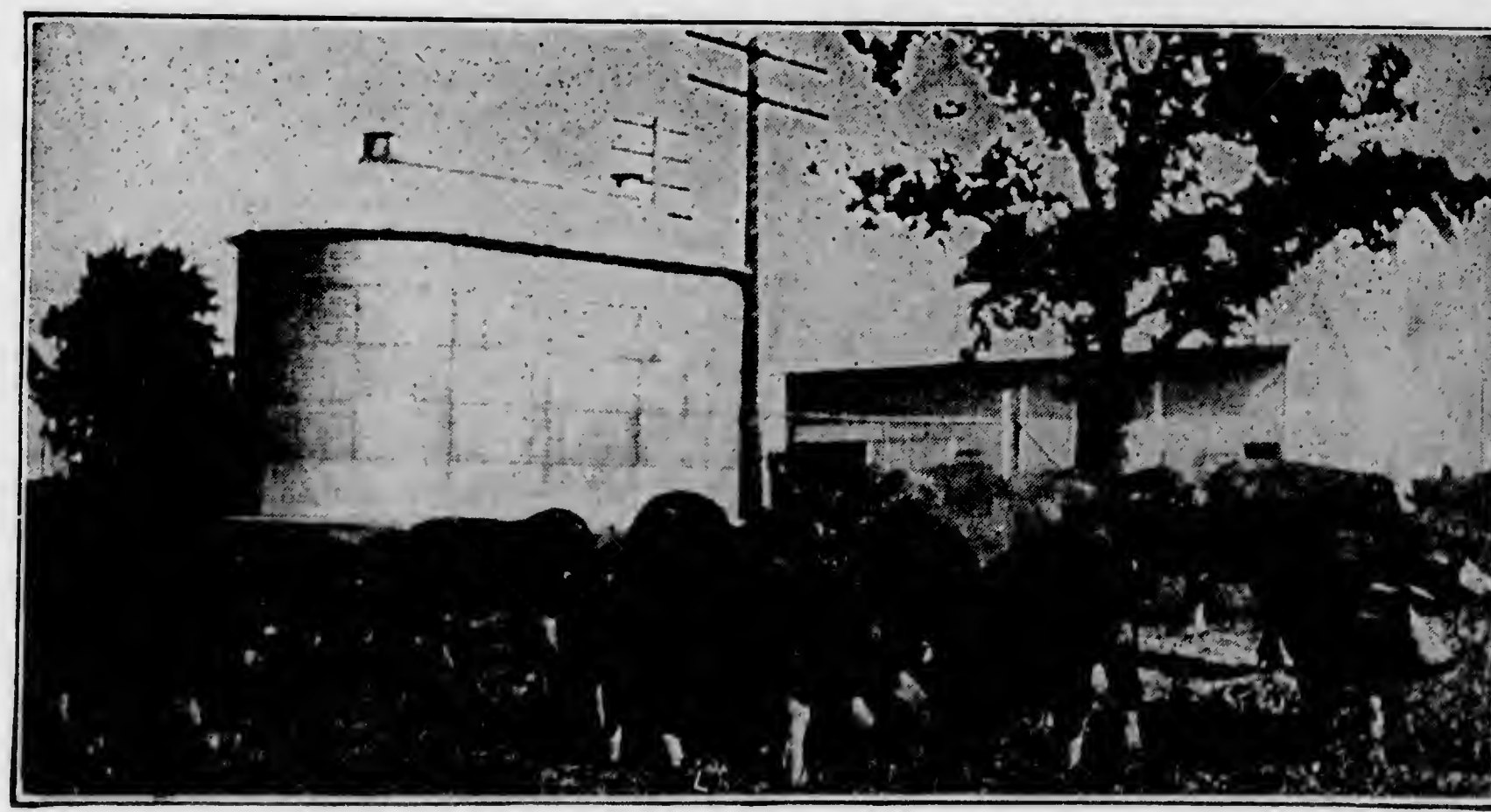
In the winter of 1924 I watched poor old Indi Pense (then over 15 years old) attempting to chew millet hay. It would squeak and squeak as she chewed and shifted it first to one side of her mouth and then to the other until finally, after long hard work, she would swallow it. She lived on silage and ground grain chiefly at that time. Her teeth must have been very bad but she stoutly resisted all of our attempts to view them.

"If Indi Pense dies while I am away next year, save the skull and under jaw for me, Frank," I said, "for I want to see that set of teeth."

"All right, Mr. Shepperd, I'll do that," was the reply.

Frank, true to his promise, in July, 1925, sent the head of

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



Full Information Free—Write Today for Sample Copy.

This Journal keeps you posted on the care and feeding of the hog. Much valuable information, worth many times your investment.

COMBINE THE COW and SOW as the real MORTGAGE lifter.

Advertising rates on economy basis. Don't miss a single copy of this interesting Journal.

Subscription 1 year, 50c; 3 years, \$1.

THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : : Bluffton, Ohio

Indi Pense Surprise to Fargo by express, but through a misunderstanding it was lost.

"It was a pitiful sight, Mr. Shepperd, during her last winter," said Frank. "Poor old Indi's teeth were so bad that she could not chew her hay and you know she always liked hay so well. Of a morning a pile of regurgitated hay would be piled up before her as large in bulk, it seemed to me, as the fork full I had fed her the night before."

"My old cow Barbetta Dakota Ormsby was the same way," said Fred Michaels. She was 15 years old when she died."

"Did you look at her teeth, Fred, after she died?" I inquired. "No, I didn't but I can do it yet for the skeleton lies out there on the prairie undisturbed."

"I suppose Indi Pense must have got some good out of the hay even if she did have to spit it out, Mr. Shepperd?" said Frank Gaebe.

"I suppose so," I replied, "but surely not a great deal. She grew thin during the last few months but she gave some milk until about a month before she died."

"Poor old Indi Pense," mused Frank. "she finally got too weak to stand and was suffering terribly. I concluded that it would be a humane act to relieve her of her suffering. I got ready to put a bullet in her brain, but my heart failed me. I couldn't do it. I sent for the local butcher who dispatched her for me."

"She required considerable extra care and feed during the last year, Mr. Shepperd, and didn't give much milk, but I had made up my mind that so good a friend and servant should have a home as long as she lived even if she could not fully pay her way during the last few months of her life. She was the best paying animal I ever owned and was a pleasant, cheerful, intelligent appreciative friend during all of the years. Always hungry, always happy, pleased on being milked, glad to go to pasture, not sensitive to strangers, a good traveler—I don't expect to own her like again."

Vodka is paying 10 per cent of the Russian budget. That is nothing. Whiskey drunk in Washington, Oregon, and California is paying the British Columbia war debt.—*Seattle Argus*.



Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d

Size, Type, Health and Production are the chief essentials of a real herd of dairy cattle.

Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d and Creator are the dam and sire respectively of my herdsire. One look at his dam's picture should convince you that she has all of the above named essentials. And remember that she produced 35.66 lb. butter, 800 lb. milk in 7 days; 140.89 lb. butter, 3,339.2 lb. milk in 30 days; and 918.16 lb. butter, 20,532.6 lb. milk in 207 days. Let me price you a son of this great sire.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville

Michigan

We have never had a reactor in the herd

NATURE'S OWN SWEET IS HONEY

By B. A. SLOCUM

Why is honey called "nature's own sweet"? Because it comes from nature, is produced by nature, and man can not manufacture it. Bees visit the myriads of blossoms, suck up their sweet offerings, and carry it in an especially made sack known as the "honey sac" to the hive where they place a small drop in each cell.

The nectar as it comes from the flowers contains 80 per cent water. Honey contains from 17 to 20 per cent, so all this excess moisture must be evaporated from the nectar. This evaporation process is spoken of as "ripening." The longer the honey is left with the bees the richer will be its flavor, aroma and body. Another reason why honey is spoken of as "nature's own sweet" is that it was the first sweet known to mankind.

FIVE TYPES OF HONEY

There are five types of honey upon the market and sometimes a sixth which is mistakenly called honey, for it isn't a true honey and should be called "honeydew honey." Honeydew is an exudation from plants, but usually from aphids. The pure food law states this substance should be sold as "honeydew honey." Honeydew varies in color from light to dark, but does not have the fine flavor of a true honey and little black specks may be seen in it. When examined in a polariscope it turns the polarized light to the right instead of to the left, as does a true honey.

The five types of true honey upon the market are known as extract, strained, comb, chunk and crystallized honey. They are all equally as pure, none have been adulterated. Extracted honey is the liquid honey, not an extract of honey. It receives its name from the manner in which it is secured. The capping of the combs are cut off with a steam-heated knife.

WHIRL HONEY FROM COMB

It is then placed in a machine called an extractor which whirls the combs about an axis and the centrifugal force of this movement throws the honey from the cells. Such honey



King Pietje Aaggie Pontiac

our Senior Herdsire, is one of the best individual bulls in Pennsylvania. His daughters are of the proper type and they are the profit producing kind.

We are breeding Holsteins because we think that they are the best breed of dairy cattle on earth, and the kind that we breed ought to look good in your herd.

We can always spare a few females and bull calves.

Certainly! We are under State and Federal Supervision.

ROBERT I. SPRINGER

Susquehanna County

Factoryville, Pa.

R. D. 1

is of a very much better quality and more sanitary than strained honey. Strained honey is the liquid honey produced by squeezing it from the combs in the same manner that juice is squeezed from grapes.

Every one is familiar with comb honey, so it doesn't need description or definition.

Chunk honey is comb honey placed in pails or jars and extracted honey poured over it to fill the container. There isn't much crystallized honey upon the markets of this state, but the majority of the honey of Canada and England is sold in this form.

All pure honey will crystallize in time, especially when placed in a cool room where it is subjected to varying temperatures. It can easily be made liquid again by heating it in water. Do not subject it to a temperature of 160 degrees for long, for this injures the color, flavor and aroma of the honey. The food value of honey is decreased whenever the temperature is raised above 145 degrees for the vitamins are killed at that heat.

WHAT COMPOSES HONEY?

An average composition of honey is 18 parts water, 78 parts sugar, 2-10 part minerals and 3-10 part protein and vitamins B abundantly.

Seventy-five per cent of the sugar contained is composed of the primary sugars known as grape and fruit sugars or dextrose and levulose. These sugars are easily assimilated by the system, therefore honey is at times called a predigested food. The minerals of honey are very essential, for they are lacking in some of our foods. They are: Magnesium, sodium, sulphur, potassium, manganese, calcium, iron and phosphorus.

In tests carried on by the United States department of agriculture it was found that a pound of honey supplies 1480 calories of energy and would furnish 42 per cent of the energy a man needs daily, 2 per cent of the protein, some calcium, 5 per cent of the phosphorus and 21 per cent of the iron.

SUGAR IS NO SUBSTITUTE

Some folks think of sugar as a substitute for honey, which is a mistaken idea, for all that sugar can furnish is 52 per cent of the energy, no protein, calcium, phosphorus, iron and no vitamins.

Not only is honey a food, but it is of value in other respects, for it has been found in recent experiments in Switzerland that it increases the hemoglobin content of the blood, thus relieving anemia. It has also been found that some intestinal disease germs will not live in honey for any length of time. The remarkable thing about this investigation is that while honey is consumed in a raw condition, it is not only a carrier of these deadly germs except for a few days at most, but that it absolutely destroys them within a short time if they are introduced in the honey in any way.

ADVANTAGES OF SILAGE

The widespread use of the silo for the preservation of forage is easily explained when we consider the advantages this system offers, the more important of which are:

1. At a low expense silage furnishes high-quality succulent feed for any desired season of the year. For winter feeding silage is far cheaper than roots and is as efficient a feed, except possibly in the case of animals being fitted for shows or milch cows on forced test. For summer feeding, silage furnishes succulent feed with less bother and expense than do soiling crops. Dairy cows yield no greater product from soilage than from silage.

2. When crops are properly ensiled less of the nutrients are wasted through the fermentations which take place than are lost when the forage is cured as hay or dry fodder.

3. Silage, even from plants with coarse stalks, such as corn and the sorghums, is eaten practically without waste. On the other hand from 20 to 25 per cent of dry corn fodder, even if of good quality, is usually wasted. The use of silage thus permits the keeping of more stock on a given area of land, a factor of much importance on high-priced land.

4. Crops may be ensiled when the weather does not permit of curing them into dry fodder. In some sections of the South it is almost impossible to preserve the corn crop satisfactorily as grain and stover on account of the humidity, and also be-

cause rodents and weevils cause great loss in the stored grain. Preservation as silage obviates both difficulties.

5. Weedy crops which would make poor hay may make silage of good quality the ensiling process killing practically all the weed seeds present.

6. The product from a given area can be stored in less space as silage than as dry forage. A cubic foot of hay in the mow, weighing about 5 lb. contains approximately 4.3 lb. of dry matter. An average cubic foot of corn silage from a 30-foot silo, weighing about 39.0 lb., will contain 10.2 lb. dry matter, or nearly 2.5 times as much. Dry corn fodder takes up even more space per pound of dry matter than hay. In climates where it is necessary to store fodder under cover this may be an added reason for the use of the silo.

TYPES OF SILOS

Silos may be constructed of wood, solid concrete, concrete-blocks and staves, brick, stone, glazed tile, or sheet steel. In the semi-arid regions pit silos, preferable with cement lining and curb, are extensively used, but these are impracticable in humid climates. In the southwestern states silos are sometimes built of adobe, reinforced with wire and plastered with cement. The choice between the various types of construction, all of which make good silos when well-built, will depend upon local conditions.

SILAGE OF THE STOCK FARM

The use of silage has practically revolutionized the feeding of dairy cattle over a large part of the United States, and is fast assuming equal importance for the feeding of beef cattle and sheep. This succulent feed tends to keep the bowels normal, the body tissues sappy, the skin pliant, and the coat glossy, all of which mark the animal as in condition to make the most from their feed. Furnishing at any time of the year a uniform supply of succulence nearly equal in palatability and nutritive effect to the pasturage of early summer, silage is eminently suited to the dairy cow. As shown by the trials reviewed in later chapters, through the wise use of silage for fattening cattle and sheep the cost of meat production may be materially lowered. Silage is especially valuable for breeding stock and young animals, which would otherwise often be wintered exclusively on dry forage. On too many farms stock cattle barely hold their own during winter. This means that for half of each year all the feed consumed goes for body maintenance, returning nothing to the owner, and serving only to carry the animals over winter and to pasture time when they once more begin to gain in weight and thereby really increase in value. By the use of corn silage, combined with other cheap roughage, young cattle can be made to gain steadily all winter at small cost, so that with the coming of spring they will not only have increased in weight but are in condition to go on pasture and make the largest possible gains.

Silage is a valuable succulence for the breeding flock, but must be fed in moderation to ewes before lambing or weak, flabby lambs may result. Good silage may also be used in a limited way with idle horses and those not hard worked in winter, especially brood mares and colts. Spoiled, moldy silage should always be discarded, and special care must be taken to feed no such material to sheep or horses, which are more easily affected than are cattle. Silage which is unduly sour is apt to cause digestive disturbances with sheep. For all animals only as much silage should be supplied as will be cleaned up at each feeding. Care should be taken to remove any waste, for silage spoils in a short time on exposure to the air. Frozen silage must be thawed before feeding. If then given before any decomposition takes place no harm will result from its use.

The amount of silage fed per head daily to the various classes of stock is about as follows:

Dairy cows, 30 to 50 lb. for those in milk, with somewhat less for dry cows; dairy heifers, 12 to 20 lb.; beef breeding cows, 30 to 50 lb.; fattening 2-year-old steers, 30 to 40 lb. at the beginning of the fattening period, the allowance decreasing as they fatten until only 10 to 20 lb. is fed; brood mares and idle horses, 10 to 15 lb.; breeding ewes 2 lb. (sometimes as much as 3 to 4 lb. is safely fed); fattening lambs, 1.5 to 3 lb.

On high-priced land and with high prices ruling for purchased concentrates and for labor, the farmer will find the

legumes and Indian corn or the sorghums his best crop allies. With an abundance of corn or sorghum silage and legume hay, the stockman need supply only the minimum of rich concentrates. With this combination of feeds the number of animals the farm will carry is generally increased, to the great advantage of both land and owner, and the cost of producing meat and milk is cut to the minimum.

SUMMER SILAGE

In many districts summer droughts frequently injure the pastures, making necessary the supplying of additional feed to maintain satisfactory production with dairy cows and other farm animals. Especially on high-priced land, where intensive agriculture must be followed, it is often desirable to keep more animals than can profitably be maintained entirely on pasture during the summer. Silage will admirably meet both these needs where enough animals are kept to feed off 2 inches or more of silage each day so that the surface will not decay.—*Henry & Morrison.*

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS FEMALES

The herd itself must make the first draft upon its female output in order to secure material to reinforce its numbers. Some females will be needed by other breeders of standing to replenish or extend their herds. What shall be done with the rest? The answer to this question depends somewhat upon the class of animals and the circumstances of the breeder, but on general principles the destination of surplus females should be the open market, and this destination should be reached as soon as possible after unfitness to take place in the permanent herd is well established.

The one thing that should not be done is to employ this surplus generally as material for the establishment of new herds. There is a feeling among breeders that no animal eligible to registry should be sent to the open market, especially to the shambles. Nothing could be more erroneous. To use surplus females for the establishment of a multitude of small, weak herds in the hands of men who have no experience and no genius for breeding, is at first to arouse vain hopes that will not be realized and afterward to bring down curses not only on "blooded stock" and breeders in general but on this special breed in particular.

The safest and the best destination of all surplus females is the open market, where they will sell for what they are worth and be entirely safe and out of the way, with a small but safe balance to their account on the books at home, after having afforded the best possible practical test of the real commercial value of the type that is being bred in the herd which they represent. In this way all females help to test the herd.—*Davenport.*

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ENTERTAINS

When the Indiana club champions, enroute to Washington to meet President Coolidge and Secretary Jardine, sat down to breakfast in the diner on a Pennsylvania train on the morning of June 29, they were surprised and pleased to find the picture of one of their group on the cover of the menu. This picture showed Howard Adair, of Boone County, who made the best record in dairy calf club work last year, and his calf that won him a trip to the Sesqui-Centennial at Philadelphia as the guest of the Pennsylvania Railway Company. The menu was similar to that used all week in all Pennsylvania diners over the entire system.

This is a recognition by a great railroad company of the importance of boys' and girls' club work and an honor, not only to the young man who was thus brought to public notice, but to the State of Indiana where 20,000 farm boys and girls are learning, under state supervision, the importance and dignity of the business of agriculture. The railroads are to be commended for their interest and assistance in this work.

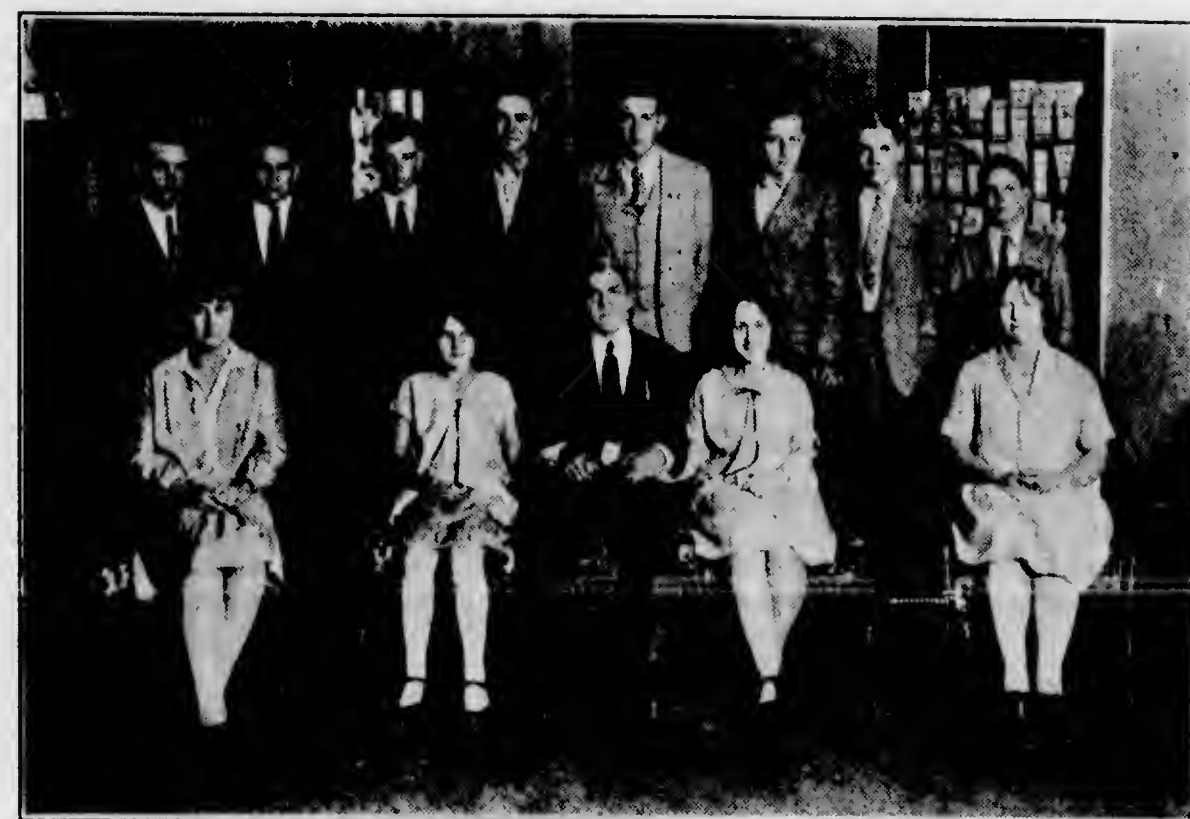
Twelve youthful winners of the Indiana State Club Championships in various phases of agricultural competition were welcomed at Broad Street Station by President Atterbury, J. L. Eysmans, Vice-President in Charge of Traffic; and other high officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad. These boys and girls, the pick of more than 20,000 juvenile contestants for agricultural honors in the Hoosier State, are enjoying as a reward a tour over the Pennsylvania Railroad to Wash-

ington, D. C., and the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.

At Washington, the party was received by President Coolidge and Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, and points of interest in the National Capital were visited.

Following the morning's reception in Broad Street Station, the champions explored the wonders of the Sesqui-Centennial grounds and crossed the newly opened Delaware River Bridge.

Perceval Roberts, Jr., prominent Philadelphian and Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has announced he will give an Ayrshire bull calf to the boy of the party who writes the best essay on the trip, and a heifer of the same breed to the girl who prepares the best account of the tour. Mr. Roberts has for years conducted, as a hobby, a large farm near Narbeth, Pa., where he raises purebred Ayrshire cattle.



Left to right, seated, are Helen Barley, of Muncie, Ind., the sewing club winner; Lois Rousseau, of Fort Wayne, Ind., the health club winner; Mr. J. L. Eysmans, Vice-President in Charge of Traffic, the Pennsylvania Railroad; Ethel Gilbert, of North Manchester, Ind., the canning club winner; and Martha Riggs, of Evansville, Ind., the baking club winner.

Left to right, standing, are Harland Fuls, of Rockport, Ind., corn club winner; Howard Adair, of Lebanon, Ind., winner of the Pennsylvania Railroad's dairy calf prize; Virgil Koroff, of Auburn, Ind., corn club winner; Ervin Holliday, of Lafayette, Ind., winner of the American Holstein-Friesian Association prize for the best heifer of that breed, exhibited at the Indiana State Fair; Arthur Farrar, Huntington, Ind., corn winner; Robert Wilson, of Muncie, Ind., who fed and exhibited the grand championship club steer at the Indiana State Fair, later winning the grand championship at the International Livestock Show at Chicago on the same steer; Gibson Gray, Fairland, Ind., corn club winner; Orin Thayer, Hopo, Ind., corn club winner.

CUSTOM STARTED BY KING

At the first performance of "The Messiah" in Westminster Abbey, the effect produced upon George II was such that he started to his feet and remained standing until its conclusion. His example was followed by the entire congregation, and it has been customary ever since to stand during the performance of this chorus.

Mr.—"Aren't you ready to go yet?"
Mrs.—"Tell me, doesn't my gown look as if it were slipping off my shoulders?"
"No; let's go."
"Well, you'll have to wait. It's supposed to look that way."
—*Ex.*

THE OPPORTUNIST

"What's a grapefruit?"
"It's a lemon that's been given a chance and took advantage."

"How times have changed! What's become of the village blacksmith who used to stand under the spreading chestnut tree?"

"He's lying on his back under a buzz wagon now."

NEW HAY AND OATS

New hay and oats will cause much trouble with the work stock during the next two months. New hay is always liked by horses and mules and they eat large quantities of it when they can get it. If they were idle, it is not likely they would eat enough to do them any harm. But the stomach of a horse is small and his digestive apparatus is not suited to the handling of large quantities of bulky, coarse feed like hays. Add to this hard work, hot weather and new hay, and you have a combination which induces exhaustion, heat-stroke, scours, founder, and colic.

It is not good for a horse to be put to hard work in hot weather with his stomach stuffed with old hay, but with the larger quantities of new hay which he will eat and its watery condition, the danger of trouble is greatly increased.

We advise limiting the quantity of old hay to about three-quarters of a pound daily for every 100 pounds of the animal's weight for hard working horses in warm weather; but when new hay is used the necessity for limiting the supply is much greater.

Of course, it is often necessary to use new hay, or even green roughage, but these should be avoided whenever possible, for hard working horses in hot weather. When they cannot be avoided, then the least any man can do for the protection of his property in horses and mules is to limit the quantity and give all that is fed during 24 hours at the night feed. Limiting the quantity and feeding all at night may save lots of trouble.

NORTHFIELD GETS HOLSTEIN MEET

Northfield has been chosen as the location for the next summer meeting of the Minnesota Holstein Breeders' Association. Next year, the custom of holding a state sale in connection with the summer meeting will be resumed. And it has been agreed that the early plan of consigning the best animals from the first class herds will be pursued.

Heavy rains and unseasonably late summer weather cut down the attendance at the recent summer meeting at Park Rapids. However, there was a good attendance of folks from the immediate locality, and an excellent program was carried out.

MINNESOTA BREEDERS MEET

The Minnesota Holstein Breeders' Association held its Annual Meeting at Park Rapids, Minn., on June 18 and 19 with a series of meetings calculated to show the importance of dairy farming and the place which the Holstein cow holds in the dairy industry. Thirty-five contestants took part in the judging contest promoted by the Minnesota Association. Mrs. D. G. Twentymen, wife of the manager of Grahamholm Farms at Rochester, won first place in the contest and was awarded a gold medal. L. S. Lucas of Eden Prairie won second, P. J. Nelson, Clarissa, third and Bernice Cusey, Detroit, fourth.

TIME TO CLEAN UP AROUND THE DAIRY BARN

CHARLES C. WATTS

Now is the time to clean up that milk house, dairy barn and barn lot. While the cows are out on pasture, dairymen should give their milk house, barn, and barn lot a thorough cleaning and either paint or whitewash walls and ceilings.

It is probably best to clean up the barnyard first, especially if it is dry and dusty. Clean up all manure and haul to field and grade barn lot if it needs it.

Now start in on the barn. Cobwebs should be cleaned out and manure cleaned from walls and floor. Then give the inside of the barn a good coat of whitewash or paint. Whitewash is an excellent germicidal substance and is cheap and easily put on. Paint, on the other hand, has the additional advantages of being able to stand washing and is more permanent.

The United States Department of Agriculture recommends the following whitewash mixture:

"Take one-half bushel of unslaked lime, slake it with boiling water, cover during the process to keep in steam. Strain the

liquid through a fine sieve or strainer and add to it seven pounds of fine salt previously dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot, half a pound of Spanish whiting, and one pound of clean glue previously dissolved by soaking in cold water and then hang over the fire in a small pot hung in a larger one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir well and let stand a few days covered to protect from dirt. It should be applied hot, for which purpose it can be kept in a kettle over a portable furnace."

As far as possible all painting and whitewashing should be done as soon as possible before the fly season becomes advanced.

After the barn has been cleaned, start in cleaning up the milk house, either paint or whitewash can be used; however, paint is more preferable. In case a sun rack is used for drying and sterilizing utensils this should be screened in to protect against flies, also all windows and doors on the milk house should be thoroughly screened.

It will not take very much time or money to make this necessary clean-up, and the added protection and looks are certainly worth the time and money spent. Sanitary conditions around a dairy should always be foremost in the mind of a dairyman. He is serving the public with a highly valuable food product, and his responsibility is no light one.

THE EASTERN STATES EXPOSITION

Ninety-eight thousand dollars, the largest amount ever offered by the Eastern States Exposition, is included in the premium offerings for the 1926 fall show from Sept. 19 to 25 inclusive, according to announcement made by Gen. Mgr. Charles A. Nash. This is the high water mark in Eastern States premium offerings and is a substantial increase over the total prize money of 1925. It represents the largest amount of premium money that has ever been offered by any exposition in the East. The premium list is now available for distribution.

Axel Hanson, the well-known judge of Savage, Minn., will place the awards in the Holstein classes.

REDUCED RAILROAD RATES TO NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

General Manager W. E. Skinner, of the National Dairy Association, advises that the usual rate of fare and one-half to the National Dairy Exposition at Detroit has been granted by the Central Passenger Association, in whose territory the exposition will be held. The buying dates are October 5th to 10th inclusive. This rate requires the use of certificate to be secured from the ticket agent at the time the ticket is purchased. The Trunk Line Association and the New England Passenger Association have granted the same rate.

TRUMBULL COUNTY PICNIC

On July 3 occurred the annual picnic of the Trumbull County (Ohio) Holstein Club. The picnic this year was held on the Trumbull County Experiment Farm near Warren, Ohio, and it was made a joint picnic with the Cow Testing Association. The Holstein Club was the means of getting this C. T. A. started and a joint picnic, such as this, was the logical thing. The day was spent playing ball, pitching horseshoes and going over the experiments carried on upon the farm.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

The State Bureau of Animal Industry has requested bids on a new building to be erected on the Departmental farm located in Cumberland County. This new building will house the laboratories to be used in the investigation of animal and poultry disease occurring in the state. Part of the work now being conducted in the Department's laboratories at Philadelphia will be transferred to the new building when completed.

Mother: "What kind of a show did your father take you to, Tommy?"

Tommy: "It was a dandy mamma. They had ladies dressed in stockings up to their necks!"

Young Bull for Sale

Twelve weeks old. More white than black.

His dam has a record of 866 lb. butter in a year as a junior two-year-old with over 20,000 lb. of milk. She is a daughter of "37th."

The sire of this young bull is a 30-lb. son of Echo Sylvia King Model 266177.

OLDENBURG FARM

CHARLES WEIDLER, Owner

SOUTH BEND

INDIANA



Here's the Kind We Keep

Our herdsire Pabst Creator Champion Piebe, combines the blood of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes, Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d, King of the Pontiacs and other famous Holsteins that have made breed history.

We can always spare a few good cows from our Accredited Herd.

BUSH BROTHERS

Montrose

Pennsylvania

FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS

July 19-24—Grand Forks, N. D., North Dakota State Fair.
 Aug. 14-21—Sedalia, Mo., Missouri State Fair.
 Aug. 21-28—Springfield, Ill., Illinois State Fair.
 Aug. 23-26—Bangor, Me., Bangor Fair.
 Aug. 23-27—White River Junction, Vt., Twin State Fair.
 Aug. 23-28—Chehalis, Wash., Southwest Washington Fair.
 Aug. 25 to Sept. 3—Des Moines, Ia., Iowa State Fair.
 Aug. 27 to Sept. 4—Aurora, Ill., Central States Fair and Exposition.
 Aug. 30 to Sept. 4—Milwaukee, Wis., Wisconsin State Fair.
 Aug. 30 to Sept. 4—Syracuse, N. Y., New York State Fair.
 Aug. 30 to Sept. 4—Columbus, Ohio, Ohio State Fair.
 Sept. 2-10—Detroit, Mich., Michigan State Fair.
 Sept. 4-11—Sacramento, Calif., California State Fair.
 Sept. 4-11—Hamline, Minn., Minnesota State Fair.
 Sept. 5-10—Lincoln, Nebr., Nebraska State Fair.
 Sept. 6-9—Lewiston, Me., Maine State Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Hartford, Conn., Connecticut State Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Timonium, Md., Maryland State Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Grand Rapids, Mich., West Michigan State Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Rutland, Vt., Rutland Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Norfolk, Va., Norfolk Agriculture and Industrial Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Spokane, Wash., Spokane Inter-State Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Wheeling, W. Va., West Virginia State Fair.
 Sept. 6-12—Indianapolis, Ind., Indiana State Fair.
 Sept. 12-19—Sesqui-Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Sept. 13-17—Huron, S. D., South Dakota State Fair.
 Sept. 13-18—Louisville, Ky., Kentucky State Fair.
 Sept. 13-18—Topeka, Kans., Kansas Free Fair.
 Sept. 14-18—Mineola, N. Y., Queens-Nassau Counties Fair.
 Sept. 15—Douglas, Wyo., Wyoming State Fair.
 Sept. 18-24—Hutchinson, Kans., Kansas State Fair.
 Sept. 18-25—Nashville, Tenn., Tennessee State Fair.
 Sept. 20-26—Springfield, Mass., Eastern States Exposition.
 Sept. 25 to Oct. 2—Memphis, Tenn., Memphis Tri-State Fair.
 Sept. 25 to Oct. 2—Oklahoma City, Okla., Oklahoma State Fair & Exposition.
 Sept. 27 to Oct. 2—Salem, Ore., Oregon State Fair.
 Sept. 27 to Oct. 2—Trenton, N. J., Trenton Inter-State Fair.
 Sept. 28-29—Brattleboro, Vt., Valley Fair.
 Sept. 28 to Oct. 1—Worcester, Mass., New England Fair.
 Oct. 1-7—Salt Lake City, Utah, Utah State Fair.
 Oct. 2-9—Muskogee, Okla., Oklahoma Free State Fair.
 Oct. 5-9—Brockton, Mass., Brockton Fair.
 Oct. 7-16—Atlanta, Ga., Southeastern Fair.
 Oct. 9-16—Detroit, Mich., National Dairy Exposition.
 Oct. 9-24—Dallas, Texas, Texas State Fair.
 Oct. 18-23—Columbia, S. C., South Carolina State Fair.
 Oct. 28 to Nov. 7—Shreveport, La., Louisiana State Fair.
 Oct. 30 to Nov. 6—Portland, Ore., Pacific International Live Stock Show.
 Nov. 8-13—Phoenix, Ariz., Arizona State Fair.
 Nov. 11-16—Little Rock, Ark., Arkansas State Fair.
 Nov. 13-20—Kansas City, Kans., American Royal Live Stock Show.
 Nov. 18-27—Jacksonville, Fla., Florida State Fair.
 Jan. 4-8—Ogden, Utah, Ogden Live Stock Show.
 Mar. 6-13—Ft. Worth Texas, Southwestern Exposition & Fat Stock Show.

AN ALBINO HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

I am testing for the Ellsworth Cow-Testing Association in Pierce Co., Wis. At Henry Rohrer's farm I found an albino bull calf. It is absolutely white, with pink eyes, and is a grade Holstein-Friesian, born Jan. 3, 1926. It is healthy and normal, except in color. The dam is a three-fourths-grade Holstein-Friesian, and the sire a seven-eighths-grade Holstein-Friesian. Who knows of another calf like this one? I think it unusual, as I have never seen one before.—Clarence Engle-mar, Pierce Co., Wis., in the Breeder's Gazette, Chicago.

PUT YOUR HERD ON THE MAP

Write for our special 3 1/3 inch advertising proposition. P. O. Box 110, Harrisburg, Penna.

AN OLD PENNSYLVANIA CO-OPERATIVE REPORTS GOOD BUSINESS

The Farmers' Cooperative Dairy Association of Connellsville, Pennsylvania, is one of the oldest and most successful non-stock cooperative association in Pennsylvania. The association started actual operations in 1920. During the calendar year of 1921 its sales of milk and milk products amounted to \$56,423.27 and in 1925 its sales were \$124,263.23. In 1922 the association started the manufacture of ice cream which now forms one-fifth of its entire business. The growth in sales of this product is shown by its steady increase from 1922 when the amount was \$3,726.37 to 1925 when ice cream sales amounted to \$26,804.62.

In 1921 thirty-one milk producers were members of the organization and at the close of 1925 thirty-two dairymen made up the membership. Milk is sold for members and a limited number of non-members who indicate their intention to join the organization. After a six months' trial period, a non-member is admitted to membership provided his milk and his relations with the organization have been satisfactory to the directors and the management.

The producers are paid for milk on a monthly pool basis according to butterfat test. A base of 3.5 per cent fat is used for computation purposes. In 1925 the association completed the erection of its own plant. The building is modern in every respect and includes the latest ideas on sanitation.

At the close of 1925, \$7,300 in certificates of indebtedness had been issued by the association and up to that time the members had annually voted to forego their interest receipts. Beginning with 1926, however, six per cent interest is paid upon all certificates. At the close of 1925 the surplus and reserve of the association amounted to \$23,256.08, which is three times as much as its certificates of indebtedness.—League News.

A MARKET FOR SIRES

It is quite the opposite with males. The great business of all pure-bred herds is the production of sires, and the country ought to be industriously campaigned in the interest of "placing" sires for grading purposes. If they cannot be sold let them be rented, or in some way gotten at work. Let there be cooperation between breeders, even between breeds, for the placing of sires. Let salesmen cover the country as do agents of machinery and sell sires on some terms. The practice of grading must be brought into America farming, and nobody is so much interested in this as the breeders themselves. The common stock needs the sires for the service, and the breeders need the market.

Breeders are selling too much back and forth among themselves. The breeding business is too much of a mutual benefit association, while there is an undeveloped public with almost unlimited buying powers developed. Many a breeder works industriously to sell two

or three females and a sire to a novice, partly for the money that is in the sale and partly to spread the gospel of better breeding, as he thinks.

It does not work that way. A novice has been started in a small business. The chances are great that he will not succeed. He will either fail and curse the breed, or succeed only indifferently well and make an undesirable competitor who is willing to sell stock of the "same breeding" at prices much below what they must cost when produced by careful breeding.

If the same man had bought a sire he would have been satisfied with the new breed, and he would be on the road to a permanent habit of keeping better live stock. He would then become a customer again and again. From any point of view the breeders must develop the market for sires for grading purposes.—Davenport.

CRAWFORD COUNTY PLANS CATTLE SHOW

Five breeds of cattle will be shown at the Crawford County Cattle Show at the old fair grounds at Conneaut Lake, Pa., Aug. 18-20. Holsteins, Ayrshires, Milking Shorthorns, Jerseys and Guernseys will be shown. Expenses of the show have been reduced to a minimum so that larger premiums can be awarded. Special prizes will also be given for vocational school exhibitors, boys' and girls' judging contests and boys' and girls' calf clubs.

The judges and the breeds they will judge are: Professor E. B. Fitts, Guernsey and Jersey; Professor R. H. Olmstead, Holstein, Ayrshire and Shorthorns; A. L. Baker will have charge of the Calf club exhibits, and P. G. Brown of the vocational school department will have charge of all vocational exhibits and judging contests.

A breeders' banquet will be held the evening of Aug. 19 at which several men of national prominence will speak. A feature of the banquet will be the awarding of ribbons to the men who had high herd averages in cow testing association work.

Walter Andrews of Beach City, Ohio, will be the auctioneer at the consignment sale Aug. 20.

VALUE OF VETCH HAY FOR COWS

Vetch hay is an excellent hay for milk production, as it is high in protein, very palatable and is easy to balance rations with. It is far superior to timothy hay. If you are feeding timothy hay, it will be necessary for you to purchase some high-priced linseed oil meal or cottonseed meal, as it is impossible to feed your cows sufficient protein with the common grains available where timothy hay is the main roughage. However, with vetch hay it is a very different proposition. I would suggest that you use in connection with your vetch hay, a ration of two parts of oats, one part of bran and one part of barley by weight.—F. W. Atkeson, Dairy Department, University of Idaho.

Early Rise Herd

We breed Holsteins that produce milk at a profit. We are not in business for our health, and any cow that proves unprofitable goes to the butcher.

You men who are looking for good, straight, healthy Holsteins can find just what you want here.

MENZO A. BROOKER

R. D. 2

South New Berlin, N. Y.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

All the Cattle in Crawford County, Pa.

Have been tuberculin tested TWICE under the Accredited Area Plan. In the second test 99.2% passed CLEAN.

When buying Holsteins, purebred or grade, why not come to Crawford County. The producing capacity and individuality of our cattle equal their health record.

Any of the men listed below would be pleased to supply your needs or put you in touch with responsible breeders who can.

L. S. Brown, Saegertown
 Ralph C. Jackson,

..... Conneaut Lake

Maple Grove Stock Farm, F.

Jones, Mgr., Centerville

O. I. Martin,

..... Cambridge Springs

Chenango County, New York

is one of the greatest Holstein sections in America and our herd is one of the best in this great country.

Our herdsire is a son of a show cow that produced 882.10 lb. butter in one year in the Dairymen's Division.

His five nearest dams average 29.23 lb. butter in seven days.

One of his sons would do your herd a lot of good, and we have them priced so that you just can't resist buying one.

Our herd is under State and Federal Supervision and the last test was Clean.

PINE RIDGE FARM

Dan E. Anderson, Owner

R. D. 3 Norwich, N. Y.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?
My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Penna.



GREENBROOK POLLYANNA BUTTER GIRL 353307

I have been breeding purebred Holsteins for fourteen years, beginning in a small way with two females. I have built up a productive herd and now have surplus cattle to sell.

My present herdsire is C W Walker Payne 438827, one of the good sons of Funderne Sir Valdessa 216590, and out of Walker Payne Butter Girl 413982.

My herd is under the State and Federal Supervision and has passed two clean tests.

Buy from this Accredited Herd.

GEORGE SNODGRASS
Woodbine, Pennsylvania

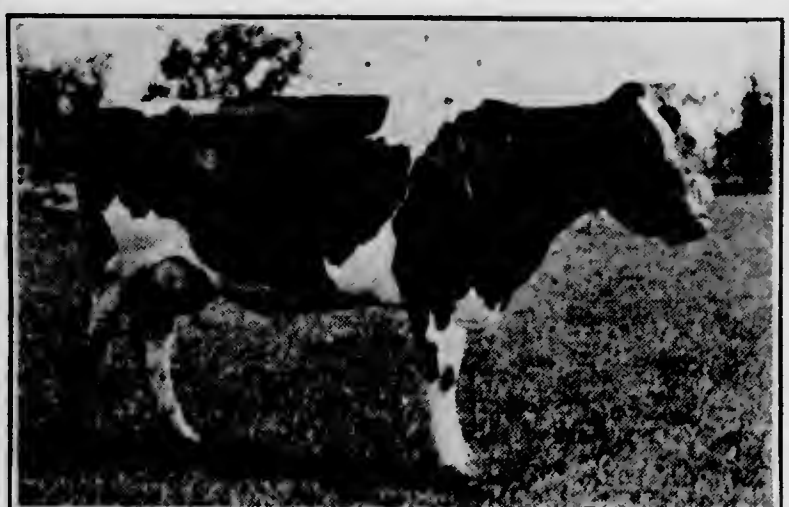
Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer

700 Second National Building
Akron, Ohio.

Quality Cattle

OUR KIND



JOSEPHINE KAREL MECHTHILDE

Every animal in this herd has passed Three Clean Tuberculin Tests. They are not only choice individuals and big producers, but produce milk of high quality, as our herd test runs from 3.7 to 3.9%.

I want to sell a few.

H. A. STOTTLEMYER
Hagerstown, Maryland R. 5

WANTED—Fifteen two- or three-year-old Holstein heifers bred to freshen early this Fall. Also fifteen yearlings not bred. Must be good individuals, well grown, tuberculin tested or from accredited herds. Give price, full particulars, breeding, etc. c/o Department J, Box 110, Harrisburg, Penna.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

July 26—Minneapolis, Minn., Minnesota State Fair Grounds. First Annual Show Type Sale, Melin-Petersen Co., Mgrs., Minneapolis, Minn.
August 2, 1926—Minneapolis, Minn., Minnesota State Fair Grounds, First Annual Show Type Sale, Melin-Petersen Co., Mgrs., Minneapolis, Minn.
Aug. 11—Cantril, Iowa, Wickfield Farms.
September 15, 1926—Detour, Md., C. Anderson & Son, S. R. Miller, Mgr., Chambersburg, Pa.
October 1—Coraopolis, Pa., Bell Farm Second Public Sale.
Oct.—5-6—Earlville, N. Y., Earlville Consignment Sale. R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y.
Oct. 6—Owatonna, Minn., Dairy Center Sale, The Steele Co. H. Ass'n., G. S. Kaufman, Sec., N. Y.
Oct. 8—Springfield, Mass., Third Eastern States Sale, R. Austin Backus, Sales Manager Mexico, N. Y.
Oct. 8-9—Detroit, Mich., National Dairy Show Sale, E. M. Hastings, Palaski, N. Y., Mgr.
Oct. 26-29—Fond du Lac, Wis., Clark's Fall Special. Jas. R. Garver, Madison, in charge of publicity.
October 27-28, 1926—Orange, Va., Virginia Holstein-Friesian Club Sale.
November 2-3, 1926—Fond du Lac, Wis., Fond du Lac County Holstein Breeders' Sale, S. H. Bird, Mgr., South Byron, Wis.
Nov. 4—Monroe, Wis., Green Co. H. Breeders Association Annual Fall, Ed. Bayrhofer, Sec.
Nov. 5—Portland, Ore., Pacific Int'l. Exposition Holstein Sale.
November 10-11, 1926—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Club Sale, C. H. Van Skiver, Secretary, Jasper, N. Y.
Nov. 16-19—Watertown & Waukesha, Wis., U. S. National Holstein Sale.
June 2-3, 1927—Springfield, Mass., The National Convention Sale.

ALFALFA FOR HAY

Alfalfa should be commonly cut for hay when one-fourth to one-third in bloom. At this time, numerous new shoots will usually be found starting at the crowns of the plants. By harvesting the crop at this stage of maturity, a large yield of high-quality hay is secured, which is leafy and palatable, with no undue amount of fiber. Cutting late reduces the next crop and results in hay of lower quality, while cutting too early may weaken the stand. For horses, hay cut rather late is preferable to that cut earlier since it is less laxative, or "washy."

Alfalfa hay is richer than red clover hay in crude protein but is a little lower in fat. It furnishes slightly more total digestible nutrients than clover hay, but in respiration trials with cattle has yielded less net energy per 100 lb. perhaps due to its more laxative effect.

In making alfalfa hay it is especially important to guard against the loss of the leaves, which are the most valuable protein of the crop. Widsoc at the Utah Station shows that while the leaves and flowers of alfalfa cut in early bloom make up only about 43 per cent of the hay, they contain over two-thirds of all

the crude protein and nearly three-fourths of all the fat in the crop.

The relative value of the different cuttings of hay will depend on the climatic conditions. The second and later cuttings, which are usually finer-stemmed and more leafy than the first cutting, are better, except for horses. In a Utah trial there was little difference in value of the various cuttings. In certain sections of the West, wild foxtail, or squirrel tail grass, *Hordeum jubatum*, injures the quality of the first cutting on account of its objectionable beards. As this grass makes palatable hay when cut early, the crop may be harvested then or may be ensiled which will soften the beards.—Henry & Morrison.

FEEDING ALFALFA HAY

Due to its richness both in protein and mineral matter, especially lime, and also because of its palatability to all classes of stock and its beneficial laxative effect, alfalfa hay has no superior in the list of roughages. It is highly esteemed for feeding dairy cows, which need an abundance of protein and lime for milk production and commonly commands a considerably higher price than clover hay.—Henry & Morrison.



Not only is this herd ACCREDITED but there has never been a case of Abortion in it.

Young Stock for Sale

Prices Reasonable

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

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100 ENVELOPES

and 200 5½x8½ Note or Lettersheets,

printed with your name and address and postpaid to you, \$1.00. Send \$1.00 for one year's subscription to our farm and home journal and 25c extra to pay postage and get a trial box of stationery free. Send cash with order to

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A Breeder of Holsteins

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Men who are building herds for Production and Profit.

Come to Chenango County for Good Holsteins!

Chenango is one of the four leading counties of New York State for number of Registered Holstein-Friesians. Every owner is a practical Breeder and Dairyman, and each herd here listed is under State and Federal Supervision and is periodically Tuberculin Tested. These herds are within a short distance of Sherburne and Norwich. Good Roads and splendid railroad facilities.

Dan E. Anderson Norwich
Menzo A. Brooker
South New Berlin
Mrs. Maud Dwight
South Otselic

UNIVERSITIES OLD INSTITUTIONS

The university, in the modern sense, dates to the Twelfth and Thirteenth centuries as an outgrowth of earlier schools in connection with cathedrals and monasteries. This despite the fact that a number of European universities have legends carrying their origin considerably farther back—as for instance Oxford, whose tradition is that it was founded by King Alfred about 872.

Oxford dates, however, to early in the twelfth century. The universities of Paris and Bologna, which exercised the greatest influence upon the later institutions, were founded about 1200. The oldest Spanish university is that of Salamanca, dating to 1240. The earliest Italian universities, besides Bologna, were Padua, 1222; Naples, 1224; Genoa, 1243, and Perugia, 1276. About ten others were founded in that country before 1550, and Italy was the greatest resort of students for the higher education during those times.

The University of Prague was established in 1348; the first college at Cambridge in 1257, and the University of Jagiellie, in Cracow, Poland, in 1364. The University of Copenhagen dates to 1479, and of Edinburgh to 1582.

OLD TRAVEL MAPS

Motorists who use the ingenious strip maps of to-day, which are a cross between a map and a picture, probably imagine that the idea is an extremely modern thing, invented in response to an equally modern demand, says the *Wall Street Journal*. But one user thereof was startled the other day on coming across an exactly identical treatment of important highways in Great Britain, dating back some two or three hundred years. Instead of being in any wise crude or incomplete, the older strip maps were more detailed and explicit than the modern. Each milepost was indicated by figures and landmarks along the route were noted in such useful phrases as: "A large stone," "An oak tree," "Narrow gate into a meadow," etc. Nor were any of the inns or branch roads omitted.

WHEN TO CUT GRASS

The best time to cut most grasses is as soon as they are well headed, says the United States Department of Agriculture. The millets and Johnson grass should be cut as soon as the heads begin to show from the boot, but is best for winter grains to stand until the seed is in the milk stage. Legumes like cowpeas and soy beans, in which the seed is an important part of the forage, should not be cut until the earliest pods begin to mature, but perennial legumes, such as alfalfa and the clovers, may be cut as soon as they are well in bloom. The best hay made from any crop is always that which is made the most quickly and with the least exposure to sun and air.

A scientist has a formula for synthetic gasoline. His may work, but those being used by filling stations don't.

Mead's the Man



When you are sick you usually consult a competent physician.

When you are holding an auction sale of purebred cattle you should exercise the same good judgment, and secure the services of an auctioneer who knows cattle, values and men. My years of experience are a guarantee that I can make you some money at your next sale.

Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora, New York

Mead's the Man

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

The report of the Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, Cow Testing Association reported by Clair Hindman, for the month of June, shows that 26 herds were tested including 324 cows in milk. Nine profitable cows were sold and three unprofitable cows were sold to the butcher.

The high cow in milk for the month was a grade Holstein owned by Guy Reed. She produced a total of 2,037 lb. milk for the month.

Following is a list of the owners of the five highest cows, all grade Holsteins, and the amount of milk, percentage of butterfat and pounds of butter fat which the cows produced:

	Lb.	%	Lb.
	Milk	Fat	Butterfat
Earl Paxson	1530	4.5	68.9
A. T. Riegel	1881	3.3	62.1
Robert Ludwig	1743	3.4	59.3
Earl Maurer	1476	4.0	59.0
Lloyd Snyder	1434	4.1	58.8

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Reports from the Montgomery Cow Testing Association, F. E. Martin, Tester, for May show that 23 herds were being tested with 332 cows in milk and 29 dry. Eight unprofitable cows were disposed of. Cows producing over 40 lb. fat numbered 71, while 23 produced over 50 lb. Ninety-nine cows produced over 1,000 lb. milk and 53 went over the 1,200 lb. mark.

Mr. William H. Landis' herd of purebred Holsteins heads the list of the four highest herds in the Association for milk production with 1,267 lb. The Ursinus College herd is second with 1,162 lb. Warren Schultz, third with 1,055 lb. and C. E. Wismer, fourth with 1,025 lb.

Mr. Landis' herd also led in the highest average butterfat production for the month with 45 lb. The Ursinus College took second place with 38.5 lb. and Warren Schultz' herd third with 37.0 lb.

The Trewern Farm Ayrshire herd taking fourth place for butterfat production with 36.8 lb.

Mr. Landis herd leads in individual production with 2,431 lb. milk and 102.7 fat.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

L. M. Stark, Tester for Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, reports that for the month of June, 25 herds, consisting of 372 cows in milk were tested. Eighty-nine produced over 40 lb. fat; 39 over 50 lb. One hundred thirty-two cows produced over 1,000 lb. milk and 64 produced over 1,200 lb. milk.

The owners of the ten highest cows are listed below with the amount of milk, percentage of butterfat and lb. butterfat which the cows produced:

	Lb.	%	Lb.
	Milk	Fat	Butterfat
Blackburn Farm	1683	4.3	72.37
Blackburn Farm	1899	3.8	72.16
Fairacres Farm	1338	5.2	69.58
Robt. Bamford & Son	1005	6.8	68.34
Fairacres Farm	1350	5.0	67.50
Robt. Bamford & Son	1308	5.1	66.71
H. E. Cleland	1353	4.7	63.59
Robt. Bamford & Son	1365	4.6	62.79
McPherson Bros.	1650	3.8	62.70
County Home	1737	3.6	62.53

CLOVERLAND COW TESTING NEWS

By producing an average of 778 lb. milk and 30.5 lb. fat, the North Delta Cow Testing Association held the honors in May. The herd is owned by Leo Cafmeyer, and consists of twelve grade Holsteins. They averaged 1,351 lb. milk and forty-five lb. fat.

The high cow of all ages was a mature purebred Holstein owned at the experiment station. She produced 2,664 lb. milk and 84.6 lb. fat.

John Burliane's purebred Holstein led

the two-year-old class with 1,798 lb. milk, and 64.7 lb. fat. Plogstra Brothers, of Chippewa, had the leader in three-year-old class with a purebred Holstein which produced 2,049 lb. milk and 75.8 lb. fat.

Joe Bernard, of Dickinson County, had the high-producing four-year-old, a purebred Holstein, which produced 1,931 lb. milk and 67.6 lb. fat.

The associations for the peninsula ranked as follows: North Delta, Dickinson, South Delta, East Chippewa, South Menominee, Houghton, Rudyard, Chippewa, Alger, North Menominee and Marquette.

The Iron-Gogebic County Cow Testing Association started work on June 1 with Arnold Keskitalo as tester. Eleven herds are in Iron County, and the remainder in Gogebic.

Over 1,200 cows have been tested in Iron County with nine reactors; a very small per cent—three-fourths of one per cent. This is an unusually low percentage of reactors to be found on the first test and would indicate that the herds tested were practically free from the disease.

MIFFLIN COUNTY

The report of the Mifflin County Cow Testing Association for the month of June shows that 24 herds with 203 cows in milk, 27 dry, were on test. One profitable and two unprofitable cows were sold. Forty cows produced over 40 lb. butterfat, of which 9 produced over 50 lb. of fat. Sixty-three cows produced over 1,000 and 33 over 1,200 lb. milk.

TESTER ENLISTS CLUB MEMBERS

Orvie Anderson, tester for the Red Wing Association, leads the testers of Minnesota in the number of dairy calf club members among the sons and daughters of the association he serves. The number is 16. In addition to this, he has enlisted children of several of the neighbors, and has helped in getting good calves for the club members.

A two-year-old heifer that produces 20,771.2 lb. milk and 723.4 lb. butter in ten months is a real heifer.

Clara Clothilde Lyons

the dam of our herdsire made that great record.

We have sons and daughters of this great sire for sale.

Our Herd is Accredited.

FRED B. KEENEY

Wyoming Co., Laceyville, Pa.

King Segis Pontiac
and
King of the Pontiacs

were two of the greatest bulls that ever lived.

Their blood was combined to produce

KING PONTIAC
ALCARTRA PIETJE

"King" does not need any further introduction—you all know him but you do need one of his sons for a herdsire.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

A. E. ROBINSON
Susquehanna Co., Montrose, Pa.

Susquehanna County,
Penn'a,

is the greatest Holstein County in the State and our herd is one of the leading herds in this great dairy county.

CREAMELLE KORNDYKE
KONIGEN

stands at the head of our herd and we are more than pleased with him as a herdsire.

Don't you think that you can find what you need in a bull calf or a few milkers in our Accredited Herd.

A. L. BOWELL & SON
Thompson, Pa.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Buy cedar posts direct. ANDERSON & LYNCE, Kootenai, Idaho.

FOXES WANTED—Young Reds and Greys. ROSS BROWN, Eastaboga, Alabama.

RABBITS FOR SALE—Pedigreed stock, \$2.00 up. Illustrated book, 10c. MAIKRANZ RABBITRY, New Bethlehem, Pa.

WANTED BAGS—Write for our prices. They'll interest you. OWASCO BAG CO., Cleveland St., Rochester, N. Y.

PURE VERMONT MAPLE SYRUP, \$2.25 gallon here. Freight paid on 5 gallon lots. MAPLE LANE FARMS, North Underhill, Vt.

MAPLE SUGAR—Ounce cakes, in pound boxes, 70c lb., prepaid. LAWRENCE THOMPSON, Colchester, Vt. Member Boys' and Girls' Club.

FOR SALE—Homespun chewing or smoking tobacco, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10, \$2.00; guaranteed. NATURAL LEAF WHOLESALERS, Princeton, Ky.

ATTENTION FARMERS—Build your end and corner fence posts of cement, by using the Practical all steel post mold. Manufactured by HARTING AND HAMILTON, 1509 Main Street, Elwood, Indiana.

HONEY FOR SALE—Pure clover honey in the comb or extracted. Any quantity. Write for price list. FULGHUM SEED CO., ATLANTA, Ga.

HOMESPUN CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO—5 pounds \$1.25; 10, \$2.50; 20, \$4.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. UNITED FARMERS, Wingo, Ky.

LUMBER & LOGS—Red cedar posts, hewn, sawn and round. Also red cedar poles and lumber. Any quantity. SOUTHERN RED CEDAR PRODUCTS CO., Murfreesboro, Tenn.

FOR SALE—Milk Bottle Caps, by the thousand or by the million, one or two colors, bulk or in tubes. DEPOY BOTTLE CAP CO., Muncie, Indiana.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, chewing, ten pounds \$2.85, smoking, five \$1.25, ten \$2. Scrap smoking, 25 pounds \$3. TOBACCO CLUB, Sedalia, Kentucky.

LEAKY ROOFS easily waterproofed at a fraction of the cost of a new roof by Master-Kote. Not a paint, but a heavy coating of Asphalt Gums reinforced with Asbestos Fibre. Will not soften in summer or crack in winter. Can be used on flat or pitch roofs—never runs. THREE MONTHS TRIAL, BEFORE YOU PAY! NO NOTES—NO C. O. D. Write today for this liberal offer. STURTZ BROS., 296 Broadway, New York City.

CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, POOR MAN'S price—only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. HBD, Box 528, Salina, Kans.



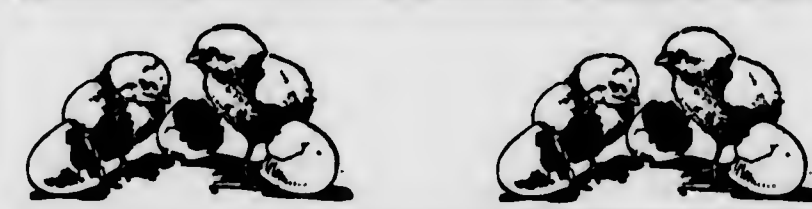
DOGS

REGISTERED WHITE COLLIE PUPS, best blood lines. JANIE EILAND, Sprott, Ala.

SCOTCH SHEPHERD PUPPIES—Males, \$5; females, \$3. Fox, Rabbit and Coon dogs. FA. A. SWEET, Smyrna, N. Y.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD—From real heel driving stock. Write ALBERT HERRMANN, Norwood, Minn.

FOR SALE—Scotch Collie pups, the intelligent kind, sable and white. Price five dollars apiece. WM. KINSLEY, Hartville, Ohio.



POULTRY

CHICKS—S. C. W. Leghorns ..\$8.00 per 100
S. C. R. I. Reds10.00 per 100
S. C. Barred Rocks ..10.00 per 100
Heavy Breeds Mixed 9.00 per 100
Light Breeds Mixed 7.00 per 100

Postpaid live delivery guaranteed, TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Pa.

CHESTER COUNTY BABY CHICKS
Black and White Leghorns\$10 per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds\$12 per 100
White and Silver Wyandottes\$13 per 100
Jersey Giants\$22 per 100

Larger Lots Cheaper. 1,000 chick orders a specialty.

GEORGE S. CULLEN,

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LIVE STOCK

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA—spring pigs, both sex. Priced right, satisfaction guaranteed. EZRA BEILER, RONK, PA.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULL CALF FOR SALE, at farmer price, sired by 23 lb. bull and out of 16 lb. dam. Write for prices. SILVER RUN STOCK FARM, Honey Grove, Pa.

POULTRY

BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE—Toms, \$10 each; Hens, \$8 each. W. R. SELLECK, Huntington, L. I., N. Y.

BABY CHICKS. SAVE MONEY. Get our cut prices. Try our Shipping Coops and Ant Exterminator. EMPIRE HATCHERY, Seward, N. Y.

ORDER JULY CHICKS NOW—Prices are reduced. Purebred. 10 leading varieties, Leghorns, \$8.50; Rocks and Reds, \$10.50. Bred for egg production. Write for catalog and price list; discount on large orders. MODEL HATCHERY, Monroe, Ind.

PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

YELLOW JUNE CORN 50c per gallon, postpaid. O. T. GILBERT, JR., Otho, Miss.

CABBAGE PLANTS, 1,000, \$1.00. C. O. D. Postage satisfactory. Guaranteed. HOLLAND BROS., Franklin, Va.

PLANTS—Willious ready. Cabbage, Tomato, \$1.00—1,000. Pepper \$2.00. Satisfactory service. REV. ELISHA BRADSHAW, Walters, Va.

SEND \$1 for 12 Dahlia Bulbs. All colors, labeled, worth \$3. BOLTS DAHLIA FARM, Stepney, Connecticut, Dept. H.

TOBACCO—Fine yellow mammoth chewing, 10 pounds, \$3; smoking, 10 pounds, \$2; 20 pounds, \$3.50. FARMERS CLUB, Mayfield, Ky.

SMALL WHITE off grade beans, free from stone or dirt make excellent feed for cows or pigs. \$20 per ton. H. F. SNYDER, Churchville, N. Y.

ALFALFA, CLOVER HAY, DAIRY FEEDS, for sale. Write or wire for prices. Weights and grades guaranteed. J. A. BENSON CO., 332 So. La Salle, Chicago.

ALFALFA SEED—95% pure \$7.50 per bushel; Scarified Sweet Clover 95% pure \$5.00. Also Red Clover and Alsike. Bags free. GEORGE BOWMAN, CONCORDIA, KANSAS.

Genuine improved Porto Rican sweet potato plants. Government inspected, free from disease. Ship day receive order. \$1.75 per thousand. J. J. BOATRIGHT, Rockingham, Ga.

OPEN FIELD GROWN PLANTS—Early Jersey, Charleston, Copenhagen cabbage; Bermuda onion; Greater Baltimore, Matchless, New Stone, Red Beauty tomato, by express, 2,000, \$2.50; 5,000, \$5. Prepaid mail, 200, 60c; 400, \$1; 1,000, \$2. Sweet potato plants, Pure Georgia Yam, express, \$2 thousand; prepaid mail, 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. PARKER FARMS, Moultrie, Ga.

COLLINS' REAL NEW ENGLAND Hulled Corn for everybody. Buy of your grocer or let us mail you an order by parcel post, prepaid. Money back if not satisfied. Large can, 35 cents. (Makes three quarts.) Three of the 35 cent cans, \$1.00. This is our popular mail order. Keeps good one year. COLLINS HULLED CORN CO., Clinton, Mass.

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COW TESTING RESULTS

Three hundred and forty cows have been discarded as unprofitable from the ten official cow testing associations in Nebraska since the first one began three years ago, according to reports of the College of Agriculture. Thirty-one good purebred sires have displaced scrubs. One hundred and sixty-nine good milch cows have been sold to other parties at an average price of \$127.90 per head, which is estimated to be at least \$25 more than they would have brought without the official records. Two hundred and thirty-three cows have produced more than 300 lb. butterfat in a year. When it is considered that four of the ten associations have been organized within the past year and have hardly started to add figures to each of these totals, Nebraska farmers have only begun to reap the benefits of their organizations.

These figures do not include other great benefits of the testing association, those of increased production from better feeding and those of getting a higher price for young stock from the tested cows. Farmers have said that testing made them more interested in their cows, and, being more interested, they fed and cared for them in a way that increased the milk production and the profits.

COURT HALTS TESTING IN SUMMIT

The old Northern Ohio Dairymen's Protective Association, in which H. C. Short of Portage County played an important role some time ago, especially in the spring of 1925 when the Riggs bill was before the Ohio Legislature, sprang into prominence again last week in Summit County in a fight on tuberculin testing of dairy herds in that territory.

County, State and Federal authorities were temporarily enjoined by Common Pleas Judge Scott D. Kenfield from conducting a tuberculin test in the small herd of cows belonging to Gus Wilke, R. D. 2, Cuyahoga Falls.

The temporary restraining order was granted by Judge Kenfield on application of Wilke's Attorneys, Alvord F. Bishop of Cleveland and Frank Harvey of Akron.

Wilke was recently arrested and placed in jail after he refused to permit officials to test his herd of three cows. He was released on a bond of \$500.

Wilke declared the milk derived from the cows is used for home consumption only.

He also states the herd is properly fed, housed and maintained under sanitary conditions and that no reasonable apprehension has existed that the cows were suffering from tuberculosis.

Wilke's petition also questions the constitutionality of the Riggs act, making tuberculin tests compulsory under certain conditions.

Extended litigation is predicted by dairymen, should validity of the Riggs act be contested.

Wilke is said to have been arrested on orders from Columbus officials. Bishop is an attorney for the Northern

Ohio Dairymen's Protective Association, and Harvey is the association's local representative in Summit County.

This action follows a somewhat similar move recently in Mahoning County, which may come up for further hearing the last of this or first of next week.

In none of these cases, however, is there any indication that testing of herds whose owners desire it will be stopped. —Farm and Dairy.

WISCONSIN C. T. A.

Gust Wild, Tester in the Cedarburg-Grafton C. T. A., has reported what will be recognized as the high herd for the state for the month of June. William Buth, owner of the high herd, has 8 grade Holstein cows that averaged 1,852 lb. milk, containing 62.5 lb. butterfat with an average test of 3.4 per cent. Every cow in the herd was included in this average and the herd was retested.

J. J. Gallagher, Tester in the Tomahawk C. T. A., reported the Makida Farm herd of four cows having an average production of 2,078 lb. milk, containing 64.7 lb. fat with an average test of 3.12 per cent. This herd was not retested and 16 of the 20 cows listed at the beginning of the year were not included in this average of 64.7 lb. fat.

INHERITED MENTALITY

According to a new theory on the mode of inheritance of mental traits there are at least five pairs of hereditary characters that have to do with the passing on of intelligence. If both parents are persons of high intelligence and possessed of all five pairs of these characters, their children will also average very high. If they are idiots, having none of the pairs of characters, their children also will be idiots. Intermediate conditions representing people of good average intelligence, but not geniuses, will produce a mixture of off-spring types, with occasional exceptional children, and once in a while also off-spring of low mentality.

For sale or rent at Allamuchy, N. J., a house with electric lights, bathroom and steam heat and forty acres of good land. Further information, price and terms on application to E. B. BENNETT, Allamuchy, N. J.

TESTERS WILL COMPETE IN JUDGING

Seventy-five Minnesota testers, it is expected, will take part in the judging contest at the coming state fair. The prize for proficiency in judging all breeds is the Wilson trophy, which was won last year by R. A. Fischer, then of St. Louis County. He recently has been appointed county agent for Nicollet County.

Lots of men would make money if it weren't for the trouble they might bump up against in trying to pass it.

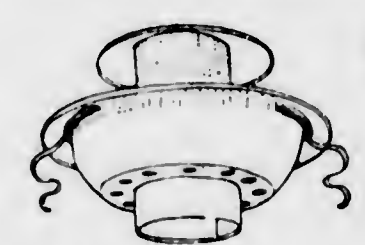
I would like to hear from breeders having purebred Holstein-Friesian cows and heifers for sale. They must be tuberculin tested, good individuals and well grown. Address

H. C. REINHOLD
East Petersburg, Penna.

HONEY

Pure white clover honey \$1.95 per gallon either extracted or in comb. Try it once and you'll want more.

HARVEY GAINES
Camden, Ind.



Cool Your Milk the Clean Way

Put Sanitary Ventilated Can Covers on your cans and keep out dirt, insects and rain. Continuous air circulation through the perforations forces out animal heat; assures pure, good-flavored milk and cream, which bring top prices.

SANITARY VENTILATED CAN COVERS

are easily attached to any size of can, with narrow or wide neck. No screws or clamps. Simple construction and durably built— from heavy tin \$1.50 each, F. O. B. Clear Lake. Weight packed 4 lbs. Order today or write for free folder. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

AGENTS WANTED WRITE FOR OUR MONEY MAKING PROPOSITION
VENTILATED CAN COVER CO.
CLEAR LAKE WISCONSIN



HAMMOND'S "CATTLE COMFORT"



"CATTLE COMFORT"

Sold by Merchants and Seed Dealers
HAMMOND'S PAINT AND SLUG SHOT WORKS, Beacon, New York

The application of CATTLE COMFORT will relieve Cows, Mules, Horses, Dogs and Poultry from the noxious effects of Horn Flies, Gnats and Mosquitoes, and is healing to any sore. Applied to the perches in the henery it prevents the spread of lice; put on the heads of fowls it destroys head lice; applied to mangy dogs it affords relief and effects a cure.

Directions—CATTLE COMFORT may be diluted half and half with kerosene as a matter of economy. Rub lightly over exposed parts, as mentioned hereon, with a cloth, sponge or atomizer.



Keep Kool

Don't get all "het up" about the weather nor about the number of surplus stock you have "eatin' their heads off."

Nothing you can do will affect the temperature, but, at a very low cost you can move all the animals you can spare by attracting the attention of the thousands of readers of

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

the paper which, our readers tell us, they read from "Kiver to Kiver."

Let us tell you how little it will cost you to reach this great, potential, buying market and so turn your surplus stock into cash.

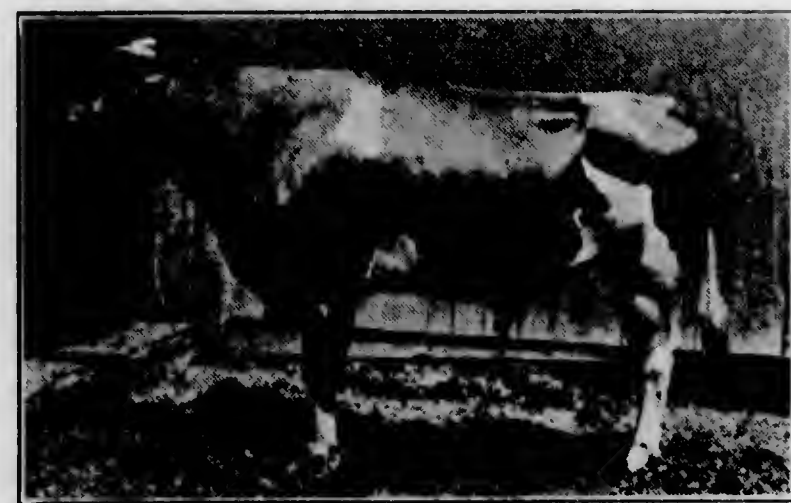
The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Box 110, Harrisburg, Pa.

SUNNY LAWN STOCK FARM

Offers 15 Young Cows and Bred Heifers

This is your opportunity to secure some good foundation stock or replenish your milk supply. Remember that I am a breeder and not a dealer and my herd is ACCREDITED.

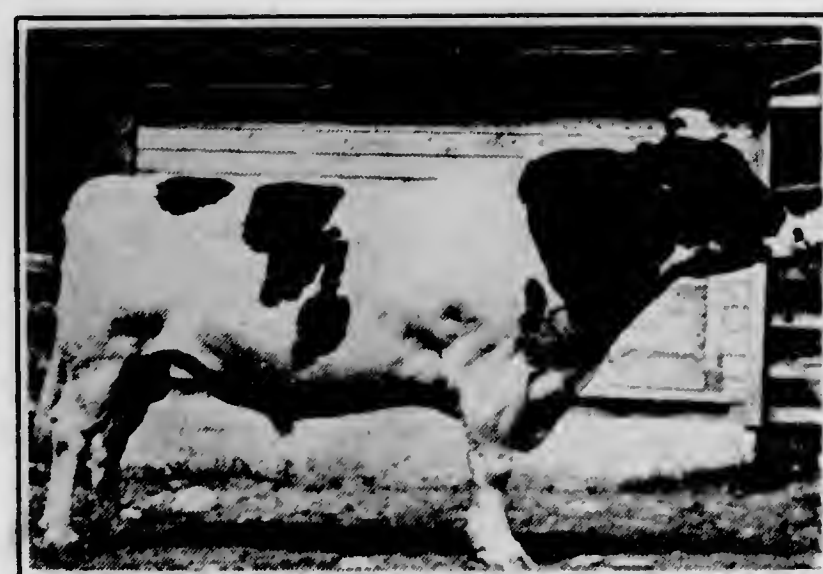


SUSQUEHANNA JUDGE SEGIS
LEORALINE

Susquehanna Judge Segis Leoraline is making a name for himself through his daughters and his name will go down in Holstein history as one of the good sires.

I would like to sell you a calf sired by this great bull.

MURRAY A. MILLER
R. D. 3 Milton, Pa.



King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch

This great sire stood at the head of my *Accredited Herd* for several years. At the present time, I have thirteen daughters of "King" and I could spare a few of them, or if you are in the market for a bull calf, let me hear from you.

A. R. BUSH
Montrose Pennsylvania

Maple Grove Stock Farm



MAPLE GROVE YMBA GLISTA 330879

We offer for immediate sale, *Maple Grove Mabel Segis Glista*, Born, Jan. 30, 1926. Her sire is that good bull, *Clever Model Glista*, our 34-lb. senior herdsire, and her dam is an A. R. O. daughter of *Model Daniel Glista*, one of our former herdsires.

We also offer *Maple Grove Mabel Ybma Glista*, Born, Feb. 4, 1926. Her sire is our 27-lb. junior herdsire *Maple Grove Ybma Glista*, her dam is an A. R. O. daughter of our senior sire, *Clever Model Glista*.

These are a very promising pair of heifer calves and the first check for \$180 takes the pair.

Remember that our herd is Accredited.

F. Jones, Manager
R. D. 4, Centerville,
Crawford Co., Pa.



Colonel Joh Lyons

This great bull is one of our leading herdsires. He is a show bull, and his offspring are great.

The thirty nearest dams of *Colonel Joh Lyons* average 30 lb. butter in 7 days. His sire was a son of *King Segis Pontiac Alcartra*, that noted grandson of the great *King Segis*.

Our combined herds number about 140 head. Come up and see what we will sell you.

Both Herds are Accredited.

L. N. MACK & SON FLOYD E. MACK
Susquehanna County, Montrose, Pa.

The Holstein Breed and Dairies

Vol. V HARRISBURG, PA., AUGUST 8, 1926 No. 15

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



A PART OF M. L. JONES' HERD, WESTTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA



Sensation Clothilde Tehee

We call him "Some Bull" and we know that you will like him. And say boys! We wish that you fellows who are looking for a real bull calf would come to our farm and see what we have.

We are confident of what will be the outcome of your visit.

Sure! Our Herd is Accredited.

L. S. BROWN

R. D. 1 Saerstown, Pa.

SUNNY LAWN STOCK FARM

Offers 15 Young Cows and Bred Heifers

This is your opportunity to secure some good foundation stock or replenish your milk supply. Remember that I am a breeder and not a dealer and my herd is ACCREDITED.



SUSQUEHANNA JUDGE SEGIS
LEORALINE

Susquehanna Judge Segis Leoraline is making a name for himself through his daughters and his name will go down in Holstein history as one of the good sires.

I would like to sell you a calf sired by this great bull.

MURRAY A. MILLER

R. D. 3 Milton, Pa.

SPRING BROOK FARM



A daughter of my herdsire Ormsby Sensation 3d

I am offering two fresh cows, sired by Checker Butter Boy Pontiac 237446:

GRACE PAUL DE KOL KORNDYKE 776182. Born April 10, 1921. Dam, Grace Vale Pietertje Korndyke 429869.

MOLLY NUDINE HORTENSIA 771567. Born March 2, 1921. Dam, Lady Nudine Hortensia 2d 243742.

I am also offering: **PIETJE WAYNE RUSSELL CHOICE 832099.** Born December 5, 1922. She is sired by Pietje Beryl Wayne Beauty 343800 and out of Nellie De Kol Hope 532.91. This is a good individual and she is due in September.

These cows are well grown, straight tops, beautiful udders and very good milkers. I will price these animals very reasonable, quality considered.

Write for prices, or better still come and visit my farm and herd. My herd is ACCREDITED.

S. T. WITMER

Union Deposit Dauphin County, Pa.

Maple Shade Stock Farm



Colantha Sir Walker Pietertje 407203.

Colantha Sir Walker Pietertje is one of the five bulls heading Maple Shade Stock Farm. He is splendidly bred, his 21 nearest dams averaging 30.85 lb. butter in 7 days. The other four sires are equally as high-class. My herd is composed of 250 females. The milking herd averaged between 350 and 400 lb. of fat last year in Cow Testing Association work on two milkings a day.

Place your order now for your herdsire out of one of my best producing cows.

Price right—Quality of the best.

Herd tuberculin tested.

If you are in Philadelphia to the Sesqui-Centennial come out to Westtown and look my herd over.

Visitors welcome at all times.

M. L. JONES

Westtown, Pennsylvania

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. V

HARRISBURG, PA., AUGUST 8, 1926

No. 15

Cow-Testing Association, and Stories the Records Tell

LIKE a searchlight, the cow testing association pierces the dense darkness that prevails so generally regarding the records of our dairy cows. In this penetrating and revealing light, production and feed cost records stand out clearly. Only the scrub cow whose milk or butterfat production is scant need fear the light. Well may that cow dread the truth as told by the milk scales and the Babcock test, because when her record becomes known her doom is sealed and she must depart forever from the herd.

Far different is the fate of the large producer. She has no cause to fear the light. Through the work of the cow testing association her high record stands out as it actually is, her true value becomes known, and in the dairy herd she takes her proper place. From that time on, if she is fed according to production, she will produce milk more and more abundantly. As the years roll around she may become the mother of a strain of high producers and persistent milkers, and unlike her distant relative, the scrub, she may remain for many years an honored member of the dairy herd—honored because profitable.

As ordinarily conducted in this country, a cow testing association is an organization of about 26 dairy farmers, who coöperatively employ a tester to keep production, feed, and income records of their dairy cows. Knowing the actual records of his cows, the dairyman can with certainty eliminate those that are unprofitable, and feed the remainder according to known production.

The most useful cow testing association also compares the records of dams and daughters, promotes the ownership of better sires, encourages the use of proved sires, and shows the advantage of feeding satisfactory rations. This is a big program, but it is not too big for the well organized and well managed cow testing association.

ACCURACY OF COW TESTING ASSOCIATION METHOD

In the cow testing association work the milk is ordinarily weighed and tested one day each month, and the monthly production is determined by multiplying the daily production by the number of days in the testing period.

To determine the accuracy of the cow testing association method of calculating production, the United States Department of Agriculture has compared the results of this method with actual yearly records, using

70 yearly individual cow records of the Minnesota Experiment Station. These Minnesota records gave the production of milk and butterfat for each milking throughout the year. By systematically picking out the weights and tests for one day each month, as they would have been obtained by the cow testing association method, and thus calculating the yearly production, it was found that the association method was accurate within 2 per cent on milk production and within 3 per cent on production of butterfat.

A tabulation has also been made of 100 yearly individual cow records from the department farm, at Beltsville, Md. These records gave only the milk production night and morning for every day in the year. A yearly total calculated from one day's record each month, when compared with the actual milk production, showed an accuracy within 1.99 per cent. These comparisons indicate that the method used in cow testing association work gives a very accurate record of production.

RESULTS OF COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS—FIVE YEARS OF PROGRESS

In a well managed cow testing association the gain in average production per cow is quite rapid during the first four or five years of association work. In the case of three particular associations—one in Michigan, one in Ohio, and one in Pennsylvania—the average production of butterfat per cow during the first five years of testing showed a gain each year in each association. For the three associations when averages were combined, the yearly butterfat production per cow was as follows: First year, 237 pounds; second year, 255 pounds; third year, 278 pounds; fourth year, 292 pounds; and fifth year, 305 pounds.

What the average butterfat production was during the year before the work began there is no means of knowing, but in many of the herds it probably was about the average production for all the dairy cows in the United States, which is estimated to be about 170 pounds a year. Therefore it seems reasonable to conclude that the cow testing association has practically doubled the average production of butterfat per cow in these three associations. The figures just given are normal for the well managed cow testing association, but there are many associations where the gains from year to year are not so great.

Every cow testing association member should watch the production figures of his cows, and he should not

be satisfied unless there is a rapid gain in average milk and butterfat production every year until the herd reaches a high level of production. Even then he should not be satisfied with less than at least a small gain in production per cow from year to year.

HELPS BOTH HIGH AND LOW PRODUCING HERDS

The cow testing association work helps both low and high producing herds. When the first Minnesota cow testing association was started near Albert Lea in 1910 the lowest producing herd on test consisted of 30 cows whose average production was 2,958 pounds of milk and 112 pounds of butterfat. That year the butterfat did not pay the cost of feed. Four years later there were 20 cows in the same herd; their average production was 4,759 pounds of milk and 228 pounds of butterfat, and the average income over cost of feed was \$50. In four years' time the average butterfat production per cow in that herd was more than doubled, resulting in a substantial income over cost of feed.

The first year the highest producing herd in that association consisted of 22 cows whose average production was 9,390 pounds of milk and 311 pounds of butterfat, and the average income over cost of feed was \$52. Four years later the same herd consisted of 25 cows whose average production was 11,948 pounds of milk and 400 pounds of butterfat, and the average income over cost of feed was \$98. Here is a gain in yearly production of butterfat per cow of more than 28 per cent, and the income over cost of feed was almost doubled.

These figures show that the work of the cow testing association improves high producing herds as well as those of lower quality. In both cases the results were brought about through selection and breeding, better feeding, better care, and better management.

GOING UP OR COMING DOWN

The cow testing association records show that some herds improve from year to year and that others do not. This was demonstrated in the case of two herds that were on test continuously during the first four years in one association. The results are shown in the following table:

AVERAGE BUTTERFAT PRODUCTION PER COW PER YEAR IN TWO HERDS OF THE SAME ASSOCIATION

	Herd A	Herd B
First year	377	334
Second year	350	244
Third year	321	302
Fourth year	313	315

When the work began Herd A excelled Herd B in butterfat production by a margin of 143 pounds per cow. In each successive year Herd A went down and Herd B went up in yield per cow, until the fourth year, when Herd B produced a trifle more butterfat per cow than Herd A.

These figures show that membership in cow testing associations help but little unless the lessons are put into practice. The owner of Herd A should find out why the average butterfat production in his herd is gradually coming down, and he should find some means

to face the herd the other way. The owner of Herd B is doing very well. The average production of his herd is going up, because he is weeding out the poor cows, and feeding the remaining ones better. He should do his best year by year to push the average still higher. No dairy herd has ever dropped so low that culling, feeding, and breeding could not build it up, and no herd is yet so high that these three factors cannot lift it higher. The cow testing association records tell the true story and show whether the records are going up or down.

A DAIRY DEAD LINE

The question is often asked: When should a dairy cow be condemned because of low production? That is an easy question to ask, but not so easy to answer.

According to estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture, the average yearly production of our dairy cows in 1923 was 4,260 pounds of milk. Certainly no one will contend that a mature cow whose production is below that level should long be kept on a dairy farm. A tabulation of more than 21,000 yearly records of cow testing association cows has shown an average yearly production of 6,077 pounds of milk and 248 pounds of butterfat per cow. Many dairymen feel that a level of 6,000 pounds of milk and 240 pounds of butterfat per cow per year should be required of every mature cow in the herd.

Many a good cow has lost her life because her owner did not know what she produced. Many a good cow's life is still in danger because her owner does not keep production and feed cost records of his cows. It is easy to place the dead line at 6,000 pounds of milk and 240 pounds of butterfat a year, but it is not so easy to bring the record of every mature cow above that line. Culling, alone, will not do it without too much killing. Culling and feeding, together, will not do it without too much killing and too much cost. But culling, feeding, and breeding, all combined, will do it, and do it at a cost that ordinarily will leave a fair net profit.

WORKING WITH THE TESTER

The tester can be of great service if all the members of the association will work with him toward the building up of better herds of dairy cattle. The wide awake tester is a willing worker. He begins his day in the early morning and continues until the milking is done at night and the samples are all put away under lock and key. He weighs the feed, weighs and tests the milk, and keeps the records constantly up to date. He is ready at all times to interpret the figures to the best of his ability and to work with the farmers in studying out better methods of feeding, care, and management. To do all this and do it well, he must have the co-operation of the farmers in the association.

THE TESTER'S WORK

The tester visits each farm one day each month. Usually he arrives in the afternoon. That evening he weighs the feed, weighs the milk, and takes a sample of the milk for testing. He records all figures in the barn book, from which he transfers them to the herd book. The barn book is the tester's record of the work, and the herd book remains in the possession of the farmer as his record of the work. The next morning

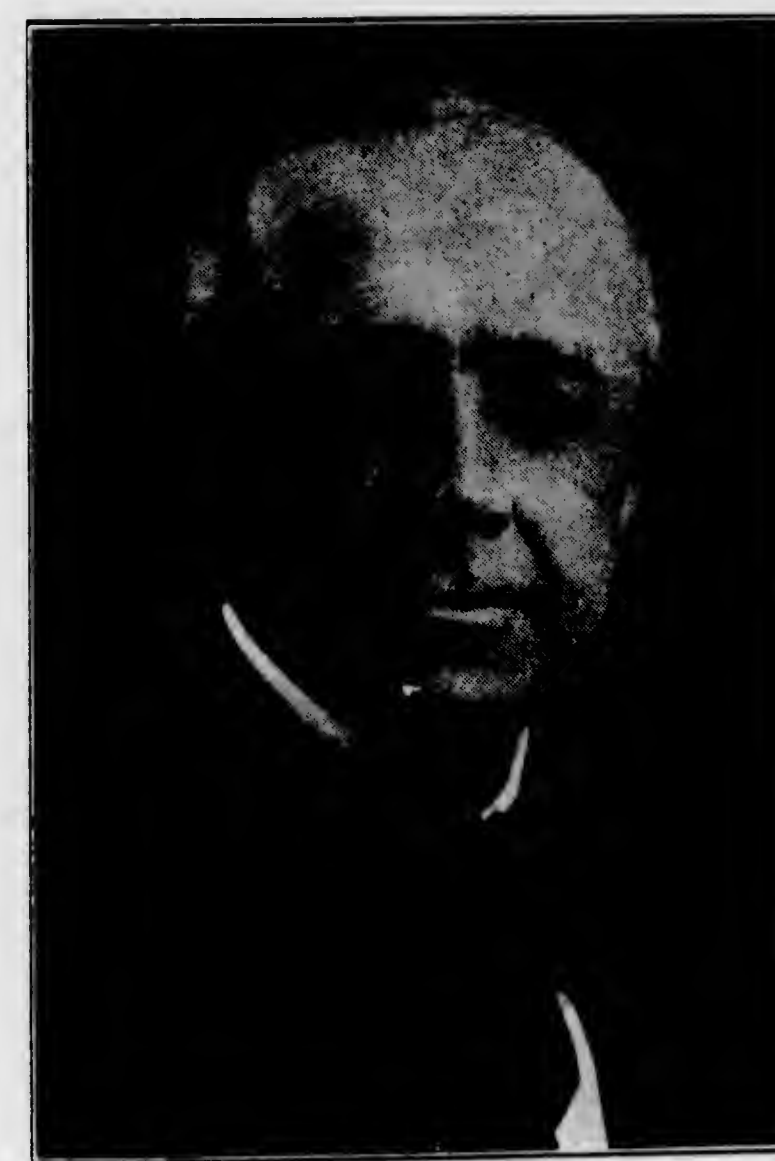
the tester again weighs the feed, weighs the milk, and takes a sample of the milk for testing. He thoroughly mixes the two samples of each cow's milk and then tests the composite sample for percentage of butterfat.

From the herd book the farmer can at any time get the record of his herd and of each cow for each month from the beginning of the testing year to date. He can also get totals to date for each and every cow. The herd records include feed cost and production of milk and butterfat. The individual cow records include all this and in addition they give the feed in pounds for each kind consumed.

At the end of the testing year the farmer can get from the herd book the yearly summary of his herd and of each cow. As the years pass he can compare the yearly records and determine what progress his herd is making and what progress each individual cow is making. If the herd books are carefully and completely filled out, the farmer can get all this information very quickly and from this knowledge of the records of his cows he can go forward, without guesswork, in the improvement of his herd. With a well kept herd book the farmer is able to build up his herd quickly through intelligent selection, breeding, and feeding. *U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1446.*

Honor Bestowed Where Honor is Deserving

THE VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Blacksburg, following a policy adopted several years ago of awarding a certificate of merit to outstanding farmers or others who had performed meritorious work in benefitting agriculture or improving the rural homes and communities of Virginia, this year chose to honor as one of its outstanding citizens Joseph A. Turner of Hollins.



JOSEPH A. TURNER

The ceremony occurred at the annual meeting of the Virginia State Farmers' Institute on July 27th. The Southern Planter gives the following condensed outline of the meritorious work done by Mr. Turner: "Jos. A. Turner, a native of Roanoke County, Va., was born at Hollins, Nov. 21, 1875. His parents at that time were connected with the College and his mother was a daughter of Charles L. Cooke, founder of the College. Mr. Turner attended Richmond College for two years and the University of Virginia for three years. He taught school one year in a preparatory school for boys and in 1898 he came to Hollins as

assistant business manager, and was made general manager in 1901. Although the college farm consisted of several hundred acres, he was not at all interested in farming until he attended a Farmers' Institute in Roanoke in 1903. Up until that time the College farm was operated on a share basis and was very unproductive. The dairy herd then consisted of thirty-five cows of all grades, with an average production of about 4000 lb. milk per year. At the Farmers Institute Mr. Turner was very much impressed by the speeches he heard there. As a direct result of this Institute, he subscribed to farm papers, began to study government bulletins and got in touch with the various agricultural experts. He also purchased a registered Holstein bull and two registered heifers which became the foundation of the Hollins herd. The tenant became dissatisfied with Mr. Turner's new methods and moved away in 1904. He then employed a Mrs. Mamie Rileyetter with several members of her family who took charge of the dairy and remained in charge until her death in 1920. Since that time her daughter and son-in-law with other members of the family have carried on the dairy work in the college herd including all A. R. testing. The cropping of the farm is handled by another group of men under Mr. Turner's direction. In 1904 and 1905 the farm was buying several carloads of hay each year. In 1908 the farm was selling hay and has never bought another pound. At that time the corn yield was twenty-three bushels per acre and the wheat eleven bushels per acre. The farm now produces twenty to twenty-five bushels of wheat per acre and from seventy-five to 100 bushels of corn per acre and from two and one-half to three tons of hay. The herd now numbers seventy head all told, all registered Holsteins, not a female has been purchased since 1907 and at this time every female on the farm has been raised there. All records are made on two milkings per day and every animal is tested with her first calf. Every cow in the herd for many years has had a yearly record, the best full age record is 16,746 lb. milk and 784 lb. butter. An average of 67 records made is 13,000 lb. milk and 555 lb. butter. The herd average is over 10,000 lb. milk per cow. The herd has been carefully built by the use of good sires from heavy producing dams, including some of the most popular families. Mr. Turner has a record of every animal sold and of every animal that has ever been in the herd. Since the herd was established 144 bulls have been sold, the most of them going to Virginia farmers at reasonable prices. The herd has been accredited for many years and is one of the outstanding herds in this state. Mr. Turner is not only a student of agriculture, but has taken an active part in Institute work and has been president of both the State Farmers' Institute and the State Dairymen's Association. He was for many years a member of the Board of Visitors of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute."

The farms of the middle west are annually growing, training, educating and delivering from 300,000 to 400,000 young folks of working age to our cities.

Texas had 1,776,000 goats on January 1, 1926, and in 1925 eight million nine hundred pounds of mohair were produced in that State.

Liberal Feeding Necessary

THE dairy cow has been likened by many writers to a machine or a manufacturing plant. This comparison can be applied literally, with certain reservations. A certain proportion of the power furnished any machine is used for running the machine itself and is not in any sense productive. In a steam engine this is represented in the exhaust steam, in heat which escapes without producing steam, and in the friction of the working parts of the engine. In the manufacturing plant it is represented by the managerial, the clerical, and sales forces. These forces, while necessary for the successful operation of the business, are, in a sense, unproductive.

In the feeding of the dairy cow this overhead expense, this unproductive force, is termed the "maintenance ration," and is that portion of the feed given the cow which is used by her to perform her own functions, such as heating the body, pumping the blood, digesting the feed, and moving the body from place to place. This feed, from a productive standpoint, is entirely lost to the farmer. The cow can produce without loss of body weight only after she has exacted this toll of maintenance. Having received feed enough to maintain her, practically all the feed she consumes above this can be used for milk production. This maintenance ration is a fixed charge, and the more feed a cow can consume above that required for maintenance the greater the amount available for production.

Feeding for profit can, therefore, be defined as liberal feeding, or feeding to the full capacity of the cow. This point is illustrated by Table 1. (These figures are only approximate.)

Table 1.—Approximate proportions of cows' feed required for maintenance and available for milk production.

Cost of ration. Cents.	Cost of maintenance. Cents.	Available for milk production. Cents.	Proportion of ration available for production.
10	10	0	0
15	10	5	One-third
20	10	10	One-half
25	10	15	Three-fifths

It will be noted in Table 1 that when the cow is fed only a maintenance ration no feed is available for milk production; when she is fed twice this quantity, half the feed can be used for milk production; when she is fed two and a half times the maintenance, three-fifths of the feed can be so used. One of the most common mistakes in the feeding of dairy cattle on our farms is that the good cows are not fed a sufficient quantity of feed above that required for maintenance. This is especially true of the highly specialized dairy cow; that is, the cow which when fed all she will take makes it all into milk, except what is needed for maintenance. It is however, unfortunately true that all cows in the dairies of the country are not this kind. Some cows when fresh make all the feed above maintenance into milk for a period of several months before they begin to lay on flesh; others, if fed heavily, begin to gain in weight soon after freshening. From the standpoint of economical milk production one can not generally afford to give a dairy cow more than she will

consume without gaining in weight. There are times, however, when it is desirable to make exceptions to this rule; for example, practically all highly specialized milk producers in the early part of the lactation period lose in weight; that is, they produce milk at the expense of their own body flesh. When such cows approach the end of their milking period they normally regain the flesh they have lost in the early part of this period. The feeder can, therefore, well afford to feed such cows liberally, being assured that the feed will be returned to him in the form of milk when the cows again freshen.

SUMMER FEEDING

The problems involved in winter and summer feeding are so different as to make a natural division between the two. Summer feeding ordinarily consists in the use of pastures or soiling crops. These may be supplemented when necessary by silage or other roughage or by grain. When dry feeds alone are fed in the summer, the problems are not materially different from winter feeding.

PASTURE

Pasture is the natural feed for dairy cows, and in many respects the best. With abundance of good grasses in fresh, succulent condition, we have one of the rations most conducive to heavy production. Even with the very best of pasture, however, a cow can not be forced to maximum production on it alone. This is owing to the fact that for the greatest production she must be induced to take a large amount of nutrient. The bulky nature of pasture grass, places a positive limit upon the capacity of the cow to take feed. In other words, the cow's stomach can not contain grass enough to supply the required nutrients for maximum milk production; therefore, a part of the ration should be of a more concentrated nature. Good pasture contains an abundant supply of succulent, palatable, and nutritious grasses. On such pasture it should be possible for a cow to satisfy her appetite with a few hours' grazing. Pasture of this kind will supply all the food material needed for medium production and a large part of that necessary for large production. For average conditions, with ample pasture of good grasses or legumes in good, succulent condition, good production can be secured. The economy of the use of pasture depends chiefly upon several factors, such as the price of land, the price of labor, and the lay of the land.

The price of land has a direct bearing upon the cost of pasture and is an important factor where land values are high. If pasture is to be depended upon entirely for from four to six months in the year, and production is to be kept up to a profitable standard, anywhere from one to four acres or more must be provided for each cow. This is assuming that in permanent pasture there is a good, clean turf, with little or no waste places, and that for temporary pasture there is a good stand of grass or legumes throughout.

The pasture system of summer feeding reduces to the minimum the amount of labor required to handle a given number of cows, and, therefore, it is especially adapted to conditions where labor is high.

In mountainous or hilly sections of the country there is often a part of the farm which, on account of steepness, tendency to wash, or the presence of rock formation near the surface, can not or should not be plowed frequently. On such farms it is often best to plow only the bottoms, keeping the uplands in permanent pastures. The dairyman will find ready application of the pasture system for summer feeding on such farms.

PASTURE WITH SUPPLEMENTS

As has been said, the supplementing of pastures with grain is sometimes advisable, even when the pastures are of the best. In many sections, however, pastures are never of the best kind, and in no sections are they always in the best condition. It is evident, therefore, that the commercial dairyman will seldom depend upon pasture alone. Grain should be fed to heavy-producing cows under all pasture conditions.

Prof. C. H. Eckles, of the University of Missouri, suggests the following-named quantities of grain with abundant pasture for varying production.

Jersey cow producing—

20 pounds of milk daily	3 pounds of grain.
25 pounds of milk daily	4 pounds of grain.
30 pounds of milk daily	6 pounds of grain.
35 pounds of milk daily	8 pounds of grain.
40 pounds of milk daily	10 pounds of grain.

Holstein-Friesian or Ayrshire cow produce—

25 pounds of milk daily	3 pounds of grain.
30 pounds of milk daily	5 pounds of grain.
35 pounds of milk daily	7 pounds of grain.
40 pounds of milk daily	9 pounds of grain.
50 pounds of milk daily	10 pounds of grain.

While this is, of course, an arbitrary rule and variations should be made to suit different conditions and individual cows, it is in accord with good feeding practice and probably is as good a rule of its kind as has been formulated.

For cows of medium production it is usually more economical to feed silage or some green crop rather than grain for supplementing short pasturage. In supplementing pasture with grain it should be remembered that the percentage of protein in the grain ration need not be the same as for winter feeding. Good pasture is an approximately balanced ration. The grain ration to be fed with pasture grass should, therefore, have approximately the same proportion of protein to other nutrients. In the case of extra-heavy producers the percentage of protein in the grain mixture should be somewhat greater.

The following mixtures are suggested for supplementing pasture without other roughage:

No. 1—Per cent of digestible protein, 10.3. One hundred pounds ground oats, 100 pounds of wheat bran, 50 pounds corn meal.

No. 2—Per cent of digestible protein, 12.7. One hundred pounds wheat bran, 100 pounds corn meal, 25 pounds cottonseed meal.

No. 3—Per cent of digestible protein, 15.5. Two hundred and fifty pounds corn-and-cob meal, 100 pounds cottonseed meal.

No. 4—Per cent of digestible protein, 13.6. One hundred pounds of wheat bran, 50 pounds gluten feed, 50 pounds corn meal.

Pastures, except where irrigation is practiced, are so dependent upon rainfall that there is practically sure to be some period each season when they are short. It is a well-known fact among dairymen that if a cow, for lack of proper feed, falls off in her flow of milk for any period of time it is difficult or impossible to bring her back to a full flow until she again freshens. To carry the cows over this period on grain alone is expensive; consequently, the supplementing of pasture with soiling crops is becoming much more common and is growing in favor. In fact, in many sections it is extremely difficult to keep a herd in maximum production throughout the summer without furnishing some supplemental feed. Unless an abundance of pasture is available, there is practically sure to be a shortage toward the end of the season. Special crops can be grown for these shortages, but they usually involve added expense and inconvenience compared with standard farm crops. Second-growth red clover, oats, peas, or alfalfa are excellent. Corn is available in August and September. These crops are usually a part of the regular cropping system of a well-conducted dairy farm.

The advantages of soiling crops as a supplement to pasture are that large quantities of forage can be grown on a relatively small area, because it is frequently possible to harvest more than one crop in a season on land used for soiling. Another advantage is the palatability and succulence possessed by such crops. With their use pasture need not be cropped so closely and less feed is wasted through tramping by the cattle. By judicious application of the soiling system it is often possible to reduce the acreage of land used for pasture, which in addition to the saving in land required for pasture has the added saving in the cost of fencing. Soiling crops usually are fed in the stable where the manure can be saved for application on cultivated fields.

An objection which can be urged against the use of soiling crops is the greater amount of labor required and the difficulty in using this labor to the best advantage. Another difficulty is to plan a succession of special crops which will at all times during the season supply an abundant supplementary feed. Even with the best arranged plan, its success depends very largely upon weather conditions.

THE SUMMER SILO

Silage has found a wide use in this country as a palatable, succulent, and economical roughage for use during the winter. Many of the advantages of its use in winter apply equally well in summer, and there are additional ones that apply to summer alone.

The use of a summer silo is particularly applicable on high-priced land. If the land is pastured it will require from one to three or more acres a season for each cow, while one acre of corn put in the silo will supply succulent roughage for several cows for a like period. It is true that grain will be necessary in addition to silage, but the great problem on high-priced land is to raise roughage enough.

With a silo for summer feeding, the dairyman always has an abundant supply of feed that is easily handled. By using silage the necessity of cutting and hauling the supplementary roughage during the soil-

ing system lies in the fact that with the latter it is often necessary to feed a portion of each crop after it has matured too much to be palatable, and probably to start on the succeeding one while it is still a little too green. It is difficult to plan exactly so as to prevent these conditions. With silage, however, the crop can be cut at the best stage for feeding and preserved at that stage.

One of the most important uses of silage in the summer is as a supplement for short or poor pasture. This condition frequently occurs as a result of long-continued dry weather. Under such circumstances even the most carefully planned soiling system may fail. It is then that the greatest value of the summer silo is realized, for with the silo full of well-matured silage grown in the previous season, an abundant supply of succulent feed for the cows is available, regardless of weather conditions.

When it is not necessary to use the silo during the summer, it can be sealed up and the silage preserved for winter use. This prevents any waste in feed.

One point, however, must be kept in mind in planning the summer silo. This is the diameter of the silo in relation to the number of cows to be fed and the quantity to be fed to each cow. Silage enough must be fed daily to prevent excessive surface fermentation. As a general rule, a cow under summer conditions will consume about 20 pounds a day. On this basis the diameter of the silo in reference to the number of cows to be fed in summer will be as follows:

20 cows	8 feet in diameter
30 cows	10 feet in diameter.
40 cows	12 feet in diameter.

Inasmuch as 8 feet is about the minimum diameter of a silo in best practice, it will be seen that the summer silo for supplementing pasture has its best application in herds of 20 cows or more.

The above facts and other valuable information is to be found in U. S. Department of Agriculture, *Farmers' Bulletin, No. 743*. We would advise all of our readers to get a copy of this bulletin and place it in their library for reference.

One of Northumberland County's Best

A REPRESENTATIVE of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN called at Murray A. Miller's farm, Milton. Mr. Miller is one of the leading and prominent breeders of Northumberland County, Pa.

Mr. Miller is a wheat grower as well as a Holstein breeder and dairyman and the day of our visit was one of his busy days cutting wheat. The above picture shows where we found him.



MURRAY A. MILLER

The harvester on which Mr. Miller is standing is drawn by a Moline tractor which makes a very complete and efficient outfit to harvest wheat on Mr. Miller's farm where the fields are level and smooth.

Mr. Miller has a beautiful farm situated in the Susquehanna Valley. The farm has an ideal location with a concrete highway passing directly in front of his buildings, and an electric line trailing along between the highway and the grove that borders the Susquehanna River. This ideal location with the broad level fields and fertile soil makes it a very beautiful home and profitable farm.

Very Much Worried Man (running into office of throat specialist)—Doctor! Doctor! Come quickly! My little girl has swallowed a button.

Specialist—What kind of a button?

Very Much Worried Man—Celluloid. It came from

Specialist (holding up hand)—You'll have to go to Dr. Wilkinson if it's celluloid; I remove only metal ones with an embossed design.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

A Profitable Business--

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

A Clean Porch

THE increasing number of automobiles has certainly increased the amount of dust, especially for those who live on the dirt roads. And even the dwellers on the hard surfaced roads are not immune from that all pervading curse of the summer time—dust. To keep the porch clean enough for any enjoyable use means eternal vigilance, with cleaners of one sort or another. Sweeping with an ordinary broom is often not sufficient, as the dust cannot be removed in that way, clinging to the painted floor with a pertinacity worthy of a better cause. The faithful mop with plenty of suds, followed by water applied by a hose may be depended upon to do a pretty thorough job, but these are not always available, nor does one always have time to use them. Sometimes water is lacking, and, especially on the farm, there is not sufficient force to be able to use a hose.

To clean a porch in the best and easiest way, there is nothing better than an old oiled floor mop, of the dustless variety. By this means, every bit of the dust can be gathered up without leaving unsightly streaks, and the work can be done more quickly than with a broom. As often as necessary, wash the mop out in good hot suds, rinse well and allow to dry. Then re-oil, in a mixture of kerosene and furniture polish, or even just plain kerosene will do, though not too much. After oiling, the mop should be allowed to stand two or three days before using, that any excess may evaporate.

It may have been noted that an "old" oiled mop was specified. In my home, the floor mops enjoy rotation in office—but downwards! The spick and span, brand new ones are used on the downstairs waxed floors—and nowhere else—at least for a year. They are then demoted to be used on the upstairs floors, and finally on the porches. Sometimes, the porch mop is used on the kitchen floor, to pick up the fluff which often accumulates there, and is hard to capture with a broom and dust pan.

PORCH CHAIRS

In these same days of dust, the porch chairs are seldom fit for use, two or three hours after having been carefully dusted. But if a dustless duster, preferably one of the sort on a wooden handle, is kept near by, for one last quick dusting, many a summer gown may be saved a trip to the laundry. Unless the duster is kept near by, one may decide that it is too much trouble to run into the house for one, or the guest may be embarrassed by having to stand and wait for the chairs to be made fit for use.

THE PORCH SWING

It is often quite a disappointment to gaze upon the porch swing, when it is brought out of the winter's seclusion to occupy the most prominent place on the summer porch. It does not seem possible that it was

so soiled and faded, when laid away last fall, showing the effects of the various brands of summer weather. However, there is no need to be discouraged, even the swing may be renovated. This is what happened to one family swing, not once but several times. It was one of the kind with back and sides made of khaki duck, and having a green mattress. The mattress was removed to the lawn and given a thorough brushing, and then a coat of dye. This was done by dissolving a package of a well-known brand of dye in a kettle of boiling water, and, while as near boiling point as possible, applying it to the dry mattress. Of course, some of the dye soaked through, but enough stayed on the surface to freshen up the color. The frame was similarly treated, except that brown dye was used. Although done several times, neither color was ever known to rub off on the clothing, and the swing is still in service, after fifteen years of steady summer use. A good drying day should be chosen for such work, one with a brisk wind blowing, as quick drying means much.

PIN FEATHERS

The time of year has come for fried spring chicken, the most delicious food prepared for man's enjoyment. But oh! the pin feathers! Is there a woman who, when putting the finishing touches to the third or fourth springer, has not said—“Well, so far as I am concerned, I don't care if I never see another one!” If she has not said it aloud she has probably thought it. But, like many other of the distressing things in life, once the discomfort is over, it is forgotten, and that self same woman enjoys those chickens as well as the rest of them.

Now, there are two little kitchen implements, which may be utilized in getting rid of those abominable pin feathers—the ordinary vegetable knife, and a small brush. After all the feathers, that can be removed in the ordinary way, have been removed, brush briskly with the brush under running water, if possible. Then scrape gently with the knife, in the direction in which the feathers grow, and it is surprising how many of the tiny things will be pressed out. Finally, wipe with a clean dry cloth. Of course, one may do away with all this work by skinning the chicken, but they fry so much better with the skin left on, and certainly look better, so that the extra work is quite worth while. If there is time to fry them slowly enough to keep from burning, it is well to use no water at all on these youngsters, but they should be given plenty of time. Underdone fried chicken is offered in hotels and restaurants more frequently than any other type of meat. If they must be used in a hurry, put on just water enough to keep from burning, then the steam will cook them quickly.

If you would have a faithful servant and one that you like, serve yourself.—Benjamin Franklin.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

R. A. BALDWIN, Associate Editor

E. M. SNYDER, Business Manager

Contributing Editors

EUGENE B. BENNETT

HELEN C. NEWMAN

Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years \$1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

AUGUST 8, 1926

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Our Cover Page

THE pasture scene appearing on our cover page of this issue is part of the M. L. Jones' herd of Westtown, Penna.

The Jones herd is comprised of over 250 females representing some of the best specimens of the breed as the picture will show. The cows are large type individuals with handsome udders that speak for their breeding and producing qualities.

The pasture is intercepted by a large spring brook with two tributaries which makes it a well watered and an ideal pasture.

We found Mr. Jones busy thrashing wheat on the home farm. The yield was averaging a little over 40 bushels per acre, very heavy straw. The corn in the adjoining fields showed a rank growth and was well tossed out. The second growth of Alfalfa was knee high and ready to cut. Mr. Jones is a good farmer as well as a good dairyman.

What the Cow-Testing Association Can and Can Not Do

THE cow testing association records take much of the guesswork out of dairying. Conformation indicates performance; but the Babcock test, the milk scales, and the feed scales tell the true story. Knowing the true feed and production records, the good dairyman practices selective breeding, eliminates all low producers that will not respond to better feed and care, and feeds the remainder according to known production.

The elimination of low producers is important, but it is not the only work of the cow testing association. The well managed cow testing association saves many cows because it furnishes their actual records of production. It discourages the use of the scoop-shovel method of feeding concentrates, by which all the cows are fed alike, and it encourages the feeding of each cow according to known production. Through the

weighing and testing of the milk it lets the farmer know which are the high testers and persistent milkers. The careful weighing and testing of the milk has caused many an intelligent dairyman to say: "The cow I thought was the poorest turned out to be the best in the herd."

The cow testing association can accomplish much, but there are a few things it cannot do. It cannot compel a dairyman to dispose of his poor cows if he is determined to keep them. It cannot make him feed according to production nor practice economy in the management of his dairy herd. It cannot require him to dispose of his scrub bull and buy a better one. It has never yet demanded the planting of legumes and the building of silos. It can never compel, but it will always encourage and point the way to economical improvement of the herd, of the farm, and of the dairy business.

Relation of production to income from dairy cows is the subject of Farmers' Bulletin No. 1069 prepared by Mr. J. C. McDowell, Dairy Husbandman, Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, and contains much valuable information to the practical dairyman.

A Week at the Fair

FOR many years, says the Editor of the *Nebraska Farmer*, some Nebraska farmers have made it a practice to spend the entire week at the State Fair. They have come with their tents and equipment, not alone to benefit from the educational resources of Nebraska's great Agricultural Exposition, but to have a change of environment and a respite from the rather confining duties of the farm.

The number who do this grows from year to year, and as a further encouragement to it, the State Fair Board gradually has enlarged the camp grounds on or adjacent to the Fair grounds. The tent city on the grounds last year accommodated about 5,000 people. This year, accommodations have been made for approximately twice that number, and it is believed that even with these increased facilities, the space will be none too great for the tent visitors.

Without desiring to be facetious, we may say that a "Fair" outing is a fair outing. We commend it to our readers.

The Airedale as a New Shepherd Dog

THE stockmen in the West who are raising goats, the wonderful, white, silky-haired Angoras, have found the Airedale dog of great assistance in caring for the herds. The prowess of the old shepherd dog has been known throughout the centuries, but the Airedale goes them one step better.

When a female dog has a litter of pups, the strongest of the litter is taken away from her and given to a recently fresh nanny-goat, whose kid has been shut away from her.

The blind puppy does not seem to know the difference and the uncomfortable nanny is glad to be relieved of the milk that has accumulated, so allows the little thing to suckle her.

At first the goat and the puppy are enclosed in a

pen, then allowed to roam about a small lot until the wobbly legs of the puppy can stand trips afield. When it can do this it trots contentedly along beside the only mother it knows. As the months roll along it becomes strong and fearless and what is known as a killer. It will not hesitate to attack any prowling animal that might be dangerous to the flock. It has adopted them and will protect them.

Such a dog will lie in the corral at night with the flock and will come only occasionally to the house. It will forage for itself. Any meat that is given should be fed in the corral, but that will be necessary only during cold weather, in the absence of rabbits, birds, etc.

Such a dog pays for itself many times over in faithful service.—M. S. Welch in *The Dog Fancier*.

Do Not Neglect the Dry Cows

WITH the rush of harvest, dairymen often neglect the dry cows that are turned off in the back pasture. Cows that are to freshen should be watched closely. Check them up daily, is the best plan.

When the pasture is short, as is often the case during the months of July and August in dry seasons, heavy milkers will do better after freshening if they are brought to the stable each day with the regular milking herd and given a small allowance of grain.

Are You Among Them?

IF you belong to a cow testing association, if your herd has averaged over 300 lb. butterfat per cow for the last year, and if you attend the National Dairy Exposition in Detroit, October 6 to 13, you will be given a National Herd Honor Roll Diploma in honor of your accomplishments as a dairyman. Qualified dairymen unable to attend the Dairy Show will receive their diplomas by mail. Last year 3543 farmers were thus honored.

Judging as an Art

THE following are excerpts from a paper presented at the World's Dairy Congress by Prof. G. C. Humphrey of the University of Wisconsin:

Judging dairy cattle, in its relationship to the successful operation of a dairy farm, may be regarded as a useful art. The careful dairyman will find it advantageous to study carefully the art of judging by conformation. "Beauty is bought by judgment of the eye." A keen eye is needed for all successful livestock enterprises. Show-yard exhibitions may not necessarily include dairy cattle of the greatest production ability. There appears to be no reason, however, why show-yard animals can not be a combination of beauty, choice breeding, and high productive capacity. Such animals are becoming more common; and the show-yard judge who, in consideration of the prize-winning animals, can combine productive capacity with beauty of outline is most appreciated.

The selection of profitable dairy cows by conformation is an art that does not necessarily have to take

into consideration all of the dairy show-ring standards, and it is believed that the practical dairyman can in a large measure judge the merits of the dairy cow by conformation when he has learned to correlate her essential features and characteristics as heretofore discussed, and which may be observed in most successful herds as well as in show-yard exhibitions. In support of all that has been said with reference to the conformation of cows, it is gratifying to know that the best dairymen of the county are keen in their powers of observation, and possess cows which conform in a large measure to the conformation which this article has attempted to describe. Such conformation may well serve as the sole guide in the selection of cows under many circumstances, and under all conditions will prove valuable in herd development.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF DAIRY CONFORMATION

There must be a significance attached to dairy conformation and the correlation established between it and production before one can have faith in the selection of the cow by conformation. To understand the significance of conformation and its relationship to milk production, one must first thoroughly understand what may be termed "dairy characteristics." These characteristics apply to cows, and more or less to bulls, of the dairy breeds, and are: Feed capacity, dairy temperament, vigorous constitution, and well-developed milk organs. These four characteristics are essential to a large and profitable production of milk and butterfat over the period of years constituting the normal lifetime of a cow.

A dairy cow usually fails in the production of milk and in commanding the highest price that may be paid for her, to the extent that she is lacking in one or more of these essential characteristics. Each part of the body heretofore named and described bears some relation to one or more of the so-called dairy characteristics. Some exception may be made to the features which relate to symmetry and beauty of form and which have no other value than to please the eye of the owner or purchaser. One is not likely to err seriously in his judgment in the selection of the cow by conformation when he considers all parts of the body in their relationship to each of the four dairy characteristics that have been named.

FEED CAPACITY FUNDAMENTAL

Feed is the source of milk, and the consumption of a large amount of feed on the part of the cow is highly essential. A large body, more especially the barrel, in proportion to the size of the animal, indicates feed capacity. The base ends of the three wedge-like outlines of the body of the cow bear a relationship to, and are good indications of, feed capacity. The deeper the cow is at the rear parts of her barrel, the wider she is between the hip points, and the greater the width at the points of the shoulders the greater will be her capacity for feed. Ribs that are well sprung and far apart, a chine that is open, and a back that is wide over the loins, and a depression between the last rib and the hip point that is large, are all evidences of good feed capacity. A correlation may be established between the width of the forehead and the width of the body; between a comparatively long face and a good length of

body; and between a broad muzzle, good-sized mouth, and long sinewy jaws, and a good feeder. These parts may therefore be associated with feed capacity.

DAIRY TEMPERAMENT NECESSARY

It is reasonable to understand that a dairy cow which has been developed by generations of careful selection and breeding to produce milk in large quantities throughout long lactation periods and over a long period of years constituting her normal lifetime of usefulness, can not be expected to produce large quantities of both milk and beef. It is natural for dairy cows to have a comparatively thin covering of flesh over the body and to be angular and wedge-like in conformation. The sharp ends of the wedge-like outlines of the body heretofore mentioned are evidences of dairy temperament. This is true, however, only in the case of cows which are well fed and in a healthy condition. An emaciated cow of any of the beef breeds would approach some dairy cows in conformation as regards the thin condition of flesh over the body. It is, therefore, necessary to judge dairy temperament in combination with as much information on the health and the conditions under which the cow has been maintained as can be secured. It should, furthermore, be closely associated with the characteristics denoting feed capacity and well-developed milk organs. Cows are very likely to be a disappointment in milk production when there are no evidences of dairy temperament. Marked dairy temperament, however, will not compensate for deficiencies in feed capacity and milk organs.

WELL-DEVELOPED MILK ORGANS HIGHLY ESSENTIAL

The udder is the milk-secreting organ, and its proper development is therefore essential. Associated with the udder are the mammary veins, which indicate in a large measure the manner in which the glands of the udder are supported by a strong circulation of the blood. Size, quality, and a healthy condition of the udder are most important considerations in correlating this characteristic of dairy conformation with large production of milk.

The udder consists of two large glands, more or less

distinctly divided to correspond to each of the four teats. A duct from each teat enters a small cavity termed the milk reservoir. The milk reservoir of each quarter is more or less surrounded by lobes of glands held closely in position by connecting tissue. These lobes resemble bunches of grapes. Each lobe has several divisions called lobules, corresponding to the grapes. The lobules are made up of small divisions called alveoli, which correspond to the seeds of the grapes. These alveoli are again made up of small cells surrounded by fine networks of blood vessels and nerves. Milk is secreted by these cells. It is believed that the more tortuous and branching the milk veins are, and the more extension the milk veins have as indicated by their character on the under side of the body, the greater will be the capacity of the cells of the udder in the secretion of milk.

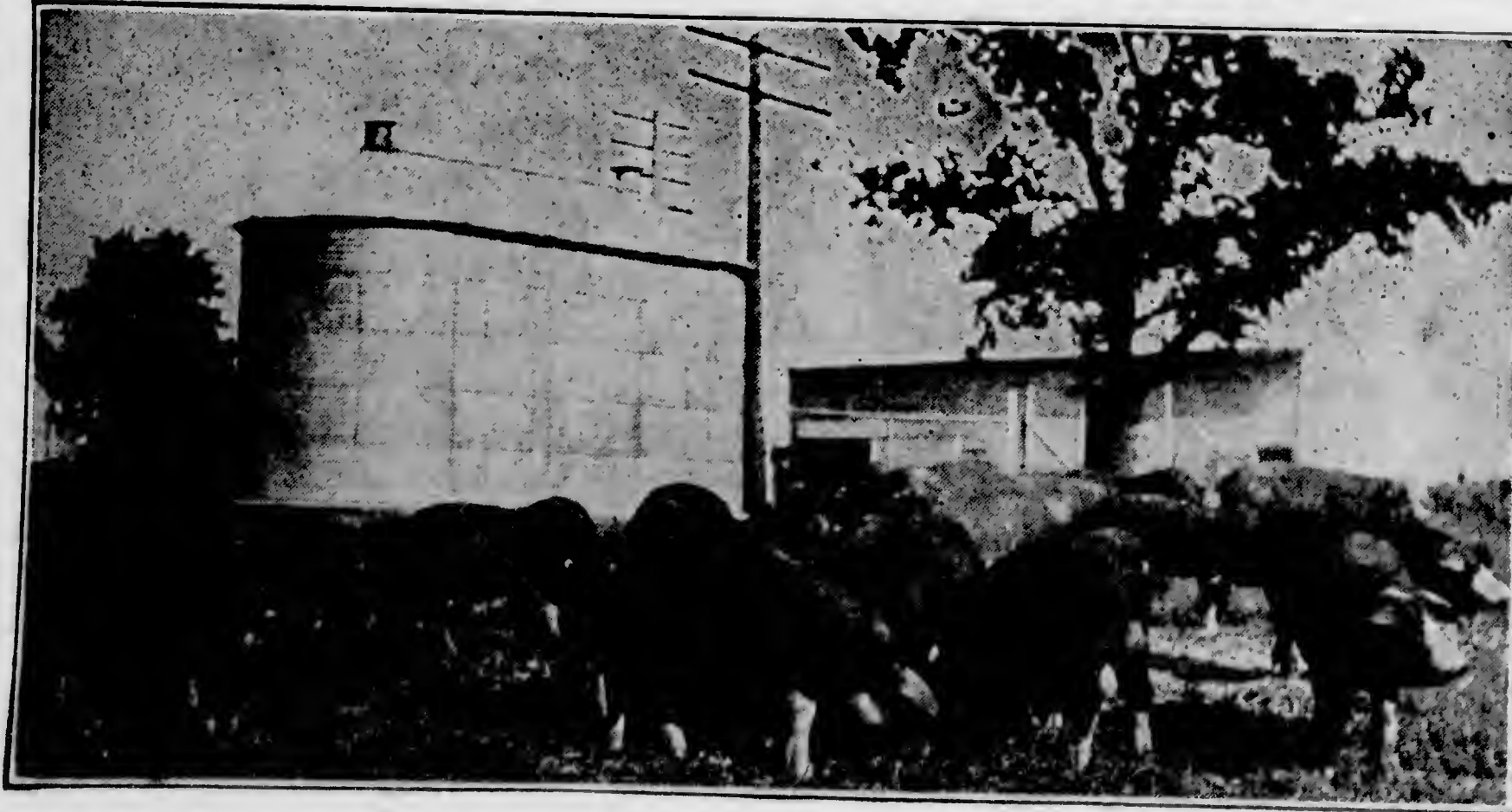
The correlation between well-developed udders and mammary veins and milk production has been demonstrated more frequently than has the correlation between other parts of the conformation and a satisfactory production of milk. It is for this reason that well-developed milk organs, and a careful consideration of them, are highly essential to success in the selection of the dairy cow by conformation.

HEALTH AND VIGOR AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY

It is unreasonable to expect that any animal can perform its work satisfactorily when its health, strength, and vitality are more or less impaired. There should be every indication of full vigor and perfect health on the part of any cow selected for milk-production purposes. This is important, not only from the standpoint of large and profitable production of milk and butterfat, but from the standpoint of these products being suitable for human consumption. However perfect an animal may be in size of body and milk organs, there can be no production without the forces indicated by vigor and perfect health.

The true aim of coöperation should be the development of effective agriculture.

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



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Full Information Free—Write Today for Sample Copy.

This Journal keeps you posted on the care and feeding of the hog. Much valuable information, worth many times your investment.

COMBINE THE COW and SOW as the real MORTGAGE lifter.

Advertising rates on economy basis. Don't miss a single copy of this interesting Journal.

Subscription 1 year, 50c; 3 years, \$1.

Old Time Sale Ad

THE *Sioux City Record* has reprinted an old sale bill of a sale that was advertised in Kentucky, way back in 1850 and this is how it reads:

Having sold my farm and intending to move to Missouri will sell at Public Sale, one mile west and four miles south of Harrisburg, Ky., on Saturday, September 26, 1850, the following described property to wit: One Buck Nigger, 25 years old, weight 210 lb.; 4 nigger wenches from 18 to 24 years old; 3 nigger boys 9 years old; 13 nigger hoes; one pine shed; 6 yoke of oxen, well broke; 10 ox yokes with hickory bows; 2 ox carts with 6 inch tires; one saddle pony 5 years old; one side saddle; 3 double shovel plows, 10 and 12-inch; 25 one gallon whiskey jugs; 100 gallons of apple cider; one barrel of good sorghum; 2 barrels soap; 2 barrels of kraut; one extra good nigger whip; 2 tons of tobacco, 2 years old. Sale at 10:30. Terms cash. I need money.

JOE COOLEY, Owner.

Col. H. W. Johnson, Auctioneer.

Bill Cratford, Clerk.

Water

IN EXPERIMENTS at the Beltsville station, cows were watered once, twice and at will from watering cups. Cows watered once a day drank less and produced less than when watered twice a day or at will. Cows watered twice a day drank as much but produced less than when watered at will. The cows used were average producers and the maximum difference found in production, between watering once a day and at will, was only about 5 per cent. The higher the production the greater the benefit to be derived from frequent watering. Some low-producing cows fed silage, hay and grain refused to drink more than once a day in cold weather. With cows similar in production and receiving the same kind of feed, water consumption was 80 per cent greater in hot summer than in cold winter weather. The demand for water was greatest after eating hay. In cold weather cows prefer water that has been warmed and will drink more of it, though experiments at several stations show that the amount of production is influenced but little by warming the drinking water.—U. S. Dept. of Agri., *Farmers Bulletin*, No. 1470.

Abortion Test

WE ARE reporting in this issue the outcome of a court action brought by the U. S. Department of Agriculture against the Erick Bowman Remedy Company of Owatonna, Minnesota. The company was advertising and selling a remedy to cure contagious abortion and sterility. The Court, in their opinion, declared the company's product *misbranded*.

No specific cure for the abortion disease has been discovered. Just recently \$50,000 has been donated to carry on experimental work, the experiments to be conducted at the University at Wisconsin: \$10,000 to be expended each year over a period of five years.

The Government has carried on an exhaustive investigation and research, looking towards finding a

cure and to discover some more effective and simpler method of combating the disease. Thus far they have not been successful although a great deal of valuable information has been obtained.

Recently we have seen advertised "abortion free herds" declared free as a result of a negative blood test. This test, until its practicability and accuracy has been more definitely established, should not be relied upon.

Famous New Zealand Herd Sold

A LATE issue of the *New Zealand Farmer* carries an announcement of the largest single transaction in dairy cattle thus far occurring in that Dominion.

The Oak View Friesian herd, consisting of one hundred and eleven head of Holstein-Friesians, or Friesians as they are known in New Zealand, developed by Mr. H. R. Green of Kairanga, Palmerston North, through years of effort, was sold to Messrs. Lichtenstein, Arnoldson and Company, of Auckland City.

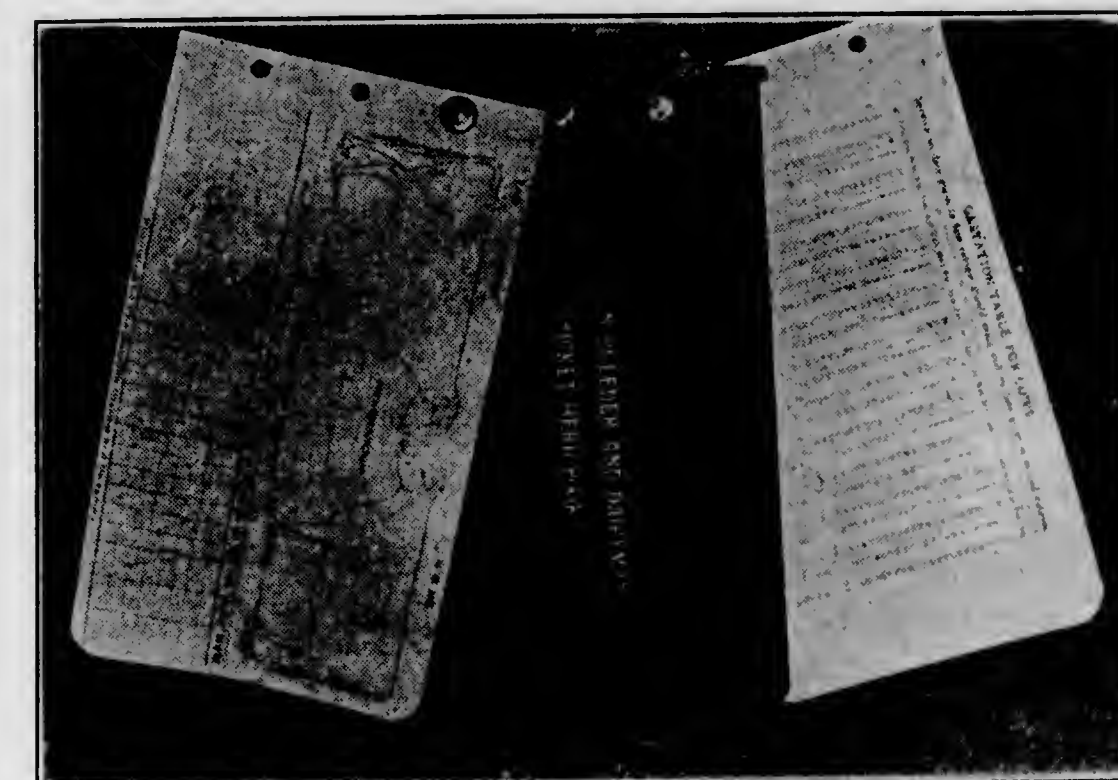
The Oak View herd represents strongly the line breeding of the Posch family.

Still Hopes for Us

HISTORY now records that Oliver Cromwell was found to have been jeered at in school for a dunce. George Washington never learned how to spell some of the simplest words. James Garfield was once called a good for nothing canal boatman, and Grant constantly stood at the foot of his class at West Point. Andrew Johnson, it is said, was unable to write his own name at eighteen.

One of the greatest faults of the milk of human kindness is it sours too readily.

YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE!



This POCKET HERD BOOK is the result of years of experimentation by practical breeders. The result is the most convenient, practical, up-to-date BREEDERS' COMPANION you ever saw.

Given as a premium with a two year's subscription to THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN at One Dollar, new or renewal.

If you once use one you will never be without it while you own purebred cattle. The handiest premium you ever saw.

REGULARITY IN MILKING

Of all dairy operations, milking on most farms takes the most time and to many persons is the most irksome. It has commonly been assumed that cows should not only be milked regularly but that they should also be milked each time by the same man. Doubtless this has had much to do with many persons' distaste for dairy work.

Experiments at the Bureau of Dairying experimental farm at Beltsville, Md., show that with cows that are average to good, milking may take place at irregular hours without any marked effect upon production. Whether very high producers would show similar results has not been determined. It was also found that when irregular milking was accompanied by irregular feeding the production was lessened about 5 per cent. Apparently cows are more sensitive to changes in the feeding routine than to variation in the hours of milking. The conclusion is not to be drawn from these experiments that regularity in doing the dairy is a matter of little importance, but rather that cows can occasionally be milked earlier or later than usual if there is something else to which the dairyman desires to give his time.

Though it is generally believed that a cow will produce more when milked always by the same person, the practice in many large dairies where there are several milkers is to milk the cows as they come, rather than to reserve certain cows for each man. At the Beltsville station, 12 cows were divided into three groups of four cows each, and each group was milked regularly by the same man for 40 days. The 12 cows were then milked by the same three men in such a way that no cow was milked twice in succession by the same man. After 40 days the cows were changed to regular milking again for 40 days. The results show an increase of about 0.05 per cent in the milk and fat through steady milking by the same man. This is so little as to be almost negligible.

FREQUENCY

The oftener a cow is milked, within certain limits, the greater the production. This accounts for the fact that many cows on test for the advanced registry or register of merit

are milked oftener than is the practice with the ordinary herd. The increase that may be expected by milking three times a day instead of twice has not yet been definitely determined. While some estimate the increase as high as 25 per cent, experiments at Beltsville show the average increase in the yield of good cows for short periods (40 days) to be about 12 per cent. Preliminary figures also show the increase for long periods (one year) to be about 18 per cent. The cows milked three times a day were more persistent in their yield of milk than those milked twice a day.

The amount of increase due to more frequent milking seems to be depending upon the quantity of production and the capacity of the udder. When the udder becomes much distended, milk secretion is checked, and if the production and udder capacity are such that this occurs on twice a day milking, a greater percentage increase may be obtained by milking three times than would be obtained by an extra milking of cows with larger udders. Similar experiments comparing three and four times a day milking for short periods show an increase of slightly over 6 per cent by milking four times.

In a few dairies all the cows are milked three times a day; in a few others only some of the higher producers are milked three times a day. The economy of milking more than twice a day is a matter which must be figured out by the individual dairyman from the actual cost of the extra milking and the value of the product, bearing in mind that approximately 1 pound more of concentrated feed will be required for each 2 or 3 pounds of extra milk produced. In the absence of more extended experimental data, one can safely estimate the increase in production for short periods, from milking three times a day, as 12 per cent more than the production from milking twice a day; and the increase by milking four times, as 6 or 7 per cent over milking three times a day. One can also estimate the increase from milking three times instead of twice, for long periods, at 18 per cent.—U. S. Dept. of Agri., Farmers' Bulletin No. 1470.

When mother asks dad if he remembered to mail her letter, he always says, "yes." And that's when he remembers.



Colonel Joh Lyons

This great bull is one of our leading herdsires. He is a show bull, and his offspring are great.

The thirty nearest dams of Colonel Joh Lyons average 30 lb. butter in 7 days. His sire was a son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, that noted grandson of the great King Segis.

Our combined herds number about 140 head. Come up and see what we will sell you.

Both Herds are Accredited.

L. N. MACK & SON FLOYD E. MACK

Susquehanna County, Montrose, Pa.

King Alcartra Rag Apple
Posch

This great sire stood at the head of my Accredited Herd for several years. At the present time, I have thirteen daughters of "King" and I could spare a few of them, or if you are in the market for a bull calf, let me hear from you.

A. R. BUSH

Montrose

Pennsylvania

FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS

- Aug. 14-21—Sedalia, Mo., Missouri State Fair.
 Aug. 21-28—Springfield, Ill., Illinois State Fair.
 Aug. 23-26—Bangor, Me., Bangor Fair.
 Aug. 23-27—White River Junction, Vt., Twin State Fair.
 Aug. 23-28—Chehalis, Wash., Southwest Washington Fair.
 Aug. 25 to Sept. 3—Des Moines, Ia., Iowa State Fair.
 Aug. 27 to Sept. 4—Aurora, Ill., Central States Fair and Exposition.
 Aug. 30 to Sept. 4—Milwaukee, Wis., Wisconsin State Fair.
 Aug. 30 to Sept. 4—Syracuse, N. Y., New York State Fair.
 Aug. 30 to Sept. 4—Columbus, Ohio, Ohio State Fair.
 Sept. 2-10—Detroit, Mich., Michigan State Fair.
 Sept. 4-11—Sacramento, Calif., California State Fair.
 Sept. 4-11—Hamline, Minn., Minnesota State Fair.
 Sept. 5-10—Lincoln, Nebr., Nebraska State Fair.
 Sept. 6-9—Lewiston, Me., Maine State Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Hartford, Conn., Connecticut State Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Timonium, Md., Maryland State Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Grand Rapids, Mich., West Michigan State Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Rutland, Vt., Rutland Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Norfolk, Va., Norfolk Agriculture and Industrial Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Spokane, Wash., Spokane Inter-State Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Wheeling, W. Va., West Virginia State Fair.
 Sept. 6-12—Indianapolis, Ind., Indiana State Fair.
 Sept. 12-19—Sesqui-Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Sept. 13-17—Huron, S. D., South Dakota State Fair.
 Sept. 13-18—Louisville, Ky., Kentucky State Fair.
 Sept. 13-18—Topeka, Kans., Kansas Free Fair.
 Sept. 14-18—Mineola, N. Y., Queens-Nassau Counties Fair.
 Sept. 15—Douglas, Wyo., Wyoming State Fair.
 Sept. 18-24—Hutchinson, Kans., Kansas State Fair.
 Sept. 18-25—Nashville, Tenn., Tennessee State Fair.
 Sept. 20-26—Springfield, Mass., Eastern States Exposition.
 Sept. 25 to Oct. 2—Memphis, Tenn., Memphis Tri-State Fair.
 Sept. 25 to Oct. 2—Oklahoma City, Okla., Oklahoma State Fair & Exposition.
 Sept. 27 to Oct. 2—Salem, Ore., Oregon State Fair.
 Sept. 27 to Oct. 2—Trenton, N. J., Trenton Inter-State Fair.
 Sept. 28-29—Brattleboro, Vt., Valley Fair.
 Sept. 28 to Oct. 1—Worcester, Mass., New England Fair.
 Oct. 1-7—Salt Lake City, Utah, Utah State Fair.
 Oct. 2-9—Muskogee, Okla., Oklahoma Free State Fair.
 Oct. 5-9—Brockton, Mass., Brockton Fair.
 Oct. 7-16—Atlanta, Ga., Southeastern Fair.
 Oct. 9-16—Detroit, Mich., National Dairy Exposition.
 Oct. 9-24—Dallas, Texas, Texas State Fair.
 Oct. 18-23—Columbia, S. C., South Carolina State Fair.
 Oct. 28 to Nov. 7—Shreveport, La., Louisiana State Fair.
 Oct. 30 to Nov. 6—Portland, Ore., Pacific International Live Stock Show.
 Nov. 8-13—Phoenix, Ariz., Arizona State Fair.
 Nov. 11-16—Little Rock, Ark., Arkansas State Fair.
 Nov. 13-20—Kansas City, Kans., American Royal Live Stock Show.
 Nov. 18-27—Jacksonville, Fla., Florida State Fair.
 Jan. 4-8—Ogden, Utah, Ogden Live Stock Show.
 Mar. 6-13—Ft. Worth Texas, Southwestern Exposition & Fat Stock Show.

RAISING A CHICKEN

All things considered, from beginning to ending, Hatching and catching and feeding and tending, Chasing and killing and scalding and pickin' There's a great deal of work about raising a chicken. Watching the hen while she's doing the hatching, Watching her, too, while she's eating and scratching, Guarding 'gainst hawks, and 'possums and rats, Driving off crows and dogs and cats, Ready all day to give something a lickin' There's a great deal of work about raising a chicken.
 —Lola Sullivan, Club Member,
 Dyer County, Tenn.

Most of the troubles we have are over things we can't have.
 —Boston Transcript.

WHY MILK COOLING REALLY PAYS

By O. C. VAN HOUTEN

The producer of milk generally does not appear to realize the direct loss in not properly cooling of milk and keeping it cool until delivered. Aside from the loss of a few cans, by souring, there is still another direct loss, probably not generally realized, but of more importance even than the loss by souring.

As soon as warm weather and grass come there is more or less complaint of not getting the proper test; usually the most complaints come from those that are careless in cooling. When the cows go on grass, the fat in the milk is softer and churns more readily.

When the milk is not cooled and kept cold while being hauled to the factory, it is very frequently badly churned by the time it is delivered. Recently in checking up on the milk at one of the plants this was very noticeable.

It was not infrequent to find a can with nearly a quarter of a pound of butter floating on top of the milk. In taking samples, as is usually done, using a small dipper holding less than an ounce of milk, these lumps of fat are not taken up in the dipper; the party sampling does not try to get them.

Also when the milk is run through the strainer those lumps do not go through, but accumulate and are dumped out with any sediment that is collected, so the factory does not get all of the fat, therefore should not and does not pay for all that is in the milk originally.

A loss both to the factory and the producer results. It is then readily seen that the test will show a decided drop. For example, if the can contains 80 lb. of 4 per cent milk or 3.2 lb. butterfat and one-quarter lb. is lost by churning and not recovered, there is a total loss of fat worth at the present time approximately 12½ cents per can or about the hauling charges.

Can you afford to lose this amount on each can of milk? Would it not pay to go to a little extra expenditure of time and money to avoid this loss?

Young Bull for Sale

Twelve weeks old. More white than black.

His dam has a record of 866 lb. butter in a year as a junior two-year-old with over 20,000 lb. of milk. She is a daughter of "37th."

The sire of this young bull is a 30-lb. son of Echo Sylvia King Model 266177.

OLDENBURG FARM

CHARLES WEIDLER, Owner

SOUTH BEND

INDIANA

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?
My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Penna.



GREENBROOK POLLYANNA BUTTER GIRL 353307

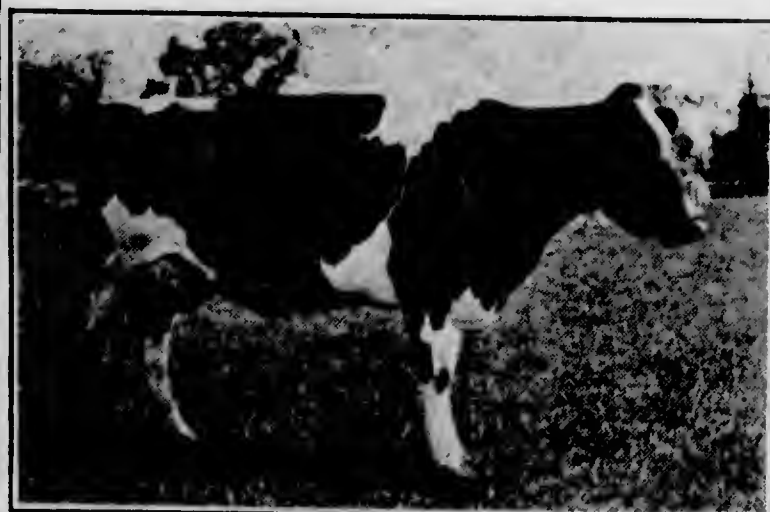
I have been breeding purebred Holsteins for fourteen years, beginning in a small way with two females. I have built up a productive herd and now have surplus cattle to sell.
My present herd sire is C W Walker Payne 438827, one of the good sons of Finnerne Sir Valdesa 216590, and out of Walker Payne Butter Girl 413982.
My herd is under the State and Federal Supervision and has passed two clean tests.
Buy from this Accredited Herd.

GEORGE SNODGRASS
Woodbine, Pennsylvania

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer

700 Second National Building
Akron, Ohio.

Quality Cattle
OUR KIND

JOSEPHINE KAREL MECHTHILDE

Every animal in this herd has passed Three Clean Tuberculin Tests. They are not only choice individuals and big producers, but produce milk of high quality, as our herd test runs from 3.7 to 3.9%.

I want to sell a few.
H. A. STOTTLEMYER
Hagerstown, Maryland R. 5

WANTED—Fifteen two- or three-year-old Holstein heifers bred to freshen early this Fall. Also fifteen yearlings not bred. Must be good individuals, well grown, tuberculin tested or from accredited herds. Give price, full particulars, breeding, etc. c/o Department J, Box 110, Harrisburg, Penna.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS
AND REPORTS

Aug. 11—Cantril, Iowa, Wickfield Farms.
September 15, 1926—Detour, Md., C. Anderson & Son, S. R. Miller, Mgr., Chambersburg, Pa.
October 1—Cincinnati, Pa., Bell Farm Second Public Sale.
Oct. 5—Earlville, N. Y., Earlville Consignment Sale. R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y.
Oct. 6—Owatonna, Minn., Dairy Center Sale, The Steele Co. H. Ass'n., G. S. Kaufman, Sec.
Oct. 8—Springfield, Mass., Third Eastern States Sale, R. Austin Backus, Sales Manager Mexico, N. Y.
Oct. 8-9—Detroit, Mich., National Dairy Show Sale, E. M. Hastings, Pulaski, N. Y., Mgr.
October 20—Seward, Ill., The Logan Farm Holstein Sale.
Oct. 26-29—Fond du Lac, Wis., Clark's Fall Special, Jas. R. Garver, Madison, in charge of publicity.
October 27-28, 1926—Orange, Va., Virginia Holstein-Friesian Club Sale.
November 2-3, 1926—Fond du Lac, Wis., Fond du Lac County Holstein Breeders' Sale, S. H. Bird, Mgr., South Byron, Wis.
Nov. 4—Monroe, Wis., Green Co., H. Breeders Association Annual Fall, Ed. Bayrhofer, Sec.
Nov. 5—Portland, Ore., Pacific Int'l. Exposition Holstein Sale.
November 10-11, 1926—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Stauben Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Club Sale, C. H. Van Skiver, Secretary, Jasper, N. Y.
Nov. 16-19—Watertown & Waikeshia, Wis., U. S. National Holstein Sale.
June 2-3, 1927—Springfield, Mass., The National Convention Sale.

COLUMBINE HERD DISPERSAL

An average of over \$200.00 per head was realized on the 63 head of registered Holsteins dispersed by Spencer Fenrose at Colorado Springs, Colo., on July 5th, for a total of \$12,715.00.

U Neb Matador Kewp 438992, a two-year-old bull brought the highest price which was \$475.00. His three nearest dams averaged over 27-lb. butter. He was consigned by the University of Nebraska and purchased by the Sinton Dairy Co. of Colorado Springs. Three cows brought \$400.00 each.

Following is a list of animals which sold for \$150.00 or over with names of purchasers and prices paid:

De Kol Korndyke Raymondale, 4 y., E. H. Rosenberg, Colorado Springs,	\$250.00
University of Nebraska, Matador Kewp, 2 y., Sinton Dairy Co.,	475.00
Columbine Sir Korndyke Rue, 1 1/2 y., L. W. Markham, Lamar,	325.00
Columbine Sir Ormsby Korndyke, 9 mos., Jack Dempsey,	360.00
Western Dirkie Ascalon, 8 y., Sanford Calif. Club, Sanford,	230.00
Columbine Valdesa Snowflake, 8 y., F. P. Schell, Jr., Liberty, Mo.,	340.00
Columbine Korndyke Mondamin, 8 y., Thad Corey, Canon City,	190.00
Columbine Princess De Kol, 8 y., Geo. Sinton, Colorado Springs,	225.00
Columbine Rue Changeling, 7 y., F. P. Schell, Jr.,	330.00
Columbine Andry Valdesa, 6 y., Jack Dempsey,	400.00
Columbine Lady Perfection, 5 y., Holland Dairy Co., Colorado Springs,	230.00
Columbine Piebe Dewdrop, 5 y., F. P. Schell, Jr.,	245.00
Columbine Johanna Valdesa, 5 y., Geo. Cannon,	255.00
Columbine Pietertje Ormsby Fobes, 5 y., F. P. Schell, Jr.,	245.00
Columbine Coral Beets, 5 y., F. P. Schell, Jr.,	325.00
Columbine Aurora Changeling, 5 y., F. P. Schell, Jr.,	280.00
Columbine Miss Ormsby Fobes, 5 y., E. F. Hines, Pueblo,	265.00
Columbine Ormsby Princess De Kol, 5 y., Geo. Sinton,	355.00
Columbine Mondamin Ormsby Fobes, 5 y., E. J. Brady, Colorado Springs,	150.00
Columbine Andry Ormsby Fobes, 5 y., L. W. Markham,	220.00
Columbine Bonnie Ormsby Fobes, 5 y., Geo. Sinton,	160.00
Columbine Rue Ormsby Fobes, 4 y., Geo. Sinton,	400.00
Columbine Pauline Piebe, 4 y., Geo. Sinton,	295.00
Columbine Piebe Snowflake, 4 y., Modern Woodmen Sanatorium, Woodmen,	220.00
Columbine Andry Changeling, 4 y., Geo. Sinton,	205.00
Columbine Chiron Piebe Changeling, 4 y., L. T. Winger, Brush,	205.00
Columbine Fayne Piebe Changeling, 4 y., Geo. Sinton,	280.00
Columbine Miss Korndyke Bonheur, 4 y., F. P. Schell, Jr.,	245.00
Columbine Pauline Ormsby Fobes, 4 y., Jack Dempsey,	160.00
Columbine Mondamin Korndyke, 4 y., Geo. Sinton,	230.00
Columbine Miss Segis Ormsby Fobes, 4 y., Jack Dempsey,	230.00
Columbine Aurora Ormsby Fobes, 4 y., F. P. Schell, Jr.,	230.00
Columbine Lady Pietertje, 3 y., F. P. Schell, Jr.,	215.00
Columbine Dossie Pietertje, 3 y., Thad Corey,	165.00
Columbine Valdesa Fobes, 3 y., F. P. Schell, Jr.,	185.00
Columbine Princess Fobes, 2 y., F. P. Schell, Jr.,	315.00
Columbine Rue Ormsby Changeling, 2 y., W. E. Doner, Lytle,	240.00
Columbine Perfection Changeling, 2 y., Sinton Dairy Co.,	215.00
Columbine Coral Piebe Changeling, 2 y., L. W. Markham,	160.00
Columbine Pauline Korndyke, 1 1/2 y., L. W. Markham,	155.00
Columbine Segis Piebe Changeling, 2 y., T. F. Gersiek, Pueblo,	200.00
Columbine Rue Fobes Korndyke, 1 y., Jack Dempsey,	400.00
Pikes Peak Patti Baker, 3 y., L. T. Winger, Brush,	260.00
Colette Fayne De Kol, 9 y., Geo. Sinton,	175.00
Pikes Peak Ormsby Mercedes, 4 y., E. F. Hines,	200.00

THE PIEBE BREEDERS' SALE

The sale of registered Holsteins held by the Piebe Breeders at Austin, Minnesota, on June 4th, was well attended. Eighty-four head sold for \$15,115.00 an average of \$180.00.

Lola Skylark Segis Homestead consigned by the Minnesota Holstein Company brought the high price for the females, selling for \$1,000.00 to C. E. Griffith of Big Cabin, Okla. The Minnesota Holstein Company also consigned a son of Sir Inka May which brought \$785.00 the highest price for a male.

Barnyard manure, if exposed, will lose 50 per cent of its plant food during the rainy season. Better put it on now and give that thin spot a double dose.

The most serious menace to apple-trees is the codling moth which lays brick at the rate of 1,200 an hour.—*Nature Note in a Wisconsin paper.*

LABORATORY TESTS TELL
WHEN TO CUT CROPS FOR
SILAGE

Almost any forage crop has all the chemical requirements to make a good silage. The only requirement, therefore, says the United States Department of Agriculture, for a palatable forage crop to make succulent silage is that it be cut when the moisture content is right. If cut when the moisture content is too high the silage will be water-logged or the soluble feed materials will be lost by drainage. If the moisture content is too low and water is not added, the silage will not be succulent and will not pack well enough to prevent the inflow of air and the growth of molds.

This general conclusion is the result of experiments conducted in the laboratory by chemists of the bureau of dairying in which corn, sunflowers, and Sudan grass, all cut at various periods of growth, were ensiled in tubs two feet in diameter and four feet deep. The investigations included a study of the chemical composition, keeping quality, changes during fermentation, and losses in feed materials while in the laboratory silos.

Corn for the test was cut at four different stages of maturity—(1) when 20 per cent of the ears were in the dough stage and 80 per cent in the milk stage, (2) when 40 per cent were in the dough and 60 percent in milk, (3) when 60 per cent were in dough and 40 per cent in milk, and (4) when 80 per cent were in dough and 20 per cent in milk. Study of the resulting silage, showed the fourth stage to be the best time to cut corn for silage. At this stage there was the least loss of feed constituents in the test silos. This fact, coupled with the good score made when the fourth-stage silage was opened, indicated that the best corn silage results if cut when the ears are 80 per cent in the dough stage and 20 per cent in the milk stage.

COW DISEASE "REMEDY" MEETS
DISAPPROVAL IN COURT

So-called remedies for contagious abortion in cattle and swine received another blow when representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture exposed the absurdity of the claims made by the Erick Bowman Remedy Company of Owatonna, Minnesota, in a trial before the United States District Court in Cleveland, Ohio, May 5. The court recently handed down its opinion declaring the company's product misbranded and ordered the quantity before the court destroyed. The "Remedy" was found to consist mainly of brown sugar and wheat bran.

In April, 1925, the Bowman Company was notified that their product was considered to be misbranded within the meaning of the Federal Food and Drugs Act. Shortly after receiving this warning the company attempted to evade the

spirit of the law by covering a part of the label, leaving accessible that portion giving directions for the use of the mixture. Following this action the department seized a number of interstate shipments at various points throughout the country. The trial was instituted for the indemnification and forfeiture of a particularly large shipment seized at Ravenna, Ohio, which was intended for further distribution from that point to individual purchasers in the surrounding states. The so-called remedy was found misbranded because of the false and fraudulent claims made for it and the court ordered it destroyed by the United States Marshal.

Five dollars for 9 1/2 pounds of a sugar and bran mixture is an exorbitant price to pay for the privilege of feeding these materials to infected herds, but that is just what the customers of the Bowman Remedy Company paid.

While millions of dollars have been mulcted from the farmers by dealers in fake cures for contagious abortion and sterility, that amount does not represent the real significance of the practice. By far the greatest losses to livestock men and to the industry are due to the delay in applying proper methods of sanitation and management to infected herds which occurs before the user of the "cures" realizes that he has been duped. Appropriate methods of dealing with infected herds if put into effect when abortion symptoms are first noticed would have much more value than when applied after the disease has become more widely spread.

The feeling of false security and the failure to undertake isolation and disinfection not only cause the spreading of the disease in a herd, but cause it to be distributed by sales of infected animals into other herds. It is only by intelligent and long continued efforts of the livestock owner working under the direction of specially trained veterinarians and laboratory workers that success can be obtained in the prevention of the spreading of this disease and for its control within a herd.

HUMANE EDUCATION

Training children in ideals of kindness and gentleness to every living creature is an integral part of the work of the schools. The nature study of the elementary school affords many opportunities for enlisting the active interest of children in the animals and developing an appreciation of them as fellow-sharers in life. This appreciation should be accompanied by a study of the habits of various animals, their relations to mankind, our obligations to them, the services they render, and the care and protection to which they rightfully are entitled. Humane education is required in our schools under provisions of the school law. Textbooks, pictures, songs and stories are employed in this teaching. Above all, the live interest of the children in the animals themselves is important.—*Pennsylvania School Journal.*

Mead's
the
Man

When you are sick you usually consult a competent physician.

When you are holding an auction sale of purebred cattle you should exercise the same good judgment, and secure the services of an auctioneer who knows cattle, values and men. My years of experience are a guarantee that I can make you some money at your next sale.

Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora, New York

Mead's
the
Man

Early Rise Herd

We breed Holsteins that produce milk at a profit. We are not in business for our health, and any cow that proves unprofitable goes to the butcher.

You men who are looking for good, straight, healthy Holsteins can find just what you want here.

MENZO A. BROOKER

R. D. 2

South New Berlin, N. Y.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

Accredited Holsteins

Of good type and superior dairy quality.

Bred to the grand young bull, Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago, whose sire is a show bull of wonderful merit and whose dam produced 53,664.1 lb. milk, 2,268.59 lb. butter in two years.

Reasonable Prices
Highest Quality

L. L. Allis

Rummerfield, Bradford Co., Pa.

Susquehanna County, Penn'a,

is the greatest Holstein County in the State and our herd is one of the leading herds in this great dairy county.

**CREAMELLE KORNDYKE
KONIGEN**

stands at the head of our herd and we are more than pleased with him as a herdsire.

Don't you think that you can find what you need in a bull calf or a few milkers in our Accredited Herd.

A. L. BOWELL & SON
Thompson, Pa.

BIG INCREASE IN MILK PRODUCTION LAST YEAR

The quantity of whole milk produced in the United States last year increased nearly two billion pounds over 1924, according to estimates by the United States Department of Agriculture. Most of the increase was consumed as fluid milk in households, and used in the manufacture of cheese, condensed and evaporated milk, and ice cream.

The department places the quantity of whole milk used in 1925 at 116,505,395,000 lbs. compared with 114,666,201,000 lbs. in 1924. The quantity of this production used in manufacturing cheese of all kinds was 4,475,140,000 pounds of milk compared with 41,179,400,000 pounds the preceding year; condensed and evaporated milk 4,394,645,000 lb. compared with 4,251,370,000 lbs., and ice cream 4,437,524,000 lbs. compared with 3,926,313,000 lbs.

Approximately 47 per cent of the total quantity of whole milk used last year was consumed as milk for household purposes; 25 per cent was manufactured into creamery butter; 11 per cent into farm butter, and smaller percentages for the other products named.

CARE AT CALVING TIME

In handling dry cows that are heavy with calf care should be taken to prevent injury by slipping on stable floors or ice, by two or more cows crowding through doorways, and by pregnant cows mounting other cows that may be in heat. All cows in heat should be confined, or at least separated from the cows that are heavily pregnant. In other particulars the pregnant cow can be handled like the rest of the herd.

A week or two before the cow is due to calve she should be kept under rather close observation, as she may need special attention when calving occurs. If the cow has been running on pasture, she may continue to do so; but her condition should be observed at least twice daily. If calving occurs during the winter, the cow should be placed in a clean, roomy, well-bedded box stall. Sometimes the udder becomes so large and swollen that it appears desirable to draw out some of the milk previous to calving; however, this is seldom necessary and should be avoided if possible, because the first milk or colostrum is beneficial to the calf. The cow should be kept as quiet as possible and fed a laxative ration, especially desirable. The ration, should not contain too much roughage, which on account of its bulk adds to the discomfort of the cow.

Immediately after the cow has calved it is a good practice to give her warm water to drink, and follow this with a warm bran mash, the idea being that if the cow becomes chilled at such a time the afterbirth may not be passed so readily, and the animal may be predisposed to other ailments. It is also thought best not to draw all the milk from the udder for a day or two after calving. This may help in prevention

King Segis Pontiac

and

King of the Pontiacs

were two of the greatest bulls that ever lived.

Their blood was combined to produce

**KING PONTIAC
ALCARTRA PIETJE**

"King" does not need any further introduction—you all know him but you do need one of his sons for a herdsire.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna Co., Montrose, Pa.

Chenango County, New York

is one of the greatest Holstein sections in America and our herd is one of the best in this great country.

Our herdsire is a son of a show cow that produced 882.10 lb. butter in one year in the Dairymen's Division.

His five nearest dams average 29.23 lb. butter in seven days.

One of his sons would do your herd a lot of good, and we have them priced so that you just can't resist buying one.

Our herd is under State and Federal Supervision and the last test was Clean.

PINE RIDGE FARM

Dan E. Anderson, Owner

R. D. 3 Norwich, N. Y.

A two-year-old heifer that produces 20,771.2 lb. milk and 723.4 lb. butter in ten months is a real heifer.

Clara Clothilde Lyons

the dam of our herdsire made that great record.

We have sons and daughters of this great sire for sale.

Our Herd is Accredited.

FRED B. KEENEY

Wyoming Co., Laceyville, Pa.

Come to Chenango County for Good Holsteins!

Chenango is one of the four leading counties of New York State for number of Registered Holstein-Friesians. Every owner is a practical Breeder and Dairyman, and each herd here listed is under State and Federal Supervision and is periodically Tuberculin Tested. These herds are within a short distance of Sherburne and Norwich. Good Roads and splendid railroad facilities.

Dan E. Anderson Norwich

Menzo A. Brooker

South New Berlin

Mrs. Maud Dwight

South Otselic

The Old Home Farm



**Heifers and Heifer
Calves for Sale.**

My Herd Is Tuberculin Tested

EUGENE B. BENNETT
Allamuchy New Jersey

100 ENVELOPES

and 200 5½x8½ Note
or Lettersheets,

printed with your name and address and postpaid to you, \$1.00. Send \$1.00 for one year's subscription to our farm and home journal and 25c extra to pay postage and get a trial box of stationery free. Send cash with order to

Fletcher's Farming
Hondo, Texas

of milk fever. After a couple of days, provided everything is proceeding normally, the calf may be removed and the cow placed in the stable with the milking herd. As much roughage may be allowed as the cow will consume, but the concentrates should be fed sparingly at first and gradually increased. With good producers not less than three weeks should be taken to get them up to full feed. The grain fed to poor or medium producers may reach the full quantity a little earlier. Too much concentrated feed at this time is likely to cause digestive disturbances and hinder the reduction of swelling in the udder. In general, it is better to err in not giving sufficient concentrates than in giving too much. The quantity to be given just after calving will depend upon the size of the cow, her production, and the condition of her udder; and will usually be from 4 to 7 lbs. per day.

Cows should always be treated with kindness. No person fit to be a dairyman will treat them otherwise. The character of a person is shown by the way he handles cows and other livestock. Kindness pays in dollars and cents, but such incentive should not be necessary to obtain for the cow the treatment that is justly due her.—U. S. Dept. of Agri. Farmers' Bulletin No. 1470.

HOW SEEDS BREATHE

Like many human beings, seeds require oxygen in order to grow, and for this reason it is important that the soil in which they are planted be loose and porous. By means of sensitive measuring instruments, scientists have been able to determine the amount of oxygen a seed takes in. The quantity is greatly increased when the seed is on the verge of sprouting. Rice and a kind of California weed will germinate in sealed jars from which the air has been exhausted if moisture and a sufficiently high temperature are provided.

PREPARED SKIMMILK

Large quantities of skimmilk formerly wasted or inefficiently used are being converted into a marketable product by a number of companies utilizing a process recently perfected by the Bureau of Dairying, United States Department of Agriculture. One company has sold more than a million pounds during the last year for poultry and hog feed. At Grove City, Pa., this manufactured product—concentrated sour skimmilk—is made under the direction of department dairymen and sells at 4 cents a pound, netting 62 cents a hundred pounds of skimmilk.

Briefly, the process consists of the use of a culture containing a mycoderma, which is a yeastlike organism, and an active culture of the bulgaricus type. When used in combination they are able to develop more than double the amount of acidity in the skimmilk produced by ordinary lactic cultures alone. The use of this mixed culture has made it possible to create an acidity of 2 per cent in skim-

milk which when concentrated at the rate of 3 to 1 gives the finished product an acidity of 6 percent. An acidity of 2 percent removes the difficulties formerly experienced in concentrating skimmilk in the vacuum pan, and 6 percent acidity in the finished product prevents spoiling. The product has been kept in good condition for more than a year.

Concentrated sour skimmilk is a pasty, semifluid product. As poultry feed it is mixed with water or dry mash. Good results are obtained with the product when fed to baby chicks in a dilution of 1 to 8; when fed to laying hens either in paste form or in a mixture of 1 pound paste to 1 pound of dry mash; and when fed for crate fattening at the rate of 40 pounds of the paste to 100 pounds of the mash.

The utilization of surplus skimmilk in manufacturing this concentrated product promises a greater outlet to the dairyman for his products and assures the poultryman of a uniform supply of good feed that has excellent keeping qualities.

PUREBRED COW MAKES RE-MARKABLE RECORD

What a good cow can do is shown by the record of Ridge Farm Mary Pietje, a purebred Holstein, owned by H. A. Snyder, Montoursville, Pa., a member of the Lycoming County Cow Testing Association.

This cow was purchased in Bradford County when she was nine years old for \$400 on the basis of her production, which then was 16,000 pounds of milk and 565 pounds of butterfat. Up to that time she had produced seven heifer calves. Since then she has been the foundation cow of the Snyder herd, producing five additional heifer calves. Three of these were sold for \$700. The oldest of her calves produced 13,224 lbs. of milk and 477.6 lbs. of butterfat after her first calving at the age of 31 months.

Five granddaughters of this remarkable cow are in the Snyder herd. The only one in milk made a record of 11,164 lbs. of milk and 388.5 lbs. of fat at the age of 25 months. The cow herself, during the past five years, has given a return of \$1,000 above feed cost.

SKIMMILK AS PIG FEED

"From five to eight lb. pork may be most economically produced for each lb. butterfat. Either more or less than this amount usually results in such a waste of the productive resources of the farm as to incur a loss," says the Ames, Iowa, Agricultural College as a result of a survey of farming methods in northeastern Iowa. "The skimmilk supply gives pork producers a decided advantage over hog farming in other sections."

I would like to hear from breeders having purebred Holstein-Friesian cows and heifers for sale. They must be tuberculin tested, good individuals and well grown. Address

H. C. REINHOLD
East Petersburg, Penna.

All the Cattle in Crawford County, Pa.

Have been tuberculin tested TWICE under the Accredited Area Plan. In the second test 99.2% passed CLEAN.

When buying Holsteins, purebred or grade, why not come to Crawford County. The producing capacity and individuality of our cattle equal their health record.

Any of the men listed below would be pleased to supply your needs or put you in touch with responsible breeders who can.

L. S. Brown,Saegertown
Ralph C. Jackson,
.....Conneaut Lake
Maple Grove Stock Farm, F.
Jones, Mgr.,Centerville
O. I. Martin,
.....Cambridge Springs

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE

at prices that the

EVERYDAY BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

can well
afford to pay

HARRY C. REYNOLDS
SCRANTON, PA.

Herd under the Accredited Plan

WANTED A Breeder of Holsteins

to use this space, every issue, for a full year. The cost is *surprisingly low* and you will be telling your message, *twice-a-month* to the thousands of buyers who read

The Holstein Breeder
and Dairyman

Men who are building herds for
Production and Profit.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY

The Alleghany Cow Testing Association finished its second year June 30, 1926, with 25 whole year members. The total number of cows in the Association during all or part of the year was 546.

The average number of cows in the Association was 433.82.

The average per cow was as follows:

Pounds of milk	7,948
Pounds of butterfat	304.3
Percent of butterfat	3.8
Value of product	\$259.24
Cost of pasture	6.87
Cost of roughage	59.97
Cost of grain	73.79
Total cost of feed	140.63
Value of product above feed cost	\$118.61
Return for \$1.00 expended for feed	1.84

This is an increase of 175 lbs. milk and 21.6 lbs. butterfat over last year.

One cow made over 600 lb. butterfat, nine made from 500 to 600 lb., 43 from 400 to 500 lb. and 134 from 300 to 400 lb.

Fifty-three cows produced more than 400 lb. butterfat and following is a list of the owners of the twenty highest cows and the amount of milk and pounds of butterfat which the cows produced:

Owner	Pounds Milk	Pounds Butterfat
A. B. Craig	19,902	643.9
Farmhill Dairy	12,632	592.7
Farmhill Dairy	11,465	588.4
Fairacres Farm	10,729	354.9
Robt. Bamford & Son	9,028	526.6
A. B. Craig	12,702	526.1
Farmhill Dairy	9,465	512.7
H. E. Cleland	11,642	512.6
Fairacres Farm	10,433	511.6
Glass Brothers	13,471	509.0
Robt. Bamford & Son	9,884	496.1
Glass Brothers	12,724	492.8
County Home	14,173	492.3
H. E. Cleland	10,776	479.1
County Home	13,273	478.1
Blackburn Farm	13,036	475.8
Robt. Bamford & Son	9,065	473.3
Blackburn Farm	12,178	471.8
Bellwood Farm	9,869	471.7
Bellwood Farm	13,287	469.7

DAIRYING A SAFE BUSINESS

One of the advantages of dairy farming which appeals to the farmer—especially a farmer with limited capital—is the quickness and the certainty of the returns. The dairy cows gives an immediate return and her product is always marketable. There is little of the element of speculation in this line of farming. The returns, while not large at any one time, are steady throughout the year and may be depended upon. The market price of dairy products varies on the whole less than almost any other class of farm products.

As a result of these conditions the development and expansion of dairy farming, particularly in the Mississippi Valley states, has in the past developed with the greatest rapidity during periods of financial depression in agriculture. The general farmer at such times find it desirable to produce sufficient dairy products to meet his current expenses at least.—*Eckles.*

SALT FOR DAIRY COWS

A dairy cow requires an ounce or more of salt a day and should have all she needs. She should not be forced to take more than she wants, so it is best to give only a small quantity in the feed. Then place rock salt in boxes in the yard or pasture where she can lick it at will.

FURTHER INCREASE IN ICE CREAM CONSUMPTION

This is a nation of ice cream eaters. The United States Department of Agriculture estimates that 322,729,000 gallons of ice cream were eaten last year.

Consumption in 1910 was 95,450,000 gallons. By 1915 the figure reached 175,224,000 and by 1920 it had increased to 260,000,000 gallons.

Ice cream consumption varies from year to year, influenced by weather conditions, but the long-time trend is distinctively upward, the department says. A wholesome product, convenient packages, and ice cream cones are given as reasons for the increased consumption.—*U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.*

CONNECTICUT BREEDERS TO MEET AT OSBORNDALE FARM

The annual midsummer meeting and picnic of the Connecticut Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association will be held on Friday, August 27, 1926, at 10 a. m., standard time, at the farm of Waldo S. Kellogg, at 500 Hawthorne Ave., Derby, Conn.—*ANGUS P. THORNE, Secretary.*

"Maud says she's had chances to marry galore." "Never heard of him. Has he any money?"—*Boston Transcript.*

If You Want Fresh Cows, Springers, Heifers or Young Bulls

BRED IN THE PURPLE, you can secure them in Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania, from the following breeders and dairymen whose establishments are within easy driving distance of Tunkhannock, Thompson, or Montrose. *You are invited to inspect these herds and make your own selection.*

A. L. Howell & Son...Thompson
A. R. Bush.....Montrose
L. N. Mack & Son....Montrose
Floyd E. Mack.....Montrose
Cecil L. A. Resseguie..Kingsley
A. E. Robinson.....Montrose
Robert Springer....Factoryville

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Buy cedar posts direct. ANDERSON & LYNNE, Kootenai, Idaho.

FOXES WANTED—Young Reds and Greys. ROSS BROWN, Eastaboga, Alabama.

RABBITS FOR SALE—Pedigreed stock, \$2.00 up. Illustrated book, 10c. MAIKRANZ RABBITRY, New Bethlehem, Pa.

WANTED BAGS—Write for our prices. They'll interest you. OWASCO BAG CO., Cleveland St., Rochester, N. Y.

PURE VERMONT MAPLE SYRUP, \$2.25 gallon here. Freight paid on 5 gallon lots. MAPLE LANE FARMS, North Underhill, Vt.

MAPLE SUGAR—Ounce cakes, in pound boxes, 70c lb., prepaid. LAWRENCE THOMPSON, Colchester, Vt. Member Boys' and Girls' Club.

FOR SALE—Homespun chewing or smoking tobacco, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10, \$2.00; guaranteed. NATURAL LEAF WHOLESALERS, Princeton, Ky.

ATTENTION FARMERS—Build your end and corner fence posts of cement, by using the Practical all steel post mold. Manufactured by HARTING AND HAMILTON, 1509 Main Street, Elwood, Indiana.

HONEY FOR SALE—Pure clover honey in the comb or extracted. Any quantity. Write for price list. FULGHUM SEED CO., ATLANTA, GA.

HOMESPUN CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO—5 pounds \$1.25; 10, \$2.50; 20, \$4.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. UNITED FARMERS, Wingo, Ky.

LUMBER & LOGS—Red cedar posts, hewn, sawn and round. Also red cedar poles and lumber. Any quantity. SOUTHERN RED CEDAR PRODUCTS CO., Murfreesboro, Tenn.

FOR SALE—Milk Bottle Caps, by the thousand or by the million, one or two colors, bulk or in tubes. DEPOY BOTTLE CAP CO., Muncie, Indiana.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, chewing, ten pounds \$2.85, smoking, five \$1.25, ten \$2. Scrap smoking, 25 pounds \$3. TOBACCO CLUB, Sedalia, Kentucky.



POULTRY

CHESTER COUNTY BABY CHICKS

Black and White Leghorns\$10 per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds\$12 per 100
White and Silver Wyandottes\$13 per 100
Jersey Giants\$22 per 100

Larger Lots Cheaper. 1,000 chick orders a specialty.

GEORGE S. CULLEN,

Box H ELKVIEW, PA.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

POULTRY

BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE—Toms, \$10 each; Hens, \$8 each. W. R. SELLECK, Huntington, L. I., N. Y.

BABY CHICKS. SAVE MONEY. Get our cut prices. Try our Shipping Coops and Ant Exterminator. EMPIRE HATCHERY, Seward, N. Y.

ORDER JULY CHICKS NOW—Prices are reduced. Purebred. 10 leading varieties, Leghorns, \$8.50; Rocks and Reds, \$10.50. Bred for egg production. Write for catalog and price list: discount on large orders. MODEL HATCHERY, Monroe, Ind.



DOGS

PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIE PUPS. \$10 each. R. C. GLEASON, Fayette, Ohio.

REGISTERED WHITE COLLIE PUPS, best blood lines. JANIE EILAND, Sprott, Ala.

FOR SALE—Scotch Collie pups, the intelligent kind, sable and white. Price five dollars apiece. WM. KINSLEY, Hartsville, Ohio.

BEAUTIFUL PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS. The intelligent kind. Males, spayed females, \$10.00 each. H. HURD, Thorndike, Me.

POLICE DOGS. Doberman Pinschers, pedigree. Puppies and old dogs for sale, reasonable. Also Foxhounds. O. V. HANN, R. 1, Harrison, Ohio.

THOROUGHbred NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES. Pedigreed. Large black beauties. Females, \$12.50, males, \$20. M. WHITACRE, Boggs, Ind.

PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

YELLOW JUNE CORN 50c per gallon, postpaid. O. T. GILBERT, JR., Ohio, Miss.

CABBAGE PLANTS, 1,000, \$1.00. C. O. D. Postage satisfactory. Guaranteed. HOLLAND BROS., Franklin, Va.

PLANTS—Willious ready. Cabbage, Tomato, \$1.00—1,000. Pepper \$2.00. Satisfactory service. REV. ELISHA BRADSHAW, Walters, Va.

PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—3 lbs. chewing, \$1.80; 5 smoking, 85 cents; prepaid. JIM FOY, Dukedom, Tenn.

SEND \$1 for 12 Dahlia Bulbs. All colors, labeled, worth \$3. BOLTS DAHLIA FARM, Stepney, Connecticut, Dept. H.

TOBACCO—Fine yellow mammoth chewing, 10 pounds, \$3; smoking, 10 pounds, \$2; 20 pounds, \$3.50. FARMERS CLUB, Mayfield, Ky.

SMALL, WHITE off grade beans, free from stone or dirt make excellent feed for cows or pigs. \$20 per ton. H. F. SNYDER, Churchville, N. Y.

ALFALFA, CLOVER HAY, DAIRY FEEDS, for sale. Write or wire for prices. Weights and grades guaranteed. J. A. BENSON CO., 332 So. La Salle, Chicago.

ALFALFA SEED—95% pure \$7.50 per bushel; Scarified Sweet Clover 95% pure \$5.00. Also Red Clover and Alsike. Bags free. GEORGE BOWMAN, CONCORDIA, KANSAS.

Genuine improved Porto Rican sweet potato plants. Government inspected, free from disease. Ship day receive order. \$1.75 per thousand. J. J. BOATRIGHT, Rockingham, Ga.

LEADING VARIETIES. Cabbage, Tomato, and Collard Plants now ready. 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.50 mailed; \$1.25 thousand expressed; 10,000, \$10.00. MAJOR CROW'S PLANT FARMS, Flowery Branch, Ga.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

CORN HARVESTER
RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, POOR MAN'S price—only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. HBD, Box 528, Salina, Kans.



LIVE STOCK

EXTRA CHOICE HAMPSHIRE BRED GILTS, bred from fall litters, registered. ALF. MANGRUM, Ft. Branch, Ind.

WANTED—A pair of registered Caracul Sheep in exchange for a pair of registered Police Dogs. FRANK BUCK, Metamora, Ohio.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA—spring pigs, both sex. Priced right, satisfaction guaranteed. EZRA BEILER, ROME, PA.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS—Five-month-old boars and gilts that weigh 200 lbs. each. Priced right, satisfaction guaranteed. A. C. HARTLE, R. D. No. 3, Bellefonte, Pa.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULL CALF FOR SALE, at former price, sired by 23 lb. bull and out of 16 lb. dam. Write for prices. SILVER RUN STOCK FARM, Honey Grove, Pa.

PASTURING ALFALFA

Alfalfa is not primarily a pasture plant, for it grows from buds on the crowns instead of by a lengthening of the lower parts of the stems and blades, as with the grasses. Especially in humid regions grazing is apt to injure the stand. Cattle and sheep on alfalfa pasture are, moreover, subject to bloat. Nevertheless, this crop furnishes such nutritious pasture that it is grazed on many farms even in the Eastern States. To avoid serious injury to the stand, fields should never be pastured until they have become well established and animals should be kept off when the ground is frozen, soft, or muddy. Heavy stocking of the pasture is decidedly injurious, especially with horses and sheep which gnaw the plants to the ground. Except in districts to which alfalfa is especially well adapted it is best to provide a sufficient area of pasture so that the animals will not keep it grazed so closely but what considerable will grow up to be cut for hay once or twice during the season. Some recommend dividing the area to be pastured into three plots and pasturing alternately, cutting for hay at the usual stages, but this is not necessary if the above precautions are taken. Except in mild climates, alfalfa should be allowed to grow to a height of 6 to 12 inches in the fall for winter protection.—*Henry & Morrison.*

THIS INSECT FLIES THIRTEEN MILES A MINUTE

Swifter of flight, perhaps, than any other living creature, the lowly botfly can attain a speed of 815 miles an hour, according to measurements by Dr. Charles H. T. Townsend, formerly of the Department of Agriculture. It could travel from Washington to San Francisco in four hours. So rapidly do these insects move, that scientists sometimes resort to firearms to capture them, shooting the flies with .22-caliber cartridges loaded with dust shot or fine sand. Naturalists say that the high-speed motion-picture camera is probably the only means by which the secrets of the fly's action may be revealed. They also declare that the study of these and others of the 300,000 varieties of insects may prove of aid to aviation, in learning how to start, fly, steer and land aircraft. The botfly is a mountain climber, often encountered at high altitudes where it feeds upon sheep, deer and moose. In captivity, some often remain inactive in their cages for weeks, while others beat against the walls of their confinement in suicidal desperation.

FAMILIES

There are no well-defined families among the Holsteins, as is the case with some other breeds. Holstein breeders often refer to certain animals in a way that would suggest a family—for example, speaking of a De Kol, a Johanna, or a May Echo Sylvia. Such a statement indicates that the animal in question is a descendant of the noted animal

mentioned. Unlike the Jersey breed, in which the families are as a rule traced to a bull as progenitor and who gives the family its name, the Holstein breeders trace their lines of breeding ordinarily back to a great foundation cow. A foundation cow is one that transmits characteristics desirable for that breed to a high degree. In most cases the exceptional qualities of such animals are not recognized until their days of usefulness are long past.

The breeders of Holstein cattle have followed the practice of the Holland breeders and have had something of an aversion to in-breeding and, until recently, even to line-breeding. Without line-breeding and more or less in-breeding it is impossible to establish a real family within a breed.

During the early development of the breed in America, certain cows rather than bulls were given prominence in Holstein breeding operations. This is still true although not to the same extent. Cows with large official records, and their descendants, are in the greatest demand although, since a large number of official records have been recorded, the value of certain bulls as sires of high producing cows has been more fully recognized, and as a result bulls of high transmitting ability are in great demand and their descendants are much sought after.—*Eckles.*

INCREASED INTENSIVE DAIRYING

The increased interest in dairying is emphasized by the fact that the interstate movement of dairy cattle is twenty-eight per cent greater this year than last. Reports to the bureau of animal industry show that the seven states which have contributed the largest number of cattle to the interstate movement are Wisconsin, Minnesota, New York, Tennessee, Illinois, Texas and Mississippi. These animals are believed to be used largely for the establishment and enlargement of herds, and also for replacing cows condemned because of tuberculosis. The general health condition of the animals is considered satisfactory. During the ten-month period ending May 1, 342,615 cattle were tested for interstate movement, with only nine-tenths of one per cent being classified as reactors. This means that only one animal in 100 was found to have tuberculosis.

PORK PRODUCTS FOR GERMANY

Investigations made by the United States department of agriculture show that the German market for American pork products is better than before the war. The German hog population decreased greatly during the war and the scarcity of feed stuffs has made it impossible to fatten hogs to the same weight as before the war.

Another point is, butter has been scarce and too expensive for the average German family so the cheaper American lard has been used.

Coil the new rope and place in a clothes boiler or large kettle of hot water and bring to a boil—only for a few minutes—lift out and let dry, and you then have as pliable a rope to use as it is possible to get. This does not injure the rope a particle. I have a rope that has pulled up from 40 to 70 tons per year for nine years and is good yet, which I treated as above and it has never troubled me in the least.—*L. Staum, Richland County, Wis.*

For sale or rent at Allamuchy, N. J., a house with electric lights, bathroom and steam heat and forty acres of good land. Further information, price and terms on application to E. B. BENNETT, Allamuchy, N. J.

Cool Your Milk the Clean Way

Put Sanitary Ventilated Can Covers on your cans and keep out dirt, insects and rain. Continuous air circulation through the perforations forces out animal heat; assures pure, good-flavored milk and cream, which bring top prices.

SANITARY VENTILATED CAN COVERS

are easily attached to any size of can, with narrow or wide neck. No screws or clamps. Simple construction and durably built—from heavy tin \$1.50 each. F. O. B. Clear Lake. Weight packed 4 lbs. Order today or write for free folder.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

AGENTS WANTED WRITE FOR OUR MONEY MAKING PROPOSITION
VENTILATED CAN COVER CO.
CLEAR LAKE WISCONSIN

HAMMOND'S "CATTLE COMFORT"



"CATTLE COMFORT"

The application of CATTLE COMFORT will relieve Cows, Mules, Horses, Dogs and Fowls from the noxious effects of Horn Flies, Gnats and Mosquitoes, and is healing to any sore. Applied to the perches in the henery it prevents the spread of lice; put on the heads of fowls it destroys head lice; applied to mangy dogs it affords relief and effects a cure.

Directions—CATTLE COMFORT may be diluted half and half with kerosene as a matter of economy. Rub lightly over exposed parts, as mentioned hereon, with a cloth, sponge or atomizer.

Sold by Merchants and Seed Dealers
HAMMOND'S PAINT AND SLUG SHOT WORKS, Beacon, New York

Keep Kool

Don't get all "het up" about the weather nor about the number of surplus stock you have "eatin' their heads off."

Nothing you can do will affect the temperature, but, at a very low cost you can move all the animals you can spare by attracting the attention of the thousands of readers of

The Holstein

Breeder and Dairyman

the paper which, our readers tell us, they read from "Kiver to Kiver."

Let us tell you how little it will cost you to reach this great, potential, buying market and so turn your surplus stock into cash.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Box 110, Harrisburg, Pa.



Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d

Size, Type, Health and Production are the chief essentials of a real herd of dairy cattle.

Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d and Creator are the dam and sire respectively of my herdsire. One look at his dam's picture should convince you that she has all of the above named essentials. And remember that she produced 35.66 lb. butter, 800 lb. milk in 7 days; 140.89 lb. butter, 3,339.2 lb. milk in 30 days; and 918.16 lb. butter, 20,532.6 lb. milk in 207 days.

Let me price you a son of this great sire.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville

Michigan

We have never had a reactor in the herd



CORNUCOPIA PLUM JOHANNA

This great cow was the foundation cow of our great Hornless Strain of Holsteins.

She has been dead for several years but her descendants are carrying on the good work that is such a strong characteristic of this great family.

If you are in the market for a young bull or a few good females, write us, or better yet, pay us a visit.

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building

Scranton, Pa.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.



King Pietje Aaggie Pontiac

our Senior Herdsire, is one of the best individual bulls in Pennsylvania. His daughters are of the proper type and they are the profit producing kind.

We are breeding Holsteins because we think that they are the best breed of dairy cattle on earth, and the kind that we breed ought to look good in your herd.

We can always spare a few females and bull calves.

Certainly! We are under State and Federal Supervision.

ROBERT I. SPRINGER

Susquehanna County

Factoryville, Pa.

R. D. 1

Maple Grove Stock Farm



MAPLE GROVE YMBA GLISTA 330879

We offer for immediate sale, *Maple Grove Mabel Segis Glista*, Born, Jan. 30, 1926. Her sire is that good bull, *Clever Model Glista*, our 34-lb. senior herdsire, and her dam is an A. R. O. daughter of *Model Daniel Glista*, one of our former herdsires.

We also offer *Maple Grove Mabel Ybma Glista*, Born, Feb. 4, 1926. Her sire is our 27-lb. junior herdsire *Maple Grove Ybma Glista*, her dam is an A.R.O. daughter of our senior sire, *Clever Model Glista*.

These are a very promising pair of heifer calves and the first check for \$180 takes the pair.

Remember that our herd is Accredited.

F. Jones, Manager

R. D. 4, Centerville,

Crawford Co., Pa.

The Holstein

Vol. V HARRISBURG, PA., AUGUST 22, 1926 No. 16

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



PICKING THE WINNERS AT CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENN SYLVANIA, FIELD DAY



CORNUCOPIA PLUM JOHANNA

This great cow was the foundation cow of our great Hornless Strain of Holsteins.

She has been dead for several years but her descendants are carrying on the good work that is such a strong characteristic of this great family.

If you are in the market for a young bull or a few good females, write us, or better yet, pay us a visit.

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building Scranton, Pa.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

SUNNY LAWN STOCK FARM

Offers 15 Young Cows and Bred Heifers

This is your opportunity to secure some good foundation stock or replenish your milk supply. Remember that I am a breeder and not a dealer and my herd is ACCREDITED.



**SUSQUEHANNA JUDGE SEGIS
LEORALINE**

Susquehanna Judge Segis Leoraline is making a name for himself through his daughters and his name will go down in Holstein history as one of the good sires.

I would like to sell you a calf sired by this great bull.

MURRAY A. MILLER

R. D. 3

Milton, Pa.

SPRING BROOK FARM



A daughter of my herdsire Ormsby Sensation 3d

I am offering two fresh cows, sired by Checker Butter Boy Pontiac 237446:

GRACE PAUL DE KOL KORNDYKE 776182. Born April 10, 1921. Dam, Grace Vale Pietertje Korndyke 429869.

MOLLY NUDINE HORTENSIA 771567. Born March 2, 1921. Dam, Lady Nudine Hortensia 2d 243742.

I am also offering: **PIETJE WAYNE RUSSELL CHOICE 832099.** Born December 5, 1922. She is sired by Pietje Beryl Wayne Beauty 343800 and out of Nellie De Kol Hope 532191. This is a good individual and she is due in September.

These cows are well grown, straight tops, beautiful udders and very good milkers. I will price these animals very reasonable, quality considered.

Write for prices, or better still come and visit my farm and herd. My herd is ACCREDITED.

S. T. WITMER

Union Deposit

Dauphin County, Pa.

Maple Shade Stock Farm



Colantha Sir Walker Pietertje 407203.

Colantha Sir Walker Pietertje is one of the five bulls heading Maple Shade Stock Farm. He is splendidly bred, his 21 nearest dams averaging 30.85 lb. butter in 7 days. The other four sires are equally as high-class. My herd is composed of 250 females. The milking herd averaged between 350 and 400 lb. of fat last year in Cow Testing Association work on two milkings a day.

Place your order now for your herdsire out of one of my best producing cows.

Price right—Quality of the best.

Herd tuberculin tested.

If you are in Philadelphia to the Sesqui-Centennial come out to Westtown and look my herd over.

Visitors welcome at all times.

M. L. JONES

Westtown,

Pennsylvania

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. V

HARRISBURG, PA., AUGUST 22, 1926

No. 16

Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, Dairy Show and Field Day

THE dairymen of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, enjoyed a most delightful and successful two-day dairy cattle exhibit and educational program August 11th and 12th. The show was held under the supervision of the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association. The Cumberland County Holstein Breeders' Association and the Cumberland County Agricultural Extension Association.



MR. A. A. RAUDABAUGH
President of the Pennsylvania Cow Testing Association and Tester for Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.

Two hundred and thirty-eight head of cattle were exhibited by twenty-seven exhibitors. Twenty-two of the exhibitors were members of the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association and the Tester, Mr. A. A. Raudabaugh had provided each member with a ribbon which was worn as an emblem.

The Holstein breed was represented at the show both in numbers and in quality. Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, has long been noted for its good Holsteins. Breeders in the County have been breeding for type and production for years and as a result of their efforts the County is coming to the front as one of the leading Holstein communities.

Prof. A. A. Borland, of the Dairy Department of the Pennsylvania State College, did the judging and found it no easy task to select the winners. So many good cows were entered in the aged cow class, cows of exceptionally good type and conformation, that Prof. Borland found it a very difficult matter to decide on the winner.

Among the entries were cows that had achieved creditable records in both milk and butter production in Cow Testing Association work, some of these records extending over a period of seven years.

Mr. Ivo V. Otto received the first honors on the cow, Westover Madaline Burke (Twin) 434682. Westover

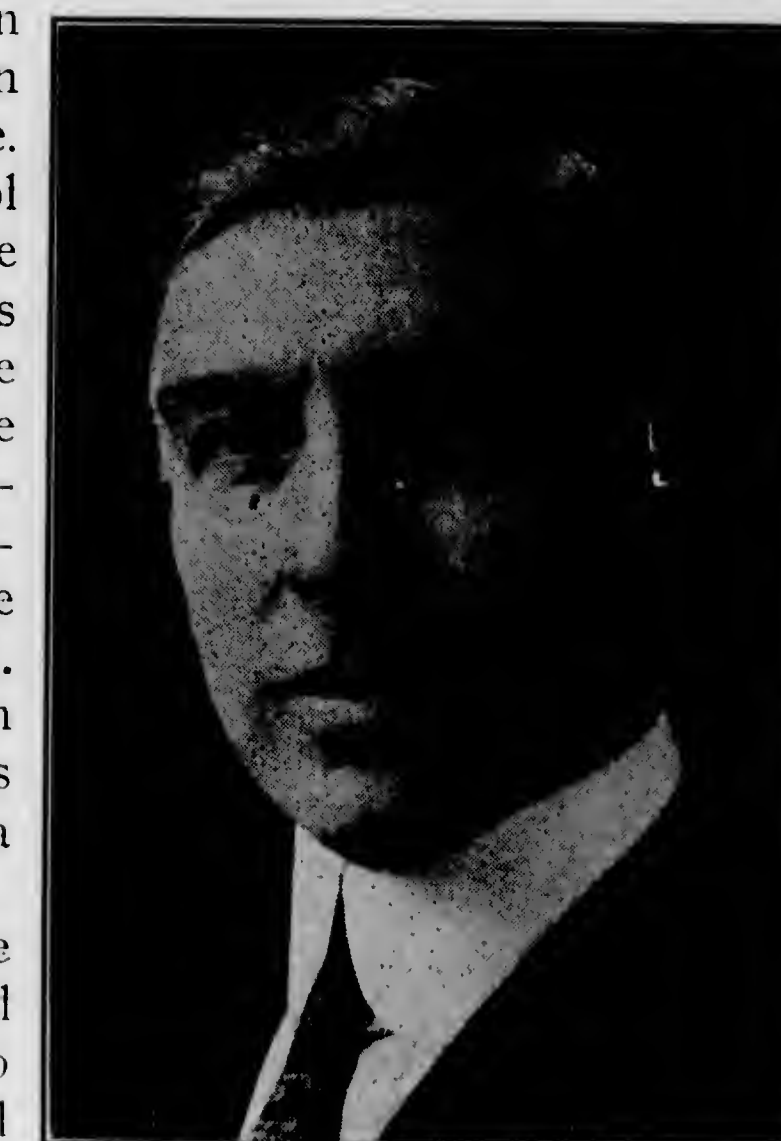
Madaline Burke is nearly twelve years old and has produced in the last seven years in Cow Testing Association work, 103,207 lb. milk and 3,409.6 lb. butterfat, yielding Mr. Otto a profit above cost of feed of \$1,427.31. The annual average for the seven years' period was 14,744 lb. milk and 487.1 lb. fat with a yearly profit of \$203.90. The most remarkable feature about this record is that her year just completed is the best of the seven, she producing 18,699 lb. milk and 588.3 lb. butterfat. The cow, Ormsby Tuna Lady 582133 owned by W. H. Sheaffer, of Huntsdale was second. C. G. Niesley, Mechanicsburg, winning third place; W. A. Woods, Carlisle, fourth and Mr. W. H. Sheaffer, fifth.

Westover Madaline Burke (Twin) 434682, owned by Mr. Otto, was also grand champion female.

In the mature bull class first honors were awarded to Mr. Ivo V. Otto, with his herdsire, Ormsby Accrue Segis 365869. The second prize going to J. W. Raudabaugh, Carlisle, on a son of Lothian De Kol Korndyke. Lothian De Kol Korndyke at the present time heads the herd at the Pennsylvania State College and formerly headed the Otto herd. Third place went to Mr. J. H. Lear, Carlisle, on Winterthur Bess Burke Donsaskia 401395.

Ormsby Accrue Segis 365869 owned by Mr. Otto also won the grand championship.

Prof. Borland, of the Dairy Department of Pennsylvania State College, who judged the cattle at the Cumberland County Dairy Show and Field Day, owing to the large number of entries and the keen competition was unable to complete the judging until noon the second day of the show. The Prof. in placing the animals repeatedly referred to the fact that the animals were of a very high class and were good enough to be counted among the winners at some of our leading shows and fairs.



PROF. A. A. BORLAND
Of the Dairy Department of Pennsylvania State College, who judged the cattle at the Cumberland County Dairy Show and Field Day.

The following classes were judged and the results follow:

Class 1, aged bulls.

- 1st—I. V. Otto, Carlisle—Ormsby Accrue Segis 365869.
2d—J. W. Raudabaugh, Carlisle.
3d—J. H. Lear, Carlisle—Winterthur Bess Burke Donsaskia 401395.

Class 2, bulls between 2 and 3 years.

- 1st—W. H. Sheaffer, Huntsdale—Serrabella King Doress 445683.

- 2d—J. L. Skelley, Shippensburg.
3d—J. B. Meixel, Boiling Springs.

Class 3, bulls between 1 and 2 years.

- 1st—J. N. Kruger, Carlisle—King Picke of York 34th 467650.
2d—Lear Bros., Carlisle—Sir Homestead Pontiac Beets 2d 469719.

- 3d—C. G. Niesley, Mechanicsburg—Boiling Springs De Kol Segis 453164.

Class 4, bulls under 1 year.

- 1st—Albert Kost, Carlisle.
2d—E. C. Ludt, Carlisle—Boiling Springs Abbecker Ormsby.
3d—Jesse Kurtz, Carlisle—King Ormsby Donsaskia 488259.

Class 5, best bull, any age.

- 1st—I. V. Otto, Grand Champion—Ormsby Accrue Segis 365869.

Class 6, aged cows.

- 1st—I. V. Otto—Westover Madaline Burke (Twin) 434682.
2d—W. H. Sheaffer, Huntsdale—Ormsby Tuna Lady 582133.
3d—C. G. Niesley—Lady Fairview Helena.
4th—W. A. Woods, Carlisle.
5th—W. H. Sheaffer—Dutch Corner Snowball Lyons 336098.

Class 7, cows 3 to 4 years.

- 1st—W. W. Pepper, Newville—Clothilde Pontiac Helena 835860.
2d—I. V. Otto—Boiling Springs Moonlight Ormsby 893663.
3d—J. H. Lear—Ormsby Spring Farm Polly 883798.

Class 8, cows 2 to 3 years, having freshened.

- 1st—W. H. Sheaffer—Huntsdale Quality F P P 945581.
2d—I. V. Otto—Boiling Springs Tweede Segis 971557.
3d—I. V. Otto—Boiling Springs Pontiac 933328.

Class 9, cows 2 to 3 years, not having freshened.

- 1st—Jesse Kurtz—Loc-Pine Ormsby Princess Mary 911534.
2d—I. V. Otto—Boiling Springs Swandale Pontiac 971558.
3d—W. W. Pepper—Korndyke Ormsby Jennie 979390.

Class 10, heifers 1 to 2 years.

- 1st—W. A. Woods.
2d—J. H. Lear—Ormsby Jane Donsaskia 1070311.
3d—W. H. Sheaffer—Huntsdale Quality Pontiac 1014686.
4th—I. V. Otto—Boiling Springs Bonair Segis De Kol 1085904.
5th—I. V. Otto—Boiling Springs Violet Prilly.

Class 11, heifers under 1 year.

- 1st—W. A. Woods.
2d—W. H. Sheaffer.
3d—W. H. Sheaffer.
4th—Geo. Wilson, Boiling Springs.
5th—W. H. Sheaffer—White Oak Pet Alcartra 1087670.

Class 12, grand champion female.

- 1st—I. V. Otto—Westover Madaline Burke (Twin) 434682.

Class 13, dairy herd of four animals in milk.

- 1st—I. V. Otto—Westover Madaline Burke (Twin) 434682.
Boiling Springs Segis Pontiac 321629.
Boiling Springs Moonlight Ormsby 893662.
Boiling Springs Tweede Segis.
2d—W. H. Sheaffer—Ormsby Tuna Lady 582133.
Dutch Corner Snowball Lyons 336098.
Dutch Corner Mary Ann 488456.
Colantha Echo Korndyke 361493.
3d—J. H. Lear—Flossie Johanna Buttercup 434804.
Thornwood Johanna Girl 285182.
Ormsby Towanda Polly 821019.
Ormsby Springfarm Polly 883798.

Class 14, produce of dam, two females.

- 1st—I. V. Otto—Boiling Springs Segis Pontiac 321629.
Boiling Springs Segis De Kol 751479.



GROUP OF ADAMS COUNTY, PA., HOLSTEIN BREEDERS



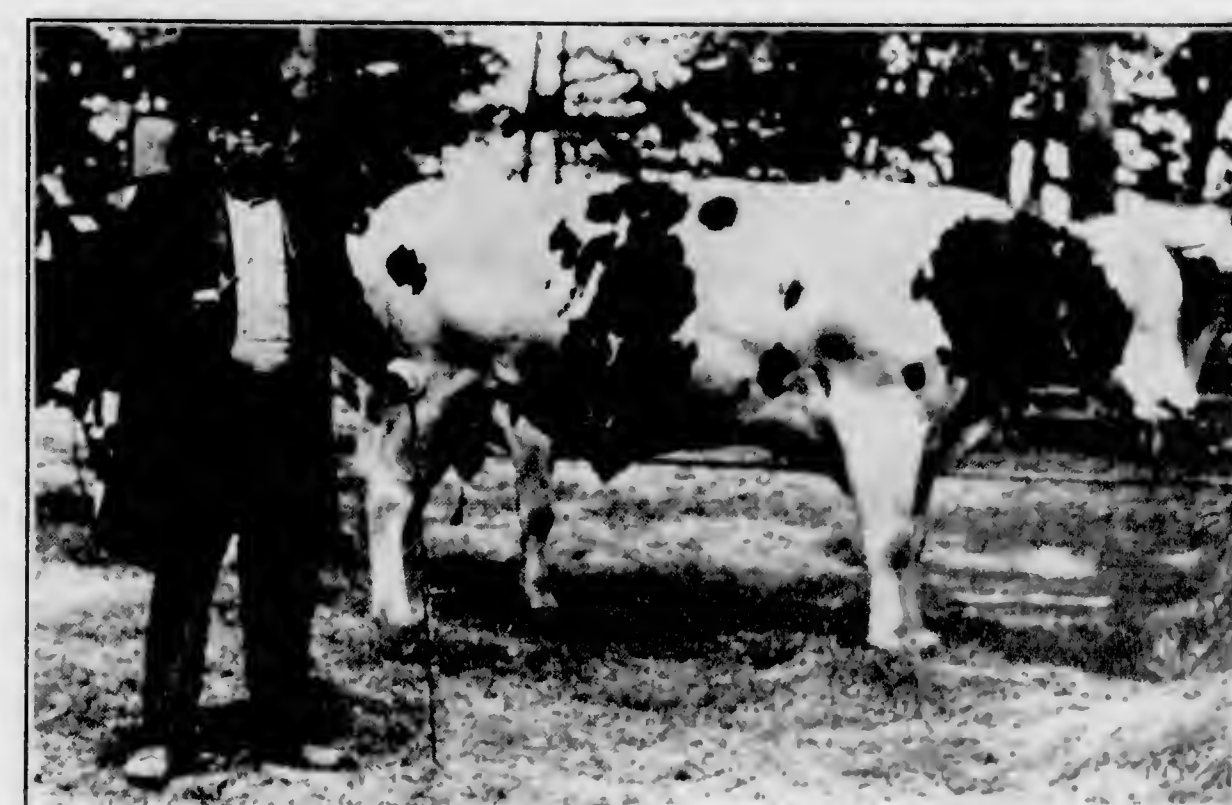
A. A. RAUDABAUGH GIVING AN EDUCATIONAL DEMONSTRATION



JUDGING THE YOUNG THINGS



EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT DEMONSTRATING WHAT A GOOD SIRE WILL DO. OWNED BY J. H. LEAR



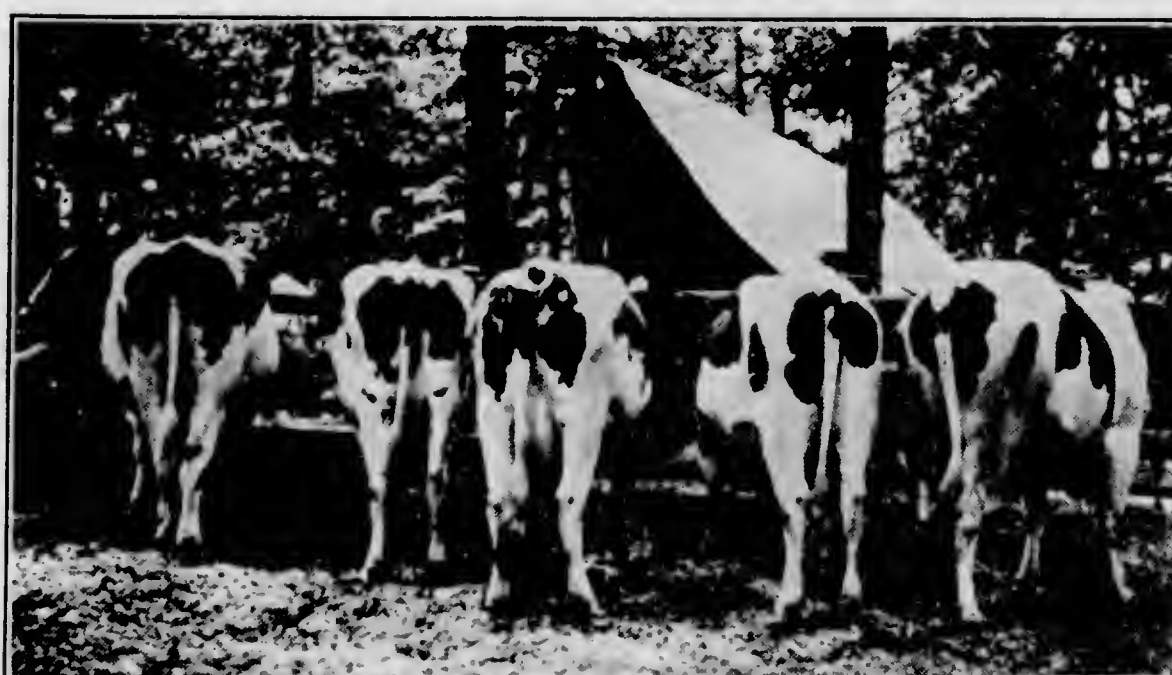
THE DEFENDING ATTORNEY OF THE SCRUB BULL GETS IN GOOD COMPANY TO BE PHOTOGRAPHED



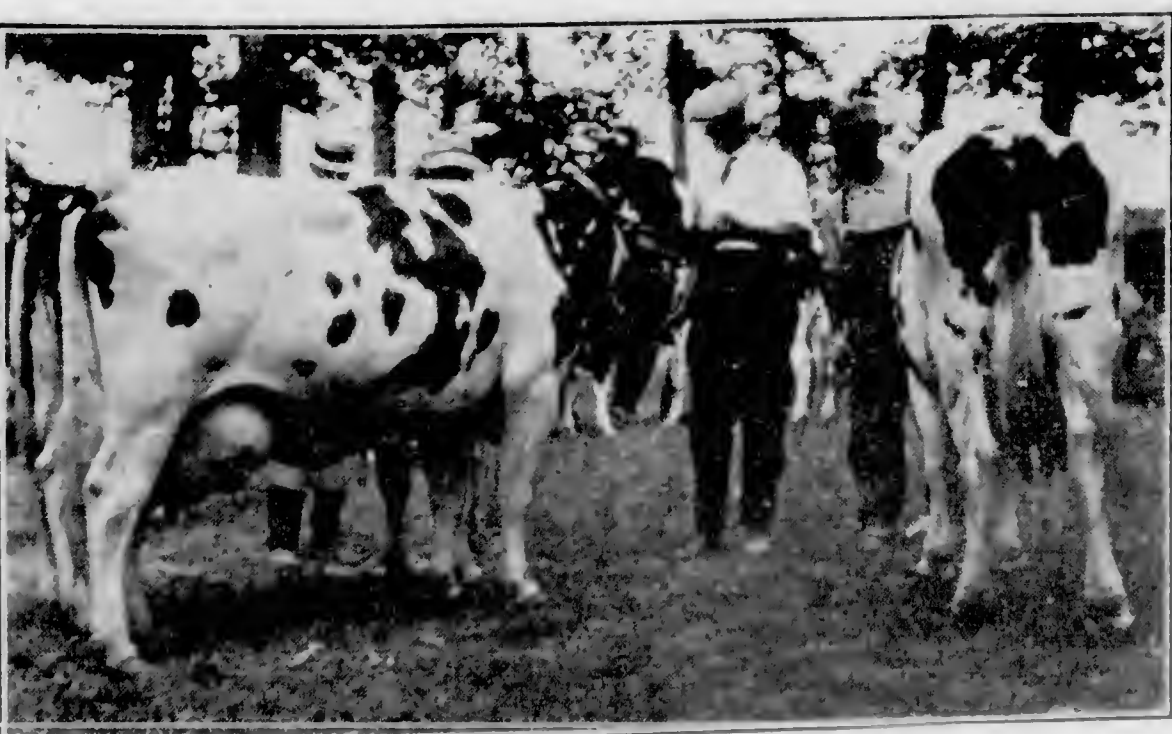
HARRY C. BROWN, FAIRFIELD AND JOHN C. BREAM, GETTYSBURG.
Watching Prof. A. A. Borland place the winners.



ORMSBY ACCRUE SEGIS, No. 365869
Grand Champion at the Cumberland County Show with Ivo V. Otto, his owner.



THE LINE UP OF MR. WILLIS H. SHEAFFER, OF HUNTSDALE



FRED C. LEHMAN, A PROMINENT CUMBERLAND COUNTY BREEDER HOLDING ONE OF THE GOOD ONES

- 2d—W. H. Sheaffer—Huntsdale Quality F P P 945581.
Huntsdale Quality Pontiac 1014686.
3d—J. H. Lear—Ormsby Johanna Girl 641876.
Ormsby Johanna Spot 751181.

Class 15, get-of-sire.

- 1st—W. A. Woods.
2d—I. V. Otto—Boiling Springs King Segis 377920.
3d—I. V. Otto—Boiling Springs Moonlight Ormsby 893663.

Grade Holsteins were also exhibited by E. R. Shughart, Carlisle; W. W. Pepper, Newville; George Melinger, and A. N. Lehman, Carlisle; J. W. Raudabaugh, H. J. McMeen, L. D. Weary and E. H. Hess, Mechanicsburg. Grand Champion grade female was won by E. R. Shughart, Carlisle.

The judging of the cattle and the awarding of prizes though a very popular feature of the two-day's program was not entered into any more enthusiastically than the educational program.

The Agricultural Committee of the Carlisle Chamber of Commerce provided a musical entertainment for Wednesday evening followed by an address by Professor A. A. Borland, "The Relation of Dairying to Cumberland County Agriculture," and Professor William B. Barnitz of Carlisle spoke on "What the Dairy Cow Means to the Cumberland County Farmer." There was a large attendance at the evening meeting.

One of the educational features at the Show was a demonstration by Mr. A. A. Raudabaugh on "Raising vs. Buying of Dairy Animals." The herd of J. H. Raudabaugh was used in this demonstration in which it was shown that it was more profitable to breed and raise good dairy cows than it was to buy them on the open market.

The next demonstration was the value of a good sire. We are showing a picture of the herdsire owned by J. H. Lear and C. D. Ludt together with a string of his daughters showing what can be accomplished in the way of dairy improvement by the use of a good bull. We are showing a photograph of this bull and about half the number of the daughters that made up the exhibit.

In the demonstration, selecting foundation Purebreds, Mr. A. A. Raudabaugh used animals from the herds of George Wilson, Niesley Bros., and Ivo V. Otto. This demonstration was of particular interest because of the fact that Mr. Raudabaugh had Cow Testing Association records to back up all of his statements and prove his assertions.

Another very interesting demonstration was a Guessing Contest in which four grade cows from the herd of Attorney Frances B. Sellers, Jr., were exhibited. Everyone attending the Show was requested to place these animals according to their producing and earning qualities. Mr. George Garman had charge of the Guessing Contest. Ten dollars was offered to the person making the most accurate guess and \$5.00 for the second best guess.

We are including a picture taken of Mr. Raudabaugh on the speaker's stand with these four cows before him in which he is demonstrating that you can not always tell what a good cow is by looking at her and to prove his assertion he produced the pile of cards on which 182 of the dairymen had placed these animals according to their milk producing qualities and only six of the 182 were able to judge the most profitable cow by her looks.

The Cow Testing Association records of the four animals showed that the animal designated as the Red Cow had returned a profit over and above cost of feed to her owner nearly double the profit returned by any of the others of the group.

Mr. C. R. Gearhart of Pennsylvania State College gave a Clean Milk demonstration which was in the form of a drama and was very interesting, as well as instructive, and should have impressed every one present with the necessity of observing clean and sanitary methods in producing milk on the farm.

Owing to a thunderstorm the Scrub Bull Trial was "put over" with the understanding that the culprit should be brought to a speedy trial at an early date.

The Guernsey exhibit was one of the outstanding features of the two-day's Show.

Through the courtesy of Henry B. McCormick, Miss Anne McCormick and Vance C. McCormick of Rose Garden and Mr. McCullough of Newville, a very fine exhibit of Guernsey cattle was entered in the Show.

If any other County in Pennsylvania can produce a more typy and productive exhibit of Guernsey cattle it would be mighty interesting to see such a group judged.

The Cumberland County dairymen are to be highly commended on the wonderful success of this year's Field Day and Show which will be long remembered.

Milk Secretion Process in Dairy Cows Studied by Post-Mortem Milking

A NOVEL experiment to determine whether the milk in a cow's udder is manufactured during the few minutes required for the milking process, as is generally taught, or whether it is secreted continuously and collected in the udder previous to milking, was conducted recently at the Federal dairy experiment farm at Beltsville, Md., by W. W. Swett, Bureau of Dairy Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

A rather general belief persists among teachers and other professional men in dairy cattle and veterinary work, says Mr. Swett, that the internal capacity for storing milk in a cow's udder is not more than a half pint to each quarter. Since many cows yield much more than that amount it is taught, therefore, that the milk must necessarily be manufactured during the process of milking and that it does not exist as milk until the mammary gland is stimulated by the milking operation.

In these tests it was found, however, that a cow's udder is capable of holding from 11 to 20 quarts of milk instead of only a quart, as is quite commonly taught. For the tests, two cows were killed, their udders immediately removed and mounted on a framework in a position for milking. One of the cows had normally been giving about 12 pounds at a milking. A total of 10.27 pounds of milk was drawn from her udder after all body connections had been severed, showing that more than 85 per cent of her production was stored in her udder at the time she was slaughtered. The post-mortem milking of the second cow yielded practically 50 per cent of her normal production. In her case milking was more difficult and all the milk was not drawn as was shown by the considerable

quantity which gushed forth when the udder was later cut open.

A further indication of the enormous capacity of a dairy cow's udder has been shown by the quantity of liquid which is often possible to inject into detached udders being prepared for laboratory study. Mr. Swett says that it is not uncommon to inject the equivalent of 3 to 5 gallons of milk, depending on different characteristics of various udders.

These few tests, while not to be regarded as conclusive, would indicate, says Mr. Swett, that milk secretion is to a considerable extent a continuous process, and that a large proportion of the milk secured at any milking is collected and stored within the mammary gland before milking is commenced; also that the liberation of the milk from the gland is not dependent either upon a nervous or mechanical stimulation or upon internal muscular contraction, since all body connections had been severed before the post-mortem milking was performed.

The mammary gland obviously is one of the most important parts of the dairy cow, yet its internal anatomy, its capacity, and its performance are but little understood, says Mr. Swett. The project now being conducted by the Bureau of Dairy Industry to determine the relation of the conformation and anatomy of the dairy cow to her milk and butterfat producing capacity, has been developed to include an extensive consideration of the mammary gland. This newest phase in the study of the mechanism of the dairy cow promises to be most interesting and very productive of valuable information.

Gay Comes With Dairyman

WE WISH to announce that Mr. Leon E. Gay has accepted a position with THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN and will be located at Attica, N. Y.

Mr. Gay was born and raised in a Holstein atmosphere, and has had a lifelong experience in dairying and with purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle.



LEON E. GAY

His entire time will be spent in the field, and his work will bring him in direct contact with the real breeders and dairymen. His knowledge of Holsteins and dairy problems gained from experience, coupled with sound and conservative judgment, has won for Mr. Gay a wide circle of friends among the Holstein breeders, who will welcome him in his new work. Mr. Gay is moving his family from Milton, Pa., where he has resided for the past six years, to Attica, N. Y., where he will take up his work immediately.

Campaign for Better Bulls Makes Progress in North Carolina

A BETTER-SIRES contest among counties in North Carolina is responsible for a large current increase in the number of purebred bulls, according to reports received by the United States Department of Agriculture, from J. A. Arey, dairy specialist, and from extension workers of the State. The three county agents placing the largest number of purebred dairy bulls in their respective counties during the period of January 1 to September 1, 1926, are to receive as prizes full transportation or part transportation to the National Dairy Show to be held in Detroit, Mich., October 6 to 13.

With most of the counties participating the outlook is favorable for the replacement of nearly 100 scrub or grade bulls with purebreds of high quality. One county already had introduced 19 purebred bulls since the first of the year.

The contest among county agents is being conducted in accordance with a plan developed by State dairy specialists in coöperation with the United States Bureau of Dairy Industry. A grade or scrub bull is considered "replaced" when either castrated or slaughtered and when an interest in a purebred sire is purchased. The prize money is being contributed by creameries and other business organizations of the State.

"Trips to the National Dairy Show appear to be especially appropriate rewards," said W. E. Wintermeyer, of the Federal Bureau of Dairy Industry, in discussing the progress of the campaign, "owing to the benefits which persons attending such a show derive and take back with them on their return." This is especially true, he said, when the prize winners are from localities in which livestock improvement and the growth of dairying are new activities.

Our Heritage

BY RALPH E. MORETON

NOT LONG ago in one of our dairy states, a "farmer" was prosecuted for neglecting his cattle. Inspectors found several cows in a state of starvation, several calves being found dead. Such cases are rare indeed, and it is only mentioned here to emphasize to those whom it may concern, that our animals are entirely at our mercy. If treated well, they repay us handsomely, while if neglected they are a total loss. The Dutch dairy farmer cares for his cattle with as much solicitude as he cares for his children. His stables are clean, well ventilated, yet secure from draught. This is characteristic of those farmers as a whole. Our wealthy breeders have most elaborate establishments, but it is not necessary to be rich to have good clean stables and sanitary conditions. While admiring the costly plant of a rich breeder who contributes to the development of the breed, it is the rank and file,—the breeder who gets his living from his dairy farm,—who constitute that great worthy congregation of men, the Holstein-Friesian breeders of America, and who contribute in no small way to this country's prosperity and happiness.

I question whether all our Holstein breeders realize the greatness of the breed they are interested in. Our breeders may be compared to those favored people who come into possession of an estate through a long line of aristocratic ancestors. Such people usually treat it as a sacred trust, managing their property in order it may be improved and so handed down to their descendants. Holstein breeders are expected to continue the good work of improving their herds, whose ancestors were treated so well by the most intelligent race of dairy farmers of the old world, that the breed stands away ahead of all others, as the ideal dairy breed today.

America may well be proud of her Holstein herds and of those enthusiastic bred-in-the-bone dairy farmers who have labored to bring about such wonderful results. To review what has been done ought to bring inspiration to those who are entering the field, to dedicate their lives to the improvement of their herds, determined to follow the example of those wise old Holstein breeders who have left us as an heritage, the most perfect breed of dairy cattle in the world.

CULLING REQUIRED

Some Holstein-Friesian cows are deficient in dairy temperament, showing a disposition to be beefy. Also heavy hides, drooping rumps, too pendant udders and unsymmetrical teats,—these should be discriminated against.

CARNEGIES CREED

Carnegie used to say—"Put all your eggs in one basket, but keep your eyes on that basket." To develop a herd of Holsteins requires all your time and energy.

BE GENTLE WITH COWS

The true dairy cattle farmer has a way of his own in dealing with his herd,—he understands his animals. He does not drive his cows around "cowboy fashion." The refined dairy cow is a nervous "critter," and she must be treated accordingly, like all thoroughbreds.

Misleading Figures

WHEN the Corn Belt Committee (whoever or whatever that may mean) met in Des Moines recently to further promote a plan for farm relief, the report of the cost finding committee was unanimously approved. This report set forth that in order to produce a fair profit of 5 per cent on investment, corn must sell in Illinois for \$1.43 per bushel; in Nebraska for \$1.40; in Minnesota for \$1.41; and in North Dakota and Wisconsin for \$1.42. Costs of a similar nature were announced on other agricultural products, but the foregoing is sufficient to indicate how far afield these proponents of farm relief have gone.

During the year 1925, eighty-seven Nebraska farmers completed their efforts and made reports in the ten acre corn-yield contest. The full report regarding this contest was published in *The Nebraska Farmer* of April 10. For the purposes of this discussion, it is sufficient to state that in the western section, the average contestant's profit was \$3.20 per acre; in the central section \$9.85 per acre; and in the eastern section, \$9.49 per acre. These profits were based, not

upon the Corn Belt Committee's statement of \$1.41 per bushel, but upon the then prevailing price of 60 cents. It is notable, too, that the profit of the average contestant was considerably greater than the profit of the average corn grower in each region, and the profit of the successful contestants was appreciably larger than of the unsuccessful ones. The items entering most largely into the question of profit were yield per acre, cost of production, and value of the land.

Thus is shown the fallacy of the cost findings of the Corn Belt Committee.

The experiences of Mr. W. H. Brenton, an Iowa farmer-banker, are equally in point. During the last twenty-five years, he has operated 5,000 acres of land in Dallas and Polk Counties. His statement of profits during this period, based upon a very conscientious system of cost accounting is as follows:

1900.....	\$32,625.29	1913.....	\$21,204.25
1901.....	45,480.86	1914.....	38,043.18
1902.....	33,339.54	1915.....	37,795.12
1903.....	7,921.93	1916.....	42,000.35
1904.....	34,751.63	1917.....	88,317.90
1905.....	33,138.65	1918.....	91,093.85
1906.....	43,263.57	1919.....	85,333.49
1907.....	42,050.22	1920.....	21,582.33
1908.....	48,251.44	1921.....	3,209.93
1909.....	38,105.58	1922.....	64,114.29
1910.....	15,858.60	1923.....	30,224.30
1911.....	36,251.43	1924.....	37,661.57
1912.....	43,521.72		

From this table are computed the following figures showing return on the investment:

Average value land for five-year period per acre	Profits for 5-year periods	Approximate number acres	Total average value land for 5-year periods	Interest received on investment for each 5-year period
1900-1904 \$60	\$154,119.25	5,000	\$300,000	10.27
1905-1909 75	204,809.46	5,000	375,000	10.92
1910-1914 125	154,879.18	5,000	625,000	4.95
1915-1919 200	344,540.71	5,000	1,000,000	6.89
1920-1924 175	156,792.42	5,000	875,000	3.58

The chief value of these figures lies in the influence that the value of the land had upon the percentage of income on the investment. For instance: The average

yearly income for the period 1900 to 1904 inclusive was \$30,000, and it was approximately that for the period of 1920 to 1924 inclusive. During the former period, a profit of 10.27 per cent was made on \$60 per acre land while the return for the latter was only 3.58 per cent on the same land valued at \$175 per acre. A similar comparison could be made between the third and last five-year periods, though the variation in percentage of net income on the investment is not so great.

In the absence of actual costs that entered into Mr. Brenton's operations from time to time, it is a simple deduction that the value placed upon the land had a highly important bearing. It is easy to see that 5 per cent on \$60 an acre land would represent only \$3.00 while the same percentage on \$175 an acre land would be \$8.75.

Relating his experiences in *Nation's Business*, Mr. Brenton says:

"The profits I have shown for each year do not include the sale of any land but are composed entirely from the sale of livestock fed on the land. We raise practically all the grain which is fed our livestock. In determining the profits for our farms, money spent on new improvements is taken into account. Our farms are in much better condition at the end of the twenty-five-year period than they were at the beginning. Much money was spent for tilling which has also been included as an expense.".....

"When a man buys a farm and pays a very small percentage down, giving a mortgage for the balance, it is not farming that brings disaster to that man, it is speculation. The above figures will bear me out that farming is not a poor investment over a period of years. There are good years and bad years, and a business cannot be judged by the profits of any one certain period but must be studied over a long period in order to determine its real producing power."

In an article from *The Independent*, Professor Allyn A. Young gets very close to the truth when he says:

"If one could effectively control agricultural prices, one would, in fact, control land values. This is the vital fact behind the price-control movement. The

real significance high or low prices have for the American farmer is that a new level of prices and profits, continued over a short period of years, is quickly reflected in changed land values. The unduly heavy overhead costs which the farmer now has to carry are, in considerable part, a sequel of the postwar agricultural boom and the accompanying rise of land values. It was then that agriculture became heavily over-capitalized and an enormous structure of fixed charges was created. The current proposals for price control, such as the Haugen bill, are in effect, proposals for the artificial valorization of a part, at least, of what is already an inflated system of land values."

All of which goes to show that the cost findings of the Corn Belt Committee are highly fallacious and misleading. Any Nebraska farmer worthy of the name knows that he can make a profit from growing corn at far less than \$1.41 per bushel. He knows, too, how promptly such a fixed price would be capitalized in the value of the land, thus increasing his cost of production and requiring further price fixing at higher levels. Admitting the necessity for doing something to equalize conditions between the farm and the factory, it is not too much to say that the character of action taken by the Corn Belt Committee does far more harm than good, for it shakes the confidence of thoughtful men who would like to lend a helping hand.—*Exchange*.

Are You Showing Your Colors?

THE ISSUE joined between the California dairy interests and the oleo manufacturers is attracting national attention. The oleo control law passed by the last legislature has been appealed to a referendum by the oleo crowd and will be voted on this fall. Notable service in defense of the law is being rendered by some of the agricultural papers, particularly the *Pacific Rural Press*. This publication, of which John E. Pickett, a good friend of the dairy industry, is editor, recently "got under the hides" of the oleo crowd pretty hard by an editorial in which in a very entertaining way, he referred to oleo and its "Hula Hula antecedents," the "sweaty bodies of the copra workers," the "insects writing periods on the drying nuts," and the loud smell of the copra as it arrives at the factory."

Mr. Pickett has followed this editorial by another in which he discusses the economics of the oleomargarine industry. He predicates this editorial upon a statement from Dr. J. J. Frey, Dairy Commissioner of California, who says that California's dairy products were worth \$126,480,746 in 1925, and this sum, says the editorial, "is a lot of money for a home industry. It makes the banking business good; it helps keep the railroads busy; it sells motor trucks; it swells the merchants' sales; provides many jobs; and it does this in the community that produced it."

"Please observe that this is new wealth, but not mined wealth, or quarried wealth, or timbered wealth which leaves the state poorer in natural resources when it is harvested. Dairy products are created from air and water. A slight admixture of mineral is taken from the soil, but most of this is returned to the land

with a rich accretion of humus. This process of manufacture can go on forever and forever.

"Is it necessary to say that none of these things may be said for the substitute products which wants to take butter's place; or is it required to point out that the dairy industry cannot continue to expand if a cheap fat scraped from the ends of the earth is sold in place of our home product?"

"California dairymen are not asking that the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine be forbidden. Canada has successfully taken the step, but we are more generous in our asking. We recognize that the consumer is entitled to a cheap substitute if he prefers it. However, we do ask that a cheap foreign substitute shall not sail under false colors when it attacks a meritorious home product, and we ask that it finance by a 2-cent direct tax the state supervision of the industry which has been found advisable by a majority of California's legislators and by the Governor.

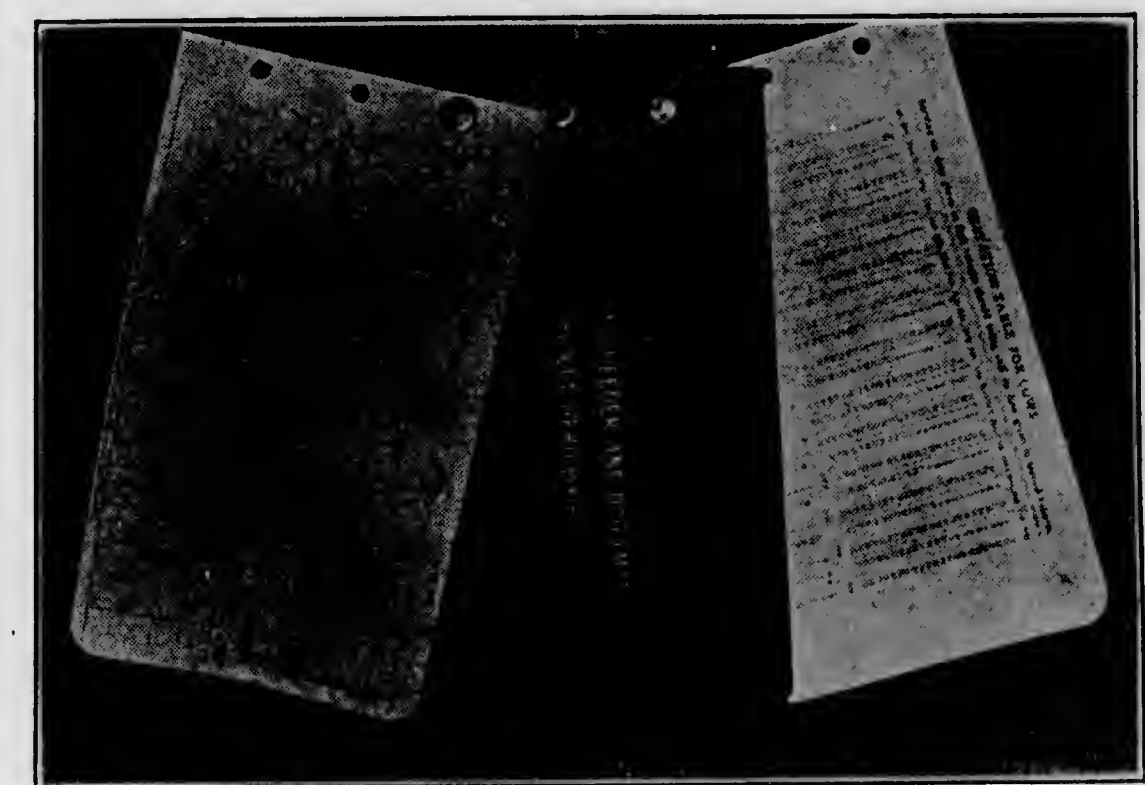
"In all seriousness this is good business and is eminently fair."

Objections were raised in a hearing on the compulsory tuberculin test for cattle in Cedar county, Iowa, by nearly 100 persons who do not desire the county to become an accredited area. The objectors claim they will appeal if a decision of Secretary of Agriculture Thornburg is adverse to their contentions.

A New York brokerage firm possesses an old safe which they cannot open. Nobody seems to have thought of sending it for a journey by rail, labeled "Fragile."—*Laughter*.

The automobile may be putting a few railroad trains out of business, but not when they meet on a grade-crossing.—*Los Angeles Times*.

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This POCKET HERD BOOK is the result of years of experimentation by practical breeders. The result is the most convenient, practical, up-to-date BREEDERS' COMPANION you ever saw.

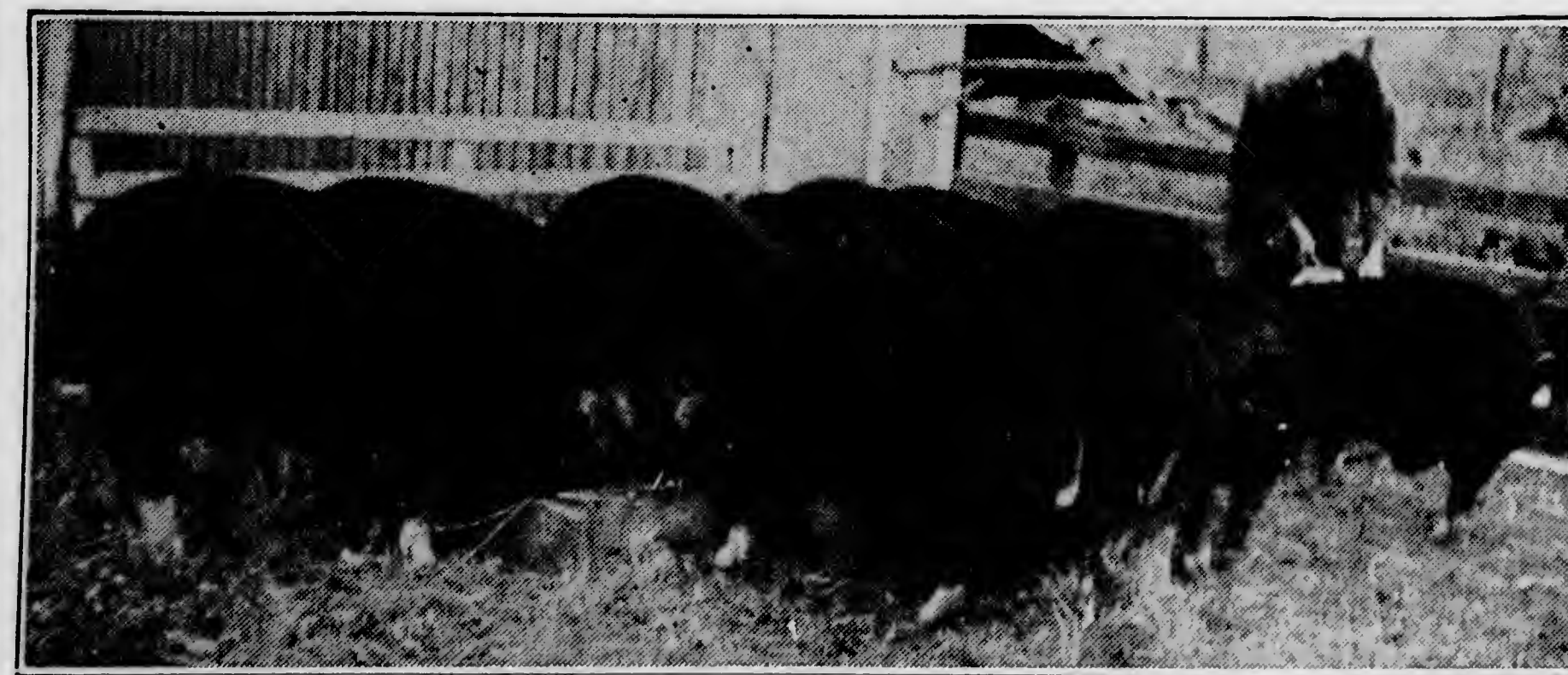
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If you once use one you will never be without it while you own purebred cattle. The handiest premium you ever saw.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

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Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Summer Drinks

DURING the month of August, cold drinks of all kinds have a very strong appeal for everyone, and while there is a difference of opinion as to their actual cooling value, nevertheless, the fact remains that there is a demand for them, and the supply has to meet the demand. While many of the home made summer drinks have little food value apart from the sugar used in them, yet they have an important place in the summer menu, and due consideration must be given them.

FRUIT PUNCH

Being the season of fruits, all sorts of fruit punches are popular, especially on social occasions, when they often add the finishing touch to the summer party, in either afternoon or evening. The varieties are many, and may be made to suit the taste and convenience. Most of them consist of water, sugar, fruit juices, small pieces of fruit and plenty of ice. It is a great convenience and an improvement in the flavor, if these are sweetened by a syrup instead of just putting in the sugar as wanted. This syrup may be made up in quantities and so be ready for use on short notice. To make this syrup take a pound of sugar to a quart of water, let it come to a boil, and then add a pinch of cream of tartar and let boil for about five minutes. Cool, put in fruit jars and keep in a cool place. The amount to be used for sweetening will depend largely on the fruit juices used as the basis of the beverage, some needing more than others.

A good fruit punch may be made by taking one quart of juice from canned strawberries and one quart of juice from canned pineapple, and adding the juice from six lemons and two cups of the sugar syrup and diluting with water to taste. A more elaborate one may be made in larger quantities for some social affair. Take one pound of sugar and one pint of water, boil for ten minutes and add one cup of hot tea, two cups strawberry syrup, one can grated pineapple, the juice from five lemons and five oranges. Allow it to stand half an hour and then add six quarts of ice water. A cupful of stoned cherries, preferably maraschino, and a quart of carbonated water make a pleasing addition, but are not imperative. In fact, apart from the looks of the thing, most people really prefer the clear punch, thus being saved the frantic efforts to capture and swallow gracefully the elusive pieces of fruit. Grape juice and ginger ale also make a fine addition to any of the fruit punches.

LEMONADE

For a real thirst-quencher on a hot August day, there is nothing quite like lemonade. Three lemons to a quart of water will allow for plenty of ice to be placed in the glasses. However, a good stunt is to make up a supply ahead, so that when wanted in a hurry there

is no tiresome delay. To do this, boil together two quarts of water and four cupfuls of granulated sugar for about ten minutes. Then add one and a half cupfuls of lemon juice, let cool, pour in fruit jars and set in the ice box. When needed, all that has to be done is to add ice and water in proper quantities.

ICED TEA

For serving with meals in hot weather, there is nothing better than iced tea. To be at its best, this should be freshly made, using plenty of ice with which to cool it. If made earlier and allowed to cool slowly there is a saving of ice but a loss of flavor. However, unless one has a very keen taste in tea, the saving of ice is quite a consideration. Orange Pekoe is generally preferred for iced tea, the flavor being most suitable.

The usual method should be followed when tea is intended to be served this way, that is, the water should be freshly boiled and the proper amount of tea used. To make good tea the water should be boiling briskly else neither the flavor nor the stimulating property is properly gotten out of the tea leaves. It should be freshly boiling, as long continued boiling allows the gases to escape and makes it flat and insipid to the taste. After the water has been poured on the tea leaves, the tea-pot should be moved away from the fire but kept in a warm place for about three minutes. On no account should tea ever be boiled. The best way is to use a tea ball, which need not be an elaborate silver affair, but may be of aluminum and purchased in the five and ten cent store. Then when the steeping period is over, the leaves may be removed from the tea-pot. It also pays to buy a good brand of tea, not only for the finer flavor, but as an economy. Good tea may be made with a smaller amount of leaves. All this may seem to be much ado about nothing, for the making of a cup of tea would seem to be about the easiest thing on earth, but, as many of us know, the decoctions that are offered frequently are far from being the delicious drink they might be. In this as in many other things, attention to details means success or failure.

Since teas vary in strength, every housekeeper must decide for herself the amount she will use, suiting it to the tastes of her family. The usual allowance is a small teaspoonful to the cup. In serving iced tea, sliced lemon is a valuable addition, being especially refreshing in hot weather and the citric acid offsets the tannic acid in the tea. A novel flavor is gained by adding a couple of cloves to each glass. Powdered sugar should be used as it dissolves more easily in the cold liquid than the granulated.

ICED COFFEE

While iced coffee does not have the same appeal as iced tea, yet many people consider it a great addition to the summer menu. It may be made as usual, sugar and cream added, or instead of cream scalded milk in larger quantities may be used, and served with crushed

ice. In making coffee there are some rules which should be observed—a clean pot, freshly boiling water, a good quality of coffee, and a tablespoonful allowed to each cup. Or the coffee may be started in cold water, brought to a boil and allowed to simmer for about three minutes. If a percolator is not used, the coffee may be cleared by using the shell of an egg.

ROOT BEER

Very good root beer may be made at home by purchasing the extract and following directions. While bottles with patent stoppers, or tight fitting corks produce the best results, yet, if the beer is put in sealed fruit jars, the resulting article is a fine refreshing drink. Ginger ale may now be made in the same way, and the cost per glass is very small compared with what one pays for the commercial article.

League Dairymen to Celebrate Ten Year Anniversary

Anniversary to Commemorate Beginning of Real Co-operative Movement in Milk History with Milk Strike of October 1916

AT A recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Dairymen's League a committee was selected to formulate plans for the ten year anniversary celebration on October 1. It was ten years ago on that date that the now historic milk strike of 1916 took place, an event which marked the beginning of real cooperative marketing among the dairymen of the New York City milk shed.

The celebration will be unique in that it will not be held at one place but will take the form of local celebrations in the various districts of the League. Local committees are being appointed and preliminary plans for the celebration in many League localities are now under way.

League dairymen of central New York counties including Madison, Onondaga, Herkimer and Oneida have already designated Syracuse as the place where

they will hold their celebration on October 1. J. D. Miller, vice president of the League and R. E. Van Cise, production manager, will be the principal speakers.

Many localities will have as one of the features of the program a review of League history in that section, especially during the trying days from 1916-1921. Pageants depicting in dramatic form these earlier historic days of dairying in the territory will also be a feature on the programs.

Increase 14 Cents for July Milk

MEMBERS of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., will receive 14 cents per 100 pounds more for their July milk than they were paid for that produced in June.

The net pool price, which includes the ten cent per 100 pounds deduction for certificates of indebtedness, is \$1.95 for July compared to \$1.81 in June. The gross pool price is \$2.012.

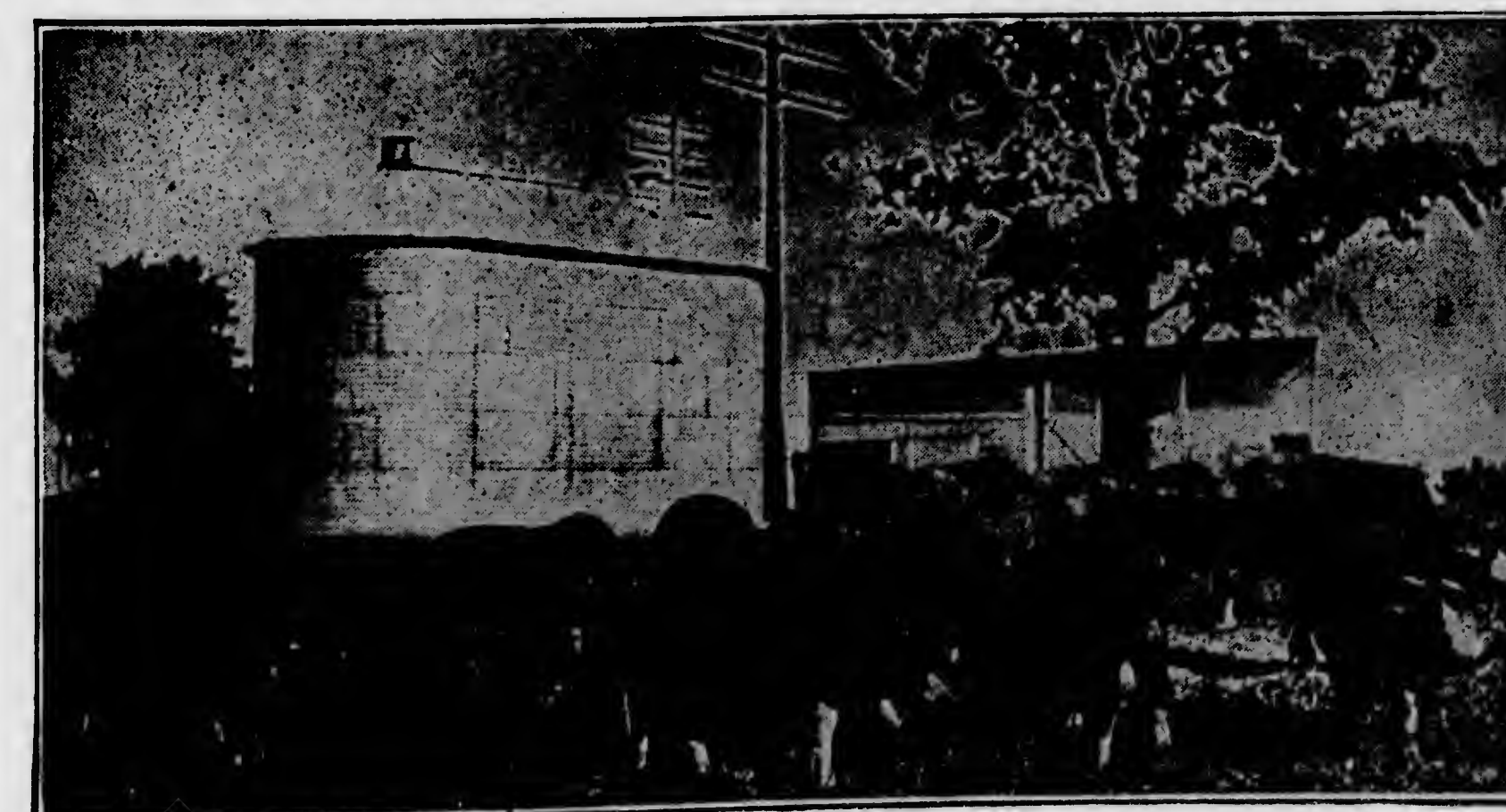
This price, which is ten cents higher than the price received by League members in July last year, is one of the highest July prices attained by the League.

Weather and market conditions were factors in the higher prices. Demand for fluid milk during the hot weather led to the shifting of considerable quantities of milk passing through League plants from the lower priced classes into the higher priced classes.

Coupled with its price announcement the League stated that during the first four months of its fiscal year, namely April, May, June and July 2,322 membership contracts had been accepted. Of that number 323 were received during the month of July, an increase of 79 over what was accepted in July 1925. Increase for the four month period over the same months of 1925 was 699.

A Stockholm (Sweden) physician sings to his patients while he operates on them. They probably don't mind it much, if he is careful to administer the chloroform first.

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



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THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : : Bluffton, Ohio

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

R. A. BALDWIN, Associate Editor

E. M. SNYDER, Business Manager

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Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years \$1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

AUGUST 22, 1926

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Remove the Cow and Milk the Udder

WE HAVE been taught to believe that the cow's udder was not in a sense a storage tank but rather a large gland that stored a small quantity of milk and possessed the ability of manufacturing milk during the process of milking.

It is known that the four glands constituting the four quarters of a cow's udder possessed the ability to manufacture or secrete milk; the veins and arteries going to and from these glands supplying them with a liberal blood supply was the source from which the gland manufactured the milk.

Mr. W. W. Swett's experiment, which is given elsewhere in this issue, where two dairy cows were killed and the udders entirely removed from the animals' bodies reveals that at least in these two instances the major portion of the milk supply was stored in the udder and not manufactured during the process of milking—at least the cow had nothing to do with the manufacturing.

Setting a Good Example

THE management of the Springfield State Hospital at Sykesville, Maryland, according to an advertisement of a former herdsman who is desirous of securing a new job, will adopt a more conservative and sane policy in managing the dairy herd at that institution in the future.

For the past three or four years the herd at the Springfield State Hospital has been managed along the policies advocated by the Advanced Registry Department of the Holstein-Friesian Association. Much time and expense has been given to the making of records and the fitting and showing of cattle, thus the herdsman and some of the Directors were able to get a little publicity and notoriety in Holstein circles at the expense of the State.

There are several reasons why an Institution like the

Springfield State Hospital should not engage in the making of forced records or the exhibiting of cattle at fairs and shows.

It is wrong for the management of a charitable Institution to expend any portion of the money set aside to care for the sick and unfortunate to buy unnecessary feed or hire unnecessary help to fit cattle to make records or to fit cattle and exhibit them at shows and fairs.

Citizens of the State of Maryland feel that the funds which had been appropriated to conduct an Institution to care for the sick and unfortunate, were being misappropriated by the management to promote the spectacular side of Purebred Holsteins—that the rich man's hobby and the game of the speculators and promoters was being carried on at the State's expense by money that was appropriated for other purposes.

The State should not exhibit cattle at fairs and shows in competition with animals owned by private interests. If the State exhibits cattle such exhibits should be for educational purposes only and should not enter into competition, be judged or awarded prizes.

The major reason for maintaining a large herd of dairy cattle at a State Institution such as the Springfield State Hospital is to supply milk, butter and meat for the inmates to supply a better product or at a lesser cost. The dairy herd should not be maintained at a charitable Institution to entertain the inmates or afford amusement to the management. It should be strictly a business proposition first, last and always.

Should the State engage in experimental work with dairy cattle, either along the lines of milk production or breeding such experiment should be conducted under the supervision of the Agricultural College or Experimental Station and not under the supervision of the management of the insane asylum or almshouse.

In our issue of March 22nd under the title "Robbing The Pauper" we expressed our disapproval of the policies pursued by the management of the Springfield State Hospital in using State funds for what seemed to be an effort to play to the gallery on the stage of speculation. We are pleased to read the announcement that the management of the Institution has decided upon a more conservative policy whether they were prompted by the suggestion of the Holstein Breeder and Dairyman or whether they arrived at their conclusions through their own observation in checking up results, it matters not.

Variation of Butterfat Percentage

THE butterfat in a cow's milk may vary greatly in individual animals but under normal healthy conditions, the variation in butterfat percentage is so slight that scientific authorities look upon it as being fixed and unchangeable.

There is a wide variation in the percentage of butterfat that is contained in the milk of animals of the same breed. For example, we have Purebred Holsteins whose milk produced under normal economical dairy conditions tests as low as 2.5 and lower. On the other extreme we have Purebred Holsteins that test as high as 4 per cent and 4.2 per cent.

Textbook writers and scientific investigators are agreed that they have been unable to devise any plan

of feeding cows whereby the cow that produces milk testing 2.5 per cent can be made to produce milk testing 4 per cent.

The following article was clipped from an agricultural paper which we are reprinting as it emphasizes the scientific truths with regard to richness of milk:

RICHNESS OF MILK

"The age or feed of the cow does not influence the richness of the milk she gives, as much as the individual characteristics of the animal. At the Ohio experiment station the difference between the average test for the first milking period and the remaining periods of a cow's productive life was less than one-fifth of 1 per cent in 80 per cent of the cows studied. In the remaining 20 per cent the difference was under two-fifths of 1 per cent.

In a majority of the cases the milk given in the first lactation period was slightly richer than in later lactations. Tests for one or two days' production will often show decidedly greater variation. The cause for such variations is not fully understood. As a rule butterfat tests are lower in hot weather. This is not due to pasture, for cows not on pasture show the same tendency.

The experiments do not show that milk tests can be raised permanently above normal by the use of certain feeds, provided the cow receives sufficient feed to nourish her body properly. Of course, underfed cows often give poorer milk than their normal. In such cases feeds not only have an effect upon the quality of the milk but on the quantity also."

The above article makes it very plain that the butterfat percentage given off a cow's milk can not be materially changed for any length of time. However if we study the published reports of the Advanced Registry Department we find that the same cow tested at different times may show a wide variation in butterfat percentage also that Purebred Holsteins when tested officially are accredited with producing milk testing over 7 per cent.

The variation in butterfat percentage of cows on official test and at the extreme high percentage of fat, indicates that some factors enter into the making of official records that causes an increase in butterfat temporarily while the record is being made and that the animal is given credit for this increased butterfat, thus making it appear that some Holstein cows are equal to the Jersey or Guernsey when the richness of the milk is compared.

We do not deny that some Purebred Holstein cows while on test produce milk that carries a very high butterfat percentage because we have seen with our own eyes such a phenomenon and further we know some of the tricks that are resorted to in juggling the animal's health to produce these results.

The records showing a higher butterfat percentage, may be true as far as stating that the animal actually produced the amount of milk and amount of butter accredited to her while on official test but to assume or to infer that these records represent normal production or transmitting qualities is rank deception.

If a Purebred Holstein cow will test 4 per cent while on official test and that same cow will test 4 per

cent when placed in a working dairy, then we would accept her official record as being accurate and reliable.

If it is determined that under practical dairy conditions a cow's milk tested 4 per cent or less and on official test she is accredited with testing 5½ per cent or 6 per cent then our only conclusion is that as far as the official records certifying to the animal's normal fat percentage is concerned, that the certification is false, untrue and unreliable. It is a simple and easy matter to get at the truth if you are desirous of obtaining the truth. The cost of the making of official records and the cost of certification of such records is a price which breeders pay to have a third party certify to a distorted truth or a mis-represented fact.

The Bell Embezzlement Case

THE *Public Press* makes the following announcement:

"Pittsburgh, Aug. 18—The brief of attorneys for John A. Bell, convicted of embezzling \$643,743 from the Carnegie Trust Company, whose case has been appealed to the State Supreme Court, to-day was filed in the district attorney's office. The banker, now bankrupt, was fined \$19,000 and sentenced to six and a half years in jail."

Holstein breeders are following this case closely as Mr. John A. Bell, when filing his petition in bankruptcy, stated that he had lost one million dollars on his farm at Coraopolis in five years and his son, John A. Bell, Jr., is a Director of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

When the financial statement of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America showed that that organization ran behind over \$197,000.00 during 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924, it causes the breeders to stop and think.

Judge for Yourself

CERTAIN agricultural publications have been printing statements to the effect that the Supreme Court of the State of New York has handed down an Opinion, denying breeders indemnity claims as purebreds for animals registered in the new Registry Association.

A member of the new Registry Association living in the State of New York filed papers in a Mandamus Proceeding against the Commissioner of Farms and Markets. The case was called June 7th before Judge Larkin in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court in the State of New York is not the final court. A few days before the date set for the Hearing, the Commissioner of Farms and Markets issued an order granting indemnity at grade prices for the animal in question.

When the case was called, sitting with the attorney representing the Commissioner of Farms and Markets, were Louis Babcock and O. U. Kellogg, who represent The Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Mr. G. S. Van Gorder represented Mr. Albert Beckley, who brought the action.

Following the preliminary remarks made by Attorney G. S. Van Gorder, the attorney representing the Department of Farms and Markets with Babcock and Kel-

logg sitting on the side line, asked to have the case dismissed on the grounds that the case should have been brought under a Certiorari Proceeding and not under a Mandamus Proceeding. A Mandamus Proceeding is an action to compel an officer to act. A Certiorari Proceeding is to review the official acts of an officer.

The attorney representing the Commissioner of Farms and Markets asked to have the case dismissed on the grounds that the Commissioner, after the Mandamus Proceeding had been started, had issued an order granting indemnity claims. Attorney G. S. Van Gorder objected and after a short legal controversy it was agreed that Briefs should be presented and the Court was to decide whether the case should be heard under a Mandamus Proceeding or whether Mr. Beckley should proceed through a Certiorari Proceeding.

The merits or demerits of the case were not reviewed at the hearing. No witnesses were called. No testimony was taken. The real question did not come up for consideration. The question for the Judge to pass upon was whether Mr. Beckley's attorney would proceed through a Mandamus Proceeding or through a Certiorari Proceeding.

Judge Larkin handed down an Opinion, granting the motion raised by the attorney representing the Commissioner of Farms and Markets, to the effect that the action should be started under a Certiorari Proceeding. An appeal has been taken from Judge Larkin's decision. If the decision is reversed, the case will come to trial under a Mandamus Proceeding. If the decision is sustained, it will be tried under a Certiorari Proceeding.

In the various attempts of the State officials to deprive breeders who have animals registered in the new Registry Association of indemnity claims as purebreds, are these officials trying to protect the interests of the Commonwealth by appealing to The Holstein-Friesian Association of America to furnish attorneys to help protect its treasury or, on the other hand, is the Political Management of The Holstein-Friesian Association enlisting the support of certain State officials who are using their office and their State's funds to assist the Political Management of The Holstein-Friesian Association in their efforts to keep the Holstein breeders in subjection and maintain a monopoly on the purebred Holstein-Friesian Registry business?

Farmer Brown's Convention Pick Ups

Editor HOLSTEIN BREEDER & DAIRYMAN:

YES, I was there, but I've been so busy with my crops since I got back that I ain't had time to write you about the Annual Convention at Des Moines.

Of course there really ain't much to tell about our Annual Meetings any more.

You know it's all "cut and dried" in advance, and all they do is make a few speeches, stamp the program O. K., talk a lot about what "great fellers" they are, swap a few cows at fictitious prices, collect their portion of the "hand out" and go home.

Honestly I couldn't help feeling sorry for Uncle Dave Aitkin. The old gentleman seems to be losing ground fast and I'm afraid them "Whirlwind Cam-

paings" took a lot out of D. D. in more ways than one. Besides I don't believe that \$12,000 a year for two years ever done him much good.

I noticed he wore a sort of depressed look like as if he felt remorseful in having raised the transfer fee from 25c to \$1.50 time the big salary grab was pulled off down at the Philadelphia Meeting in 1919. Course Dave always claimed he wasn't to blame and maybe he wasn't.

That speech Freddie Houghton made was a good one. Some of the boys thought he was a little personal but I don't believe he was.

He says, "You know boys, a fellow comes into this world with nothing on him and before he knows it everybody's got something on him" and he was a looking right square at Frank Lowden.

Some of the fellers on the back seat thought he was referring to that \$379,000.00 that Lowden's committee reported as having spent to have him nominated for President of the United States, but I don't believe Fred would do anything like that, do you?

There were two honest men whose faces I really missed; they were Dr. Armstrong of Watertown and R. E. Chapin of Batavia.

Of course they have both resigned from the Board of Directors and I guess Jimmie knows WHY. You know, honest men have to be careful of the kind of company they keep. Doc Armstrong got married a while back and—well he resigned—Chapin sold his cows and his good common sense told him that the Board of Directors was no place for a feller that wasn't in the business. Guess if the truth was known they both felt out of place on the Board cause really they wasn't rich enough to qualify.

And this all reminds me of something funny.

You know, Charlie Bigler tried to get through a resolution shutting out men from being delegates to the Annual Circus unless they actually owned cattle and were engaged in the business of breeding and dairying.

OH! BOY! But you ought to see how sick that made one of the World's Greatest P's—the one they call Frank—the little P they call Maurice). Did you read his editorial on page 25 of the *World*, May 22d issue? Wowie, how Frank did rave. He says, "I can't see any sense in shutting out Prof. Wing, Ward Stevens and Sebastian Wood, the Pedigree Boy, and Dave Atkin's First Lieut. Horace Norton, Jr., just because they couldn't classify as 'bona fide breeders.'"

Of course not. Frank is right. If the Bigler resolution had been adopted there's a lot of the "faithful fellers" who always get their names on the list of delegates who wouldn't have a vacation from one year's end to another and that would be all wrong.

These poor boys have "dipped in" the Treasury so long that they would miss the money and as long as they helped to tie the hands of the plain breeders and dairymen, and as long as they are willing to play the good old game of milk the Treasury and keep the machine all oiled up and working smooth, I say, they ought not pass any such resolution. Charlie Bigler ought to know better than to introduce such a foolish thing and Frank spoke right up sort of mad like and told Charlie so.

Charlie pulled in his horns when it came to a "show down" and withdrew his resolution. Guess when Jimmie cracks the whip the under strappers have to dance.

Oh, yes, I almost forgot. The day of the sale I ran across the feller that writes about "Roughage" in the *World*, so we sat down on a bale of hay and got to talking, real confidential like. I says, "Bill what do you think of the new registry association." Well, says he, "I can't talk much for publication but it looks to me as if they was providing the plain breeder and dairyman with A PRETTY GOOD 'BALANCED RATION.'" "Anyhow," says he, "They seem to have taken a lot of 'carbohydrates' out of the Big P Combination, cause their income is a lot leaner than it used to be."

"Well," says I, "Can't they make an assessment?" "Don't believe it," says Bill, "Assessments don't come so easy since the episode of that Bank President down near Pittsburgh." I didn't ask him what he meant, but he winked in a very knowing way.

Then I says, "Bill, how in Sam hill did you name that stuff you wrote in the *World*, 'Roughage'?" "Well, what would you call it," says Bill. "Well, sez I, "It smells more like garbage to me and honest to goodness Bill, that's what folks are calling it." Well I ain't seen Bill so riled up in a long time.

Jimmie looked pale and haggard like. He's beginning to show the strain of holding so many offices in the Association. Keeping track of so many offices and so much salary is a hard job for a real big healthy man, let alone a feller that looks to be ailing.

I should of thought that when Uncle Dave was trying to get through his resolution for a "Paid General Manager," Jimmie would have kept still.

You know Uncle Dave put Jimmie on the Board in 1919 and really made him. So when he got up in the Convention and talked against D. D.'s resolution there was a lot of fellers who thought he was lacking in gratitude.

All told the meeting was just as "oily" as ever.

The only thing that created a stir was when it got noised around that someone was going to introduce a resolution appointing a committee to teach Frank Price "how to tell a Holstein cow from an Angora goat."

They said Frank had never owned a cow, milked a cow, or fed a calf and they allowed that any feller that TALKED SO MUCH OUGHT TO BE EDUCATED BEFORE HE TRIED TO TEACH.

I think the matter was referred to the "White Nectar Committee" and as "White Nectar" seems to be a dead issue I suppose Frank will never know why folks pay so little attention to what he says about cows.

Well, it's about bed time and I've got to get my milk over to the 6:30 train in the morning so I'll write you some more later.

Yours for success,
A PLAIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

Nurse—"See, Charlie, the stork has brought you a nice little brother." Charlie—"Yes, that's the way! Just as I'm getting on in the world competition begins."
—*Fliegende Blatter*.

What Ails Agriculture?

"AGRICULTURAL conditions are being studied as never before," is the first sentence in an editorial on "What Ails Agriculture," found in the Omaha Journal-Stockman. It is perfectly easy to agree with the statement. There is a lot of real common sense study being applied to agriculture. The same is true in all other lines of business. The late world's war created new conditions—or, at least new conditions have been rapidly developing since the war. And these conditions call for study as never before. The GOOD farmer who owns his farm is applying new conditions to his operations and is not having much trouble, at least no more trouble than is the man in any other line of honest industry. But not only are the common sense folks of the farm, also the agricultural colleges studying agricultural conditions; the nut with an ism or an ist and an iching for a place in the limelight and on the payroll is also studying agriculture as never before—and therein lies the hell of agriculture. The POOR farmer will always be found listening to the nut who is always loaded with quack cures.

The Cut-Down Trousers

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

When father couldn't wear them mother cut them down for me;
She took the slack in fore and aft, and hemmed them at the knee;
They fitted rather loosely, but the things that made me glad
Were the horizontal pockets that those good old trousers had.

They shone like patent leather just where well-worn breeches do,
And the cloth in certain portions was considered good as new,
And I know that I was envied by full many a richer lad
For the horizontal pockets that those good old knickers had.

They were cut along the waist line, with the opening straight and wide,
And there wasn't any limit to what you could get inside;
They would hold a peck of marbles and a knife and top and string,
And snakes and frogs and turtles; there was room for everything.

Then our fortune changed a little, and my mother said that she
Wouldn't bother any longer fitting father's duds on me.
But the store clothes didn't please me; there were times they made me sad
For I missed those good old pockets that my father's trousers had.

To remove paint from linoleum saturate the spot with equal parts of turpentine and spirits of ammonia, then wash with warm soapsuds.

FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS

Aug. 16-28—Ottawa, Ont., Central Canada Exposition.
 Aug. 17 to Sept. 4—Aurora, Ill., Central States Exposition.
 Aug. 21-28—Springfield, Ill., Illinois State Fair.
 Aug. 23-26—Bangor, Me., Bangor Fair.
 Aug. 23-27—White River Junction, Vt., Twin State Fair.
 Aug. 23-28—Chehalis, Wash., Southwest Washington Fair.
 Aug. 25 to Sept. 3—Des Moines, Ia., Iowa State Fair.
 Aug. 27 to Sept. 4—Aurora, Ill., Central States Fair and Exposition.
 Aug. 28 to Sept. 4—Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition.
 Aug. 28 to Sept. 11—Toronto, Canadian Nat'l Exhibition.
 Aug. 30 to Sept. 4—Milwaukee, Wis., Wisconsin State Fair.
 Aug. 30 to Sept. 4—Syracuse, N. Y., New York State Fair.
 Aug. 30 to Sept. 4—Columbus, Ohio, Ohio State Fair.
 Sept. 2-10—Detroit, Mich., Michigan State Fair.
 Sept. 3-17—Chippewa Falls, Wis., Northern Wisconsin State Fair.
 Sept. 4-11—Sacramento, Calif., California State Fair.
 Sept. 4-11—Hamline, Minn., Minnesota State Fair.
 Sept. 4-11—Indianapolis, Ind., Indiana State Fair.
 Sept. 4-11—Quebec, Quebec Provincial Exposition.
 Sept. 5-10—Lincoln, Nebr., Nebraska State Fair.
 Sept. 5-11—Hartford, Conn., Connecticut State Fair.
 Sept. 5-11—Detroit, Mich., Michigan State Fair.
 Sept. 6-9—Lewiston, Me., Maine State Fair.
 Sept. 6-10—Superior, Wis., Tri-State Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—New Westminster, B. C., Provincial Exhibition.
 Sept. 6-11—Rochester, N. Y., Rochester Exposition.
 Sept. 6-11—Timonium, Md., Maryland State Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Grand Rapids, Mich., West Michigan State Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Rutland, Vt., Rutland Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Norfolk, Va., Norfolk Agriculture and Industrial Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Spokane, Wash., Spokane Inter-State Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Wheeling, W. Va., West Virginia State Fair.
 Sept. 6-12—Indianapolis, Ind., Indiana State Fair.
 Sept. 11-18—London, Ont., Western Fair.
 Sept. 12-19—Sesqui-Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Sept. 13-17—Huron, S. D., South Dakota State Fair.
 Sept. 13-18—Louisville, Ky., Kentucky State Fair.
 Sept. 13-18—Topeka, Kans., Kansas Free Fair.
 Sept. 14-18—Mineola, N. Y., Queens-Nassau Counties Fair.
 Sept. 15—Douglas, Wyo., Wyoming State Fair.
 Sept. 18-24—Hutchinson, Kans., Kansas State Fair.
 Sept. 18-25—Nashville, Tenn., Tennessee State Fair.
 Sept. 19-25—Pueblo, Colo., Colorado State Fair.
 Sept. 20-26—Springfield, Mass., Eastern States Exposition.
 Sept. 25 to Oct. 2—Chattanooga, Tenn., Chattanooga Inter-state Fair.
 Sept. 25 to Oct. 2—Memphis, Tenn., Memphis Tri-State Fair.
 Sept. 25 to Oct. 2—Oklahoma City, Okla., Oklahoma State Fair & Exposition.
 Sept. 27 to Oct. 2—Salem, Ore., Oregon State Fair.
 Sept. 27 to Oct. 2—Trenton, N. J., Trenton Inter-State Fair.
 Sept. 27 to Oct. 3—Waterloo, Ia., Dairy Cattle Congress.
 Sept. 28-29—Brattleboro, Vt., Valley Fair.
 Sept. 28 to Oct. 1—Worcester, Mass., New England Fair.
 Oct. 1-7—Salt Lake City, Utah, Utah State Fair.
 Oct. 2-7—Wichita Falls, Tex., Texas-Oklahoma Fair.
 Oct. 2-9—Atlanta, Ga., Southeastern Fair Association.
 Oct. 2-9—Muskogee, Okla., Oklahoma Free State Fair.
 Oct. 4-9—Richmond, Va., Virginia State Fair.
 Oct. 4-9—Birmingham, Ala., Alabama State Fair.
 Oct. 5-9—Brockton, Mass., Brockton Fair.
 Oct. 6-13—Detroit, Mich., National Dairy Exposition (Holstein Judging Oct. 7th.).
 Oct. 7-16—Atlanta, Ga., Southeastern Fair.
 Oct. 9-16—Detroit, Mich., National Dairy Exposition.
 Oct. 9-24—Dallas, Texas, Texas State Fair.
 Oct. 11-16—Meridian, Miss., Mississippi-Alabama Fair.
 Oct. 11-16—Raleigh, N. C., North Carolina State Fair.
 Oct. 11-16-26—Little Rock, Ark., Arkansas State Fair.
 Oct. 12—Hampshire-Franklin H.-F. Club Field Day and Tour.
 Oct. 14-23—Macon, Ga., Georgia State Exposition.
 Oct. 18-23—Columbia, S. C., South Carolina State Fair.
 Oct. 28 to Nov. 7—Shreveport, La., Louisiana State Fair.

Oct. 30 to Nov. 6—Portland, Ore., Pacific International Live Stock Show.

Nov. 1-6—Wichita, Kans., Kansas National.
 Nov. 8-13—Phoenix, Ariz., Arizona State Fair.
 Nov. 11-20—Beaumont, Texas, South Texas State Fair.
 Nov. 11-16—Little Rock, Ark., Arkansas State Fair.
 Nov. 13-20—Kansas City, Kans., American Royal Live Stock Show.
 Nov. 18-27—Jacksonville, Fla., Florida State Fair.
 Jan. 4-8—Ogden, Utah, Ogden Live Stock Show.
 Jan. 8—Greenfield, Mass., Annual Meeting Hampshire-Franklin H.-F. Club.
 Mar. 6-13—Ft. Worth Texas, Southwestern Exposition & Fat Stock Show.

MILK CAMPAIGNS ARE PROVING THEIR WORTH

Milk consumption in the United States last year reached the highest point in the nation's history, the quantity of milk, including cream, consumed in fluid form being 54,326,000,000 lb., an increase of 1,554,000,000 lb. in 1924.

The figures are estimated by the Department of Agriculture on the basis of surveys and reports from municipal boards of health in 450 cities having a total population of 39,158,576.

Per capita consumption of milk and cream for the country as a whole is estimated at 1.20 pints a day. Milk consumption increased in most of the larger cities; especially those having a well-organized system of supply or in which milk campaigns have been conducted recently.

Consumption of milk in cities in the eleven Atlantic coast states and the district of Columbia is estimated at 1.05 pints per capita; in central states 0.9 points per capita; 14 southern states 0.6 points per capita, and 11 western states 1.01 pints per capita.

Per capita consumption of cream for 360 cities averaged 0.04 of a pint a day.

Baffin Island Eskimos build their igloos on the lakes and cut holes through their parlor floors to fish for their winter dinners.—*Science Service.*

Young Bull for Sale

Twelve weeks old. More white than black.

His dam has a record of 866 lb. butter in a year as a junior two-year-old with over 20,000 lb. of milk. She is a daughter of "37th."

The sire of this young bull is a 30-lb. son of Echo Sylvia King Model 266177.

OLDENBURG FARM

CHARLES WEIDLER, Owner

SOUTH BEND

INDIANA

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

October 1—Coraopolis, Pa., Bell Farm Second Public Sale.
 Oct. 5-6—Earlville, N. Y., Earlville Consignment Sale. R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y.
 Oct. 6—Owatonna, Minn., Dairy Center Sale, The Steele Co. H. Ass'n., G. S. Kaufman, Sec.
 Oct. 8—Springfield, Mass., Third Eastern States Sale, R. Austin Backus, Sales Manager Mexico, N. Y.
 Oct. 8-9—Detroit, Mich., National Dairy Show Sale. E. M. Hastings, Pulaski, N. Y., Mgr.
 October 20—Seward, Ill., The Logan Farm Holstein Sale.
 Oct. 26-29—Fond du Lac, Wis., Clark's Fall Special. Jas. R. Garver, Madison, in charge of publicity.
 October 27-28, 1926—Orange, Va., Virginia Holstein-Friesian Club Sale.
 November 2-3, 1926—Fond du Lac, Wis., Fond du Lac County Holstein Breeders' Sale, S. H. Bird, Mgr., South Byron, Wis.
 Nov. 4—Monroe, Wis., Green Co., H. Breeders Association Annual Fall, Ed. Bayrhammer, Sec.
 Nov. 5—Portland, Ore., Pacific Int'l. Exposition Holstein Sale.
 November 10-11, 1926—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Club Sale, C. H. Van Skiver, Secretary, Jasper, N. Y.
 Nov. 16-19—Watertown & Waukesha, Wis. U. S. National Holstein Sale.
 June 2-3, 1927—Springfield, Mass., The National Convention Sale.

\$10,000 MONTHLY FOR BUTTERMILK

As high as \$824.00 was received by a single creamery in Minnesota for its buttermilk for the month of May. This was the creamery at Spring Valley; the one at Pelican Rapids got \$820.00; Ferguson Falls, \$626.00.

Twenty-four Minnesota cooperative creameries sold to a single company during that month \$10,404.88 worth of powdered buttermilk. Since that time, other creameries have been added, and now a total of 32 in this state, one in Iowa, one in Wisconsin and one in California, are drying their buttermilk for this one concern, the Ward Dry Milk Co., of St. Paul.

The latest to add drying equipment are those at Hutchinson, Dent and Gibson, Minn., and Westby, Wis. The creamery at Hutchinson has installed two driers which will be used largely in producing powder from skim milk, dairymen in that locality marketing most of their product as sweet cream through the Land O' Lakes creameries.

The Sioux City Cooperative Dairies' Association, an Iowa organization similar to the Twin City Milk Producers' Association in Minnesota, cares for its surplus milk in the same manner. These creameries use a machine patented a couple of years ago by C. M. Peterson, for years a Minnesota dairy expert. This machine, which is placed in the creameries without charge, has a capacity of about 150 lbs. of dry buttermilk per hour. Buttermilk is sprayed on a hot, revolving roll, from which it is scraped in a ribbon by a long knife. The product is packed in bags and shipped to St. Paul, where it is ground into fine flour and marketed to bakers and ice cream manufacturers.

The creameries have been receiving four cents a lb. net for the product, and under the terms of the contract, are guaranteed not less than 3½ cents, no matter what the price on the open market may be. A sliding scale arrangement permits them to participate in any rise in price.

Indicating the difference that this method of marketing buttermilk makes for creameries is the experience of the creamery at Bertha, Minn., which for its

buttermilk produced in May received \$608.20. Before installing the drying machinery, this creamery had sold its entire annual production of buttermilk for \$500.00.

The expense of drying the buttermilk is the cost of a part of the wages of one man, and the coal necessary to heat the drum. The cost of coal for condensing the buttermilk of a creamery producing 500,000 lbs. of butter annually is estimated at about \$300.00 a year.

The latest contract for the installation of one of these machines came from Point Reyes, Calif., by airplane mail, the cooperative at that point being a part of the supply of the city of San Francisco.

Only the product of creameries using sweet cream is used by this company, which markets the most of its product for use as human food. A large manufacturer of ice cream in Philadelphia has a contract for one carload weekly.

Mr. Peterson declares that it is not too much to expect that within a reasonable time payments to creameries by his company in Minnesota for powdered buttermilk will reach half a million dollars annually.—*Exchange.*

HEMINGWAY HERD WINS

The herd of Holsteins at Aldenheim Farm in Richland township, operated by John M. Hemingway and Walter E. Shroyer, in the official report for June of the Cow Testing Associations of Iowa is the high herd in the Clear Lake-Thorn-ton Association.

The herd consists of six pure bred and two grades. The average of the eight head for the month, although one was milked but 12 days and another 21 days, is 39.2 lb. butterfat and the average percentage of butterfat is 4.26.

ONLY MILKED TWICE A DAY

The cows were milked but twice a day and received only such attention as a good farmer can and should give. The first seven dams of five of the purebreds, and the first six dams of the other purebred, had official seven-day records, and these seven dams in the five cases, and the six dams in the other, averaged over 4 per cent in butterfat—the lowest average being 4.06 and the highest 4.55. In the cow test report the average per cent of the fat of the six purebreds was 4.45.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?
 My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,

Chambersburg,

Penna.

My Former Herdsire



KING ALCARTRA RAG APPLE POSCH

stood at the head of my herd for several years.

If you are in the market for a good heifer or bull calf of this breeding at a reasonable price, write me.

My herd is accredited.

A. R. BUSH

Montrose,

Pennsylvania.

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer

700 Second National Building
 Akron, Ohio.

LET US SELL YOU A SON OR DAUGHTER OF



COLONEL JOH LYONS

whose thirty nearest dams averaged 30 lb. butter in 7 days.

Our combined milking herd numbers about 140 head of outstanding individuals. Both herds are accredited.

L. N. Mack & Son

Floyd E. Mack

Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Penna.

WANTED—Fifteen two- or three-year-old Holstein heifers bred to freshen early this Fall. Also fifteen yearlings not bred. Must be good individuals, well grown, tuberculin tested or from accredited herds. Give price, full particulars, breeding, etc. c/o Department J, Box 110, Harrisburg, Penna.

King Segis Pontiac and King of the Pontiacs

were two of the greatest bulls that ever lived.

Their blood was combined to produce

KING PONTIAC
ALCARTRA PIETJE

"King" does not need any further introduction—you all know him but you do need one of his sons for a herdsire.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

A. E. ROBINSON
Susquehanna Co., Montrose, Pa.

Quality Cattle OUR KIND



JOSEPHINE KAREL MECHTHILDE

Every animal in this herd has passed Three Clean Tuberculin Tests. They are not only choice individuals and big producers, but produce milk of high quality, as our herd test runs from 3.7 to 3.9%.

I want to sell a few.

H. A. STOTTEMYER
Hagerstown, Maryland R. 5

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE

at prices that the

EVERYDAY BREEDER
AND DAIRYMAN

can well
afford to pay

HARRY C. REYNOLDS
SCRANTON, PA.

Herd under the Accredited Plan

NEAR-BY AMERICAN MILK

Well, may we all be proud of a new quality standard for food: Near-by American Milk.

It is produced by two hundred thousand American farmers skilled in the handling of cattle and dairy products. It comes from the natural pasture and hay region of the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England. It comes from the land of springs and brooks, from the cool, high altitudes, and quickly flows in a refreshing, thirst-quenching, food-carrying stream from the fields of grass, clover and corn to the city homes.

This quality of milk is an achievement of the eastern dairyman working in close cooperation with the city boards of health, the milk marketing agencies and the railroads. It is now thoroughly protected from the lowering in quality that comes from mixing in milk shipped longer distances and produced under less sanitary conditions.

In no other country and at no time in history has a supply of fluid milk been produced in so safe, sanitary, cheap quantities as this produced for our great eastern cities.

American city dwellers appreciate good milk. They understand that Near-by American Milk is safe, wholesome, palatable and cheap. They know that it is produced within a reasonable distance of their doors by Americans with American standards of cleanliness in regard to food. They know that this milk comes to the city as quickly as the great transportation lines can bring it, and that it is handled in the most sanitary manner all the way from the cow to the table. In proof of this appreciation, the consumption of milk in New York City doubled during the past fourteen years and has now reached the volume of 100,000 forty-quart cans of milk a day.

The production and consumption of this vast quantity of fluid milk means much to the farmers who create it, to the consumers who use it, and to the welfare of the nation itself. Men and women of to-morrow are to-day growing such healthy, robust bodies as could not be grown without milk. Milk is so cheap that our entire population of young people can have as much as they need. Compared with other products, milk is one of the cheapest foods for adults. This low cost comes partly from the large and constant volume of business that results from the common use of milk by all classes of people. Fluid milk dairying is the foundation of the agricultural business in much of New York State. Fluid milk is the foundation of the health of the future generations of men and women.

The quality standard of Near-by American Milk must be maintained. Holding to it will safeguard the health of the consumer, the business of the producer, and the future welfare of the nation.—Cornell Extension Service News.

A two-year-old heifer that produces 20,771.2 lb. milk and 723.4 lb. butter in ten months is a real heifer.

Clara Clothilde Lyons

the dam of our herdsire made that great record.

We have sons and daughters of this great sire for sale.

Our Herd is Accredited.

FRED B. KEENEY
Wyoming Co., Laceyville, Pa.



GREENBROOK POLLYANNA BUTTER GIRL 353307

I have been breeding purebred Holsteins for fourteen years, beginning in a small way with two females. I have built up a productive herd and now have surplus cattle to sell.

My present herdsire is C W Walker Payne 438827, one of the good sons of Funderne Sir Valdessa 216590, and out of Walker Payne Butter Girl 413982.

My herd is under the State and Federal Supervision and has passed two clean tests.

Buy from this Accredited Herd.

GEORGE SNODGRASS
Woodbine, Pennsylvania

Early Rise Herd

We breed Holsteins that produce milk at a profit. We are not in business for our health, and any cow that proves unprofitable goes to the butcher.

You men who are looking for good, straight, healthy Holsteins can find just what you want here.

MENZO A. BROOKER
R. D. 2

South New Berlin, N. Y.
Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

Susquehanna County, Penn'a,

is the greatest Holstein County in the State and our herd is one of the leading herds in this great dairy county.

CREAMELLE KORNDYKE
KONIGEN

stands at the head of our herd and we are more than pleased with him as a herdsire.

Don't you think that you can find what you need in a bull calf or a few milkers in our Accredited Herd.

A. L. BOWELL & SON
Thompson, Pa.

The Old Home Farm



Heifers and Heifer
Calves for Sale.

My Herd is Tuberculin Tested

EUGENE B. BENNETT
Allamuchy New Jersey

Chenango County, New York

is one of the greatest Holstein sections in America and our herd is one of the best in this great country.

Our herdsire is a son of a show cow that produced 882.10 lb. butter in one year in the Dairymen's Division.

His five nearest dams average 29.23 lb. butter in seven days.

One of his sons would do your herd a lot of good, and we have them priced so that you just can't resist buying one.

Our herd is under State and Federal Supervision and the last test was Clean.

PINE RIDGE FARM

Dan E. Anderson, Owner
R. D. 3 Norwich, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS LEAD ADDISON CO., VERMONT, COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

During the month of July there were 640 cows on test in the First Addison Cow Test Association. Of these cows 119 produced over 1,000 lb. milk or 40 lb. butterfat. There were 65 cows in the Association making over 1,200 lb. milk or 45 lb. butterfat. Those men having the largest number of cows making 1,000 lb. milk or 40 lb. butterfat are: William Noonan, 21; C. H. Landon, 13; Vermont State School, 10; F. B. Nelson, 10; H. C. London, 8; Middlebury College Farm, 8; J. A. Phillips, 7; Martin Fleming, 6; R. E. Everest, 6; M. A. Johnson, 5; Dr. E. D. Collins, 4; E. B. Cornwall, 4; Scott Hammond, 3; R. W. Palmer, 3; F. C. Keese, 3; E. N. Loomis, 3.

The high herd for the month is owned by J. A. Phillip, Cornwall, 14 Holsteins averaging 1,042 lb. milk and 35 lb. butterfat. The second highest herd was owned by William Noonan, Panton, 45 Holsteins averaging 1,041 lb. milk and 36.2 lb. fat. The third highest herd in the Association was owned by M. R. Farmer of Middleboro, 3 Jerseys averaging 763 lb. milk and 36.3 lb. butterfat, leading Mr. Phillip's herd by 1.3 lb. butterfat.

Mr. William Noonan owns the leading cow in the Association, a registered Holstein producing 1,891 lb. milk and 66.2 lb. fat.

THE RIGHT ANSWER

The monthly report of the Allegheny County Cow Testing Association for the month of July, as shown by the report of L. M. Stark, Tester, carries a very interesting paragraph with reference to the accuracy of Cow Testing Association records.

Mr. Stark states:

"It might be interesting to note that the production of milk on the Staunton Farm, Mr. A. B. Craig, owner, from July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926, by actual weight was 112,058.1 lbs. and by Cow Testing weight was 111,889 lbs., a difference of only 170 lbs."

Herds tested, 24; cows in milk, 349; cows dry, 48; cows on semi-official test, 6; number cows sold, profitable, 2; unprofitable, 3, also 2 died; number cows producing over 40 lb. fat, 72; over 50 lb. fat, 28; number cows producing over 1000 lb. milk, 90; over 1200 lb. milk, 46.

Mr. C. R. Gearhart of the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture reports that thirty Cow Testing Associations were in operation during the month of June with 11,336 cows tested. Of this number 2166 gave more than 40 lb. fat and 2592 gave more than 1000 lb. milk.

Of the 40 lb. list 673 cows gave more than 50 lb. fat and 1294 cows gave more than 1200 lb. milk. There are 46 cows reported on official test. During the month 98 unprofitable cows were sold and 7 bulls purchased. Also 27 separators tested.

Touring Company's Ad—"See this world before you see the next."—Boston Transcript.

Mead's the Man



When you are sick you usually consult a competent physician.

When you are holding an auction sale of purebred cattle you should exercise the same good judgment, and secure the services of an auctioneer who knows cattle, values and men. My years of experience are a guarantee that I can make you some money at your next sale.

Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD
East Aurora, New York

Mead's the Man

Accredited Holsteins

Of good type and superior dairy quality.

Bred to the grand young bull, Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago, whose sire is a show bull of wonderful merit and whose dam produced 53,664.1 lb. milk, 2,268.59 lb. butter in two years.

Reasonable Prices
Highest Quality

L. L. Allis

Rummerfeld, Bradford Co., Pa.

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

Sired by



SENSATION CLOTHILDE TEHEE

He is a handsome individual and his calves are strong and vigorous. My herd is composed of heavy producing females. If you are looking for some real foundation stock, write me. My herd is accredited.

L. S. BROWN
Crawford County, Penna.
Saegertown, R. D. 1.

100 ENVELOPES

and 200 5½x8½ Note
or Lettersheets,

printed with your name and address and postpaid to you, \$1.00. Send \$1.00 for one year's subscription to our farm and home journal and 25c extra to pay postage and get a trial box of stationery free. Send cash with order to

Fletcher's Farming

Hondo, Texas

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY

The Susquehanna County Cow Testing Association finished its first year, June 20, 1926, with sixteen whole year members. In addition three members were in the association part of a year. The total number of cows in the association during all or part of the year was 391.

The result for the whole year members is as follows:

Average number of cows in the Association	305.51
Average per cow:	
Pounds of milk	7445
Pounds of butterfat	296.8
Percentage of butterfat	4.0
Value of product	\$212 44
Cost of pasture	7 57
Cost of roughage	34 31
Cost of grain	52 17
Total cost of feed	94 05
Value of produce above feed cost	118 39
Returns for \$1.00 expended for feed	2 26

INDIVIDUAL HERD RECORDS

Nine herds with an average of five or more cows exceeded an average of 300 pounds of butterfat, a complete list follows:

R. L. Carter, Meshoppen, R. D.; lb. milk, 7,411; lb. butterfat, 363.7.
L. M. Thompson, Montrose, R. D.; lb. milk, 10,666; lb. butterfat, 360.9.
Ed. Birchard, Montrose, R. D.; lb. milk, 6,785; lb. butterfat, 359.4.
Allen Jayne, Meshoppen, R. D.; lb. milk, 9,916; lb. butterfat, 353.4.
S. C. Birchard, Birchardville; lb. milk, 5,911; lb. butterfat, 351.9.
Geo. Dayton, Birchardville; lb. milk, 6,235; lb. butterfat, 346.8.
Floyd Hollenbeck, Montrose, R. D.; lb. milk, 9,566; lb. butterfat, 343.6.
S. D. Warriner, Montrose, R. D.; lb. milk, 7,571; lb. butterfat, 338.3.
Bruce Dodge, Lawton, Pa.; lb. milk, 6,571; lb. butterfat, 334.6.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

Clair Hindman, Tester for Schuylkill County, reports that twenty-six herds containing 325 cows in milk were tested during the month of July. Two profitable and eight unprofitable cows were sold during the month.

Twenty-five cows in the Association made over 40 lb. fat and 15 cows made over 50 lb. fat. Seventy-two produced over 1,000 lb. and thirty-six over 1,200 lb. milk.

The leading cow in the Association for the month, a grade Holstein owned by Earl Maurer, produced 1,807 lb. milk and 75.9 lb. butterfat.

The high cow for milk production in the Association is a registered Holstein owned by Mr. George S. Reed. She produced 1,962 lb. milk.

I would like to hear from breeders having purebred Holstein-Friesian cows and heifers for sale. They must be tuberculin tested, good individuals and well grown. Address

H. C. REINHOLD
East Petersburg, Penna.

All the Cattle in Crawford County, Pa.

Have been tuberculin tested TWICE under the Accredited Area Plan. In the second test 99.2% passed CLEAN.

When buying Holsteins, purebred or grade, why not come to Crawford County. The producing capacity and individuality of our cattle equal their health record.

Any of the men listed below would be pleased to supply your needs or put you in touch with responsible breeders who can.

L. S. Brown,Saegertown
Ralph C. Jackson,
.....Conneaut Lake
Maple Grove Stock Farm, F.
Jones, Mgr.,Centerville
O. I. Martin,
.....Cambridge Springs

WANTED TO HEAD AN IOWA HERD: a young grandson of King of the Pontiacs. Must be an outstanding individual and his nearest dams must be high testers. C/o Department H., *Holstein Breeder and Dairyman*, Box 110, Harrisburg, Penna.

**If You Want
Fresh Cows,
Springers,
Heifers or
Young Bulls**

BRED IN THE PURPLE, you can secure them in Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania, from the following breeders and dairymen whose establishments are within easy driving distance of Tunkhannock, Thompson, or Montrose. *You are invited to inspect these herds and make your own selection.*

A. L. Howell & Son, Thompson
A. R. Bush,Montrose
L. N. Mack & Son,Montrose
Floyd E. Mack,Montrose
Cecil L. A. Resseguie, Kingsley
A. E. Robinson,Montrose
Robert Springer,Factoryville

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

RABBITS FOR SALE—Pedigreed stock, \$2.00 up. Illustrated book, 10c. MAIKRANZ RABBTRY, New Bethlehem, Pa.

WANTED BAGS—Write for our prices. They'll interest you. OWASCO BAG CO., Cleveland St., Rochester, N. Y.

BUY YOUR CIGARS DIRECT from factory. Box 50 Aspirations, prepaid, \$1.50. HAVANA SMOKEHOUSE, Homeland, Georgia.

HONEY FOR SALE—Pure clover honey in the comb or extracted. Any quantity. Write for price list. FULGHUM SEED CO., ATLANTA, GA.

HOMESPUN CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO—5 pounds \$1.25; 10 \$2.50; 20, \$4.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. UNITED FARMERS, Wingo, Ky.

LUMBER & LOGS—Red cedar posts, hewn, sawn and round. Also red cedar poles and lumber. Any quantity. SOUTHERN RED CEDAR PRODUCTS CO., Murfreesboro, Tenn.

FOR SALE—Milk Bottle Caps, by the thousand or by the million, one or two colors, bulk or in tubes. DEPOY BOTTLE CAP CO., Muncie, Indiana.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, chewing, ten pounds \$2.85, smoking, five \$1.25, ten \$2. Scrap smoking, 25 pounds \$3. TOBACCO CLUB, Sedalia, Kentucky.



POULTRY

NEW ZEALAND REDS—Blue Americans and Gray Flemish Giants for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. CHAMBERLAN BROS., Sudduth Road, Normal, Ill.

CHESTER COUNTY BABY CHICKS
Black and White Leghorns\$10 per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds\$12 per 100
White and Silver Wyandottes\$13 per 100
Jersey Giants\$22 per 100
Larger Lots Cheaper. 1,000 chick orders a specialty.

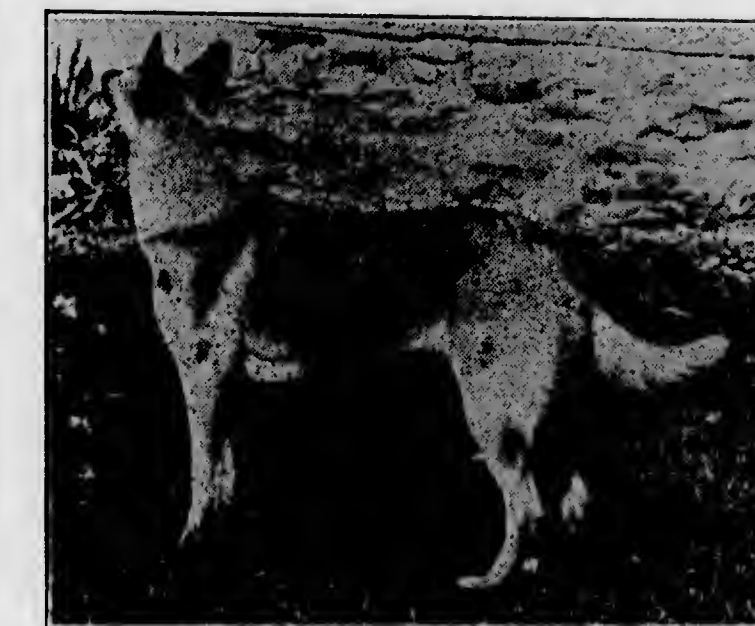
GEORGE S. CULLEN,

Box H ELKVIEW, PA.

ORDER JULY CHICKS NOW—Prices are reduced. Purebred. 10 leading varieties. Leghorns, \$8.50; Rocks and Reds, \$10.50. Bred for egg production. Write for catalog and price list: discount on large orders. MODEL HATCHERY, Monroe, Ind.

MISCELLANEOUS—WANTED

WANTED—Guinea Pigs, Rabbits, White Mice, etc., for Laboratory use. Highest market price paid. Best of reference. Prompt remittance. Ship to LEANER URICK, Hanover, York County, Pa.



DOGS

PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIE PUPS. \$10 each. R. C. GLEASON, Fayette, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Collie pups, best breeding, farm raised. CORRETT FADER, Cortland, Ohio.

REGISTERED WHITE COLLIE PUPS, best blood lines. JANIE EILAND, Sprott, Ala.

THOROUGHbred WHITE COLLIES—\$5 up. Write HARRY WITHERELL, Colebrook, Conn.

REAL RABBIT HOUNDS AND BEAGLES, well broken, priced low. THOS. TOTH, Henderson, Md.

FOR SALE—Scotch Collie pups, the intelligent kind, sable and white. Price five dollars apiece. WM. KINSLEY, Hartville, Ohio.

BEAUTIFUL PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS. The intelligent kind. Males, spayed females, \$10.00 each. H. HURN, Thorndike, Me.

COLLIE PUPPIES—The live wire kind. Quality, intelligence—St. Bernards, Show Stock. MYAKKA KENNELS, East Bridgewater, Mass.

POLICE DOGS. Doberman Pinschers, pedigree. Puppies and old dogs for sale, reasonable. Also Foxhounds. O. V. HANN, R. 1, Harrison, Ohio.

THOROUGHbred NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES. Pedigreed. Large black beauties. Females, \$12.50, males, \$20. M. WHITACRE, Boggsstown, Ind.

PUREbred AMERICAN FOX HOUNDS—Suitable for coon, cats, deer, skunk, opossum, rabbit, fox and wolves. Trained and untrained dogs for sale; also fine puppies. Walker and July strains, 10 days' trial. J. E. ADAMS, Montgomery City, Mo.

PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

CABBAGE PLANTS, 1,000, \$1.00. C. O. D. Postage satisfactory. Guaranteed. HOLLAND BROS., Franklin, Va.

PLANTS—Willious ready. Cabbage, Tomato, \$1.00—1,000. Pepper \$2.00. Satisfactory service. REV. ELISHA BRADSHAW, Walters, Va.

PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—5 lbs. chewing, \$1.80; 5 smoking, \$5 cents; prepaid. JIM FOY, Dukedom, Tenn.

SEND \$1 for 12 Dahlia Bulbs. All colors, labeled, worth \$3. BOLTS DAHLIA FARM, Stepney, Connecticut, Dept. H.

TOBACCO—Fine yellow mammoth chewing, 10 pounds, \$3; smoking, 10 pounds, \$2; 20 pounds, \$3.50. FARMERS CLUB, Mayfield, Ky.

LEADING VARIETIES. Cabbage, Tomato, and Collard Plants now ready. 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.50 mailed; \$1.25 thousand expressed; 10,000, \$10.00. MAJOR CROW'S PLANT FARMS, Flowery Branch, Ga.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

BUY YOUR FERTILIZER at manufacturers' wholesale price—in car lots, 15 tons or over delivered at your nearest station. Write THE J. A. TROTTER CO., East Liverpool, Ohio.

CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, POOR MAN'S price—only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. HBD, Box 528, Salina, Kans.

TENNESSEE PHOS-PHO-FLOUR (the finest part, air separated from Ground Phosphate Rock), 30% Phosphoric Acid. Proven available for wheat and seeding. Thirty ton minimum cars necessary account special commodity freight. Shipments direct from Tennessee. Small cost, excellent and lasting results. Testimonials, some important facts, several state reports, and sample upon request. Selling help and commission to agents. Order quick for fall seeding. W. L. MITCHELL, New Haven, Conn.



LIVE STOCK

EXTRA CHOICE HAMPSHIRE BRED GILTS, bred from fall litters, registered. ALF. MANGRUM, Ft. Branch, Ind.

WANTED—A pair of registered Caracul Sheep in exchange for a pair of registered Police Dogs. FRANK BUCK, Metamora, Ohio.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA—spring pigs, both sex. Priced right, satisfaction guaranteed. EZRA BEILER, Ronk, Pa.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS—Five-month-old boars and gilts that weigh 200 lbs. each. Priced right, satisfaction guaranteed. A. C. HARTLE, R. D. No. 3, Bellefonte, Pa.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULL CALF FOR SALE, at farmer price, sired by 23 lb. bull and out of 16 lb. dam. Write for prices. SILVER RUN STOCK FARM, Honey Grove, Pa.

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Chenango is one of the four leading counties of New York State for number of Registered Holstein-Friesians. Every owner is a practical Breeder and Dairyman, and each herd here listed is under State and Federal Supervision and is periodically Tuberculin Tested. These herds are within a short distance of Sherburne and Norwich. Good Roads and splendid railroad facilities.

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STANDARDS FOR MILK PRODUCTS AMENDED

The Secretary of Agriculture has promulgated for the guidance of officials in the enforcement of the Federal Food and Drugs Act revised and amended definitions and standards for milk and its products adopted by the Food Standard Committee. This committee is composed of three representatives each of the Association of American Dairy, Food and Drug Officials, of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists and of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The revised standards and definitions include milk, pasteurized milk, homogenized milk, skimmed milk, buttermilk, goat's milk, evaporated milk, sweetened condensed milk, evaporated skimmed milk, sweetened condensed skimmed milk, dried milk and dried skimmed milk. The text of the standards and definitions recommended by the committee is as follows:

1. *Milk* is the whole, fresh, clean, lacteal secretion obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows, properly fed and kept, excluding that obtained within fifteen days before and five days after calving, or such longer period as may be necessary to render the milk practically colostrum-free.

2. *Pasteurized Milk* is milk that has been subjected to a temperature not lower than 145 degrees Fahrenheit nor not less than thirty minutes, after which it is promptly cooled to 50 degrees Fahrenheit, or lower.

3. *Homogenized Milk* is milk that has been mechanically treated in such a manner as to alter its physical properties with particular reference to the condition and appearance of the fat globules.

4. *Skimmed Milk* is milk from which substantially all of the milk fat has been removed.

5. *Buttermilk* is the product that remains when fat is removed from milk or cream, sweet or sour, in the process of churning. It contains not less than eight and five-tenths per cent (8.5%) of milk solids not fat.

6. *Goat's Milk, Ewe's Milk, et cetera*, are the fresh, clean lacteal secretions, free from colostrum, obtained by the completed milking of healthy animals other than cows, properly fed and kept, and conform in name to the species of animal from which they are obtained.

7. *Evaporated Milk* is the product resulting from the evaporation of a considerable portion of the water from milk, or from milk with adjustment, if necessary, of the ratio of fat to non-fat solids by the addition or by the abstraction of cream. It contains not less than seven and eight-tenths per cent (7.8%) of milk fat, nor less than twenty-five and five-tenths per cent (25.5%) of total milk solids; provided, however, that the sum of the percentages of milk fat and total milk solids be not less than thirty-three and seven-tenths per cent (33.7%).

8. *Sweetened Condensed Milk* is the product resulting from the evaporation of a considerable portion of the water from the whole, fresh, clean, lacteal secretion obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows, properly fed and kept, excluding that obtained within fifteen days before and ten days after calving, to which sugar (sucrose) has been added. It contains not less than twenty-eight per cent (28.0%) of total milk solids, and not less than eight per cent (8.0%) of milk fat.

9. *Evaporated Skimmed Milk* is the product resulting from the evaporation of a considerable portion of the water from skimmed milk, and contains not less than twenty per cent (20.0%) of milk solids.

10. *Sweetened Condensed Skimmed Milk* is the product resulting from the evaporation of a considerable portion of the water from skimmed milk to which sugar (sucrose) has been added. It contains not less than twenty-four per cent (24.0%) of milk solids.

11. *Dried Milk* is the product resulting from the removal of water from milk, and contains not less than twenty-six per cent (26.0%) of milk fat, and not more than five per cent (5.0%) of moisture.

12. *Dried Skimmed Milk* is the product resulting from the removal of water from skimmed milk, and contains not more than five per cent (5.0%) moisture.
—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

The ostrich is the largest of living birds, an adult male standing nearly 8 feet high and weighing about 300 pounds.

For sale or rent at Allamuchy, N. J., a house with electric lights, bathroom and steam heat and forty acres of good land. Further information, price and terms on application to E. B. BENNETT, Allamuchy, N. J.

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The application of **CATTLE COMFORT** will relieve Cows, Mules, Horses, Dogs and Fowls from the noxious effects of Horn Flies, Gnats and Mosquitoes, and is healing to any sore. Applied to the perches in the henery it prevents the spread of lice; put on the heads of fowls it destroys head lice; applied to mangy dogs it affords relief and effects a cure.

Directions—**CATTLE COMFORT** may be diluted half and half with kerosene as a matter of economy. Rub lightly over exposed parts, as mentioned hereon, with a cloth, sponge or atomizer.

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HAMMOND'S PAINT AND SLUG SHOT WORKS, Beacon, New York

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Don't get all "het up" about the weather nor about the number of surplus stock you have "eatin' their heads off."

Nothing you can do will affect the temperature, but, at a very low cost you can move all the animals you can spare by attracting the attention of the thousands of readers of

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

the paper which, our readers tell us, they read from "Kiver to Kiver."

Let us tell you how little it will cost you to reach this great, potential, buying market and so turn your surplus stock into cash.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Box 110, Harrisburg, Pa.



Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d

Size, Type, Health and Production are the chief essentials of a real herd of dairy cattle.

Spring Farm Pontiac Maid 2d and Creator are the dam and sire respectively of my herdsire. One look at his dam's picture should convince you that she has all of the above named essentials. And remember that she produced 35.66 lb. butter, 800 lb. milk in 7 days; 140.89 lb. butter, 3,339.2 lb. milk in 30 days; and 918.16 lb. butter, 20,532.6 lb. milk in 207 days. Let me price you a son of this great sire.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville

Michigan

We have never had a reactor in the herd



King Pietje Aaggie Pontiac

our Senior Herdsire, is one of the best individual bulls in Pennsylvania. His daughters are of the proper type and they are the profit producing kind.

We are breeding Holsteins because we think that they are the best breed of dairy cattle on earth, and the kind that we breed ought to look good in your herd.

We can always spare a few females and bull calves.

Certainly! We are under State and Federal Supervision.

ROBERT I. SPRINGER

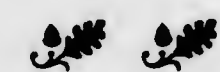
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R. D. 1



Here's the Kind We Keep



Our herdsire Pabst Creator Champion Piebe, combines the blood of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes, Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d, King of the Pontiacs and other famous Holsteins that have made breed history.

We can always spare a few good cows from our Accredited Herd.



BUSH BROTHERS

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Maple Grove Stock Farm



MAPLE GROVE YMBA GLISTA 330879

We offer for immediate sale, *Maple Grove Mabel Segis Glista*, Born, Jan. 30, 1926. Her sire is that good bull, Clever Model Glista, our 34-lb. senior herdsire, and her dam is an A. R. O. daughter of Model Daniel Glista, one of our former herdsires.

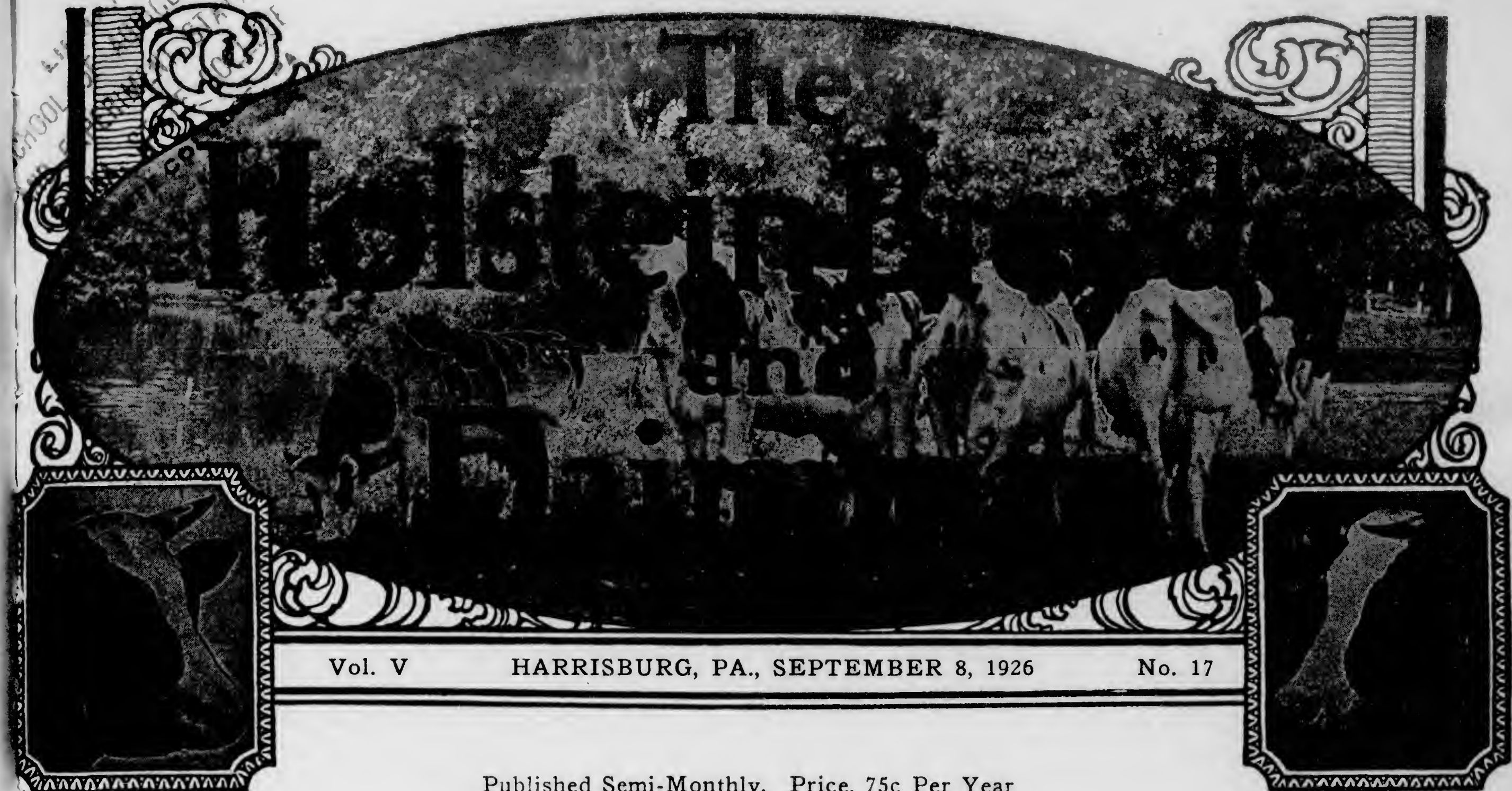
We also offer *Maple Grove Mabel Ybma Glista*, Born, Feb. 4, 1926. Her sire is our 27-lb. junior herdsire Maple Grove Ybma Glista, her dam is an A. R. O. daughter of our senior sire, Clever Model Glista.

These are a very promising pair of heifer calves and the first check for \$180 takes the pair.

Remember that our herd is Accredited.

F. Jones, Manager

R. D. 4, Centerville,
Crawford Co., Pa.



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Spring Dale Dairy Farm



ETTA ABBEKERK PRINCESS

She averaged 75 lb. milk daily, giving 81 lb. her highest day, when she freshened in the spring.

We have young stock for sale, light in color and fine individuals, from such cows as the above.

Come and look our herd over. Our foundation animals are from some of the best blood lines of the breed.

Our Herd is Accredited.

F. L. HEILMAN & SON

Cleona,

Penna.



SPRING FARM PONTIAC MAID 2D

I am offering for immediate sale, twin bull calves born July 14, 1926.

Their dam has been exhibited at different fairs for the last fifteen years and has always taken first prize.

The dam and two nearest dams of their sire averaged 31.2 lb. butter and 941.5 lb. milk in 7 days.

Price for choice, \$100.00

DAVID FALCONER

Scottsville,

Michigan.

There has never been a reactor in my herd.

SPRING BROOK FARM



Ormsby Sensation 3d 339429

Male calf, born in August 1926, For sale.

He is sired by Ormsby Sensation 3d 339429, who is the sire of some handsome individuals.

His dam is Wayland De Kol Climax 717590. She is one of the best cows in my herd and a beautiful animal.

This calf is one of the nicest I have ever offered for sale.

My herd is ACCREDITED.

S. T. WITMER

Union Deposit, Dauphin County, Penna.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM



MAPLE GROVE YBMA GLISTA 330879

We are offering for sale a son and a daughter of our 34-lb. senior herdsire, Clever Model Glista 314740.

Male—MAPLE GROVE RADIO DE KOL GLISTA 486085. Born February 28, 1926.

Sire—Clever Model Glista 314740. 1 A. R. O. daughter.

Dam—Maple Grove Annie De Kol Glista 632234. 408.0 milk and 16.59 butter in 7 days.

Female—MAPLE GROVE MABEL HESSELTJE GLISTA 1062514. Born January 17, 1926.

Sire—Clever Model Glista 314740.

Dam—Maple Grove Hesselje Elgin 551882. 443.3 milk and 16.61 butter in 7 days.

This is a fine pair and they will make a good showing in any herd.

Our herd is ACCREDITED.

F. JONES, Manager

R. D. 4, Centerville, Crawford Co., Penna.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. V

HARRISBURG, PA., SEPTEMBER 8, 1926

No. 17

Representatives of Maryland Agricultural College Uncover Fraud in Records Made at Springfield State Hospital

(According to Sworn Statements Made By Representatives Who Made the Investigation)

Politicians Step in and Seal the Lips of the College Authorities
Facts are Kept From the Public

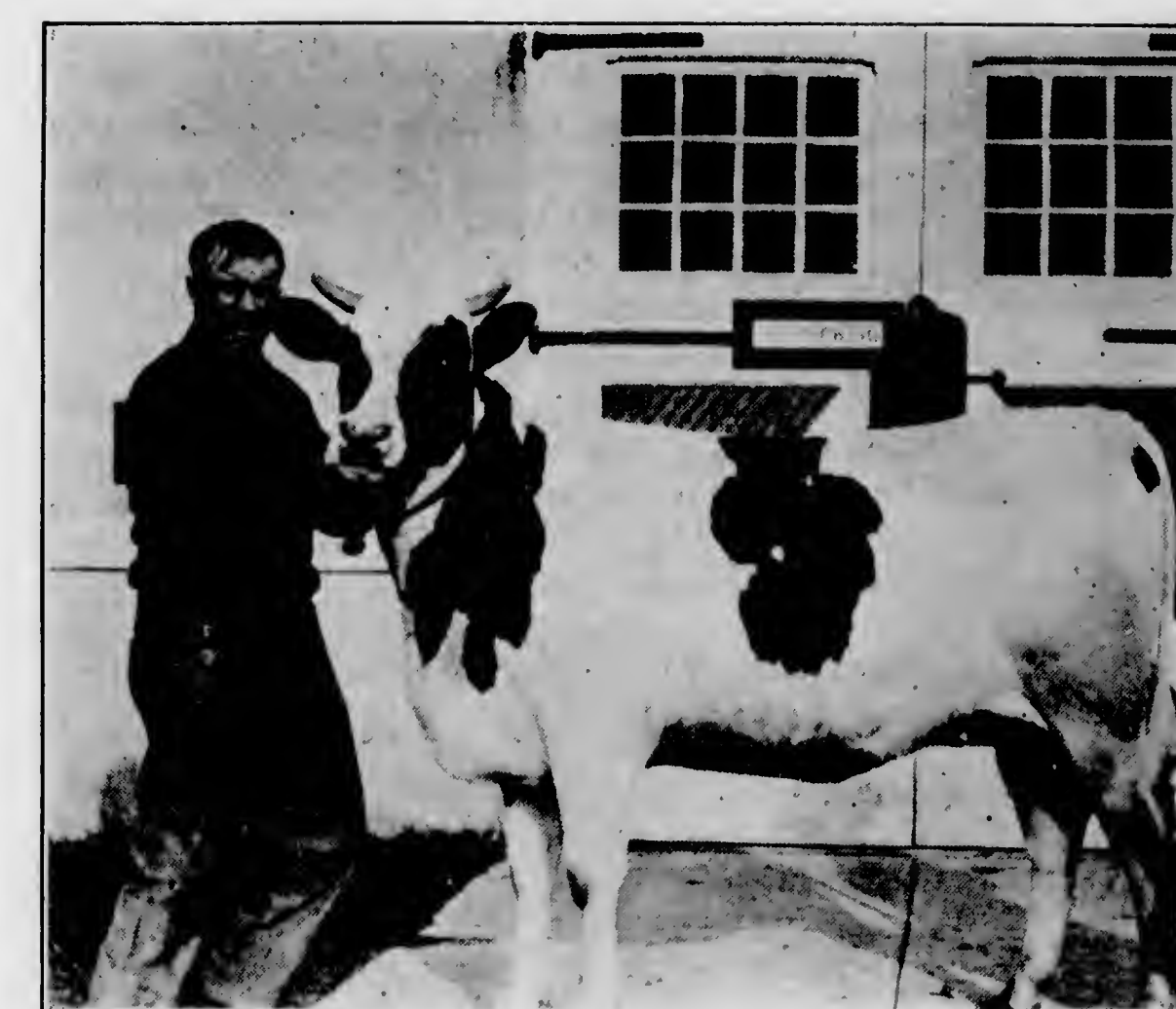
Advance Registry Department of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America Accepts Records and Declares One Cow to be the
Champion of the State of Maryland and the Champion
Cow Below the Mason and Dixon Line

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN was advised early in the year that the Maryland State Agricultural College had become suspicious that DECEPTIVE, DISHONEST AND FRAUDULENT methods were being practiced in making official records at the Springfield State Hospital. As a result of this suspicion, the College detailed their most capable and trustworthy testers to supervise the work at the Springfield State Hospital and make a thorough investigation into the methods practiced by Mr. Forrest G. Farr and his organization in handling cows while on test.

The testers who were detailed to make the special investigation reported that fraudulent practices were being perpetuated in the making of official records and they made sworn affidavits to that effect. A Mr. Lawrence Gail, a milker of test cows employed at the Springfield State Hospital, also appeared before the College authorities and in a sworn affidavit stated that he had assisted in giving test cows dope, and that half pint bottles filled with cream were placed under the bedding in the box stalls where test cows were being milked and the milkers were instructed to place the contents of these bottles in the milk pail if they could do so when the tester was not present or before the samples were taken by the tester.

We were informed that there would be a hearing in regard to the matter as soon as Mr. John M. Dennis returned from his winter vacation and that we would be notified of the time and place of the hearing so that we could have a representative present. We were urged to have a stenographer present at the hearing to record the whole procedure.

We did not receive any notice of a hearing. After several weeks had elapsed, we were told that the hearing had been held behind closed doors and that an attempt was being made to keep the facts from the public. We were also told that Professor Ingham, in



FORREST G. FARR, SUPT. OF THE DAIRY AT SPRINGFIELD STATE HOSPITAL, AND SPRINGSYKES FOBES VIOLET

charge of the Advanced Registry work at Maryland State College, Dr. Meade, and the representatives of the College who uncovered the fraudulent methods practiced at Springfield State Hospital, were displeased and disappointed that influence was being used to prevent the College authorities from acting in the regular way after making the investigation.

It is easy to see that Prof. Ingham, Dr. Meade and the testers who made the special investigation, did not want to be placed on record as shielding those who were making crooked records because the College, and particularly Prof. Ingham, had assumed the responsibility of protecting the records and seeing to it that they were made honestly in all respects.

Under Rule 10, which we are printing in full below, as it appears in Volume 36 in the Blue Book, we would expect that Springfield State Hospital would be debarred from making official records after the College had disclosed that deceptive methods were being practiced and after this information was in the hands of the Superintendent of Advanced Registry, or as long as Forrest G. Farr remained in charge of the herd at that Institution.

RULE X

"ENTRIES DEFERRED, REFUSED OR CANCELLED"

"No test of any cow or cows shall be accepted for Advanced Registry by the Superintendent, unless it shall appear that such tests have been in all things honestly and fairly conducted, and that the Rules of the Association have been complied with. If the Superintendent shall be satisfied that any dishonest, improper or fraudulent practice in connection with the making of any test has been employed, or a reasonable suspicion thereof exists, he may reject such test, or, if the same has been previously accepted by the issuing of a certificate therefor, the Board of Directors, if satisfied that the rules of the Association have been violated or that any dishonest, improper or fraudulent practices in connection with the making of any test has been employed, may cancel such acceptance and certificate after notice and a hearing, given and had in the manner prescribed in Sections 9 and 10 of Article I of the By-Laws of the Association in reference to charges against members. And if it shall be ascertained that the spirit and intent of the Rules for the conduct of tests for Advanced Registry have at any time been wilfully violated or evaded in the making of any test, or that any improper, dishonest or fraudulent practice in the making of any test has been employed, or that an application to the Superintendent of Advanced Registry for the acceptance of a test or a record that was made by the employment of any such means, or the reporting of any record to the Superintendent of Advanced Registry made or influenced by any such practice, the person or persons so violating or evading these Rules or employing such improper, dishonest or fraudulent practice or applying to the Superintendent of Advanced Registry for the acceptance of any test made or influenced by any such practice, or reporting to the Superintendent of Advanced Registry a test, or record, made or influenced by any such practices may be censured, suspended or expelled from the Association after notice and a hearing given and had as prescribed in Sections 9 and 10 of Article I of the By-Laws of the Association in reference to charges against a member."

Instead of the Institution being debarred from making official records after the College had in its possession absolute knowledge that fraud was being perpetuated, the College continued to send Supervisors to the Springfield State Hospital during March and April just as though nothing had happened. Further, on May 11th, the Superintendent of Advanced Registry sent out the following announcement declaring Howard Star Annette Prince 603305, the champion cow in the State of Maryland and the champion Holstein cow below the Mason and Dixon line. Mr. Gardner's announcement reads as follows:

"I am pleased to announce that the Holstein-Friesian cow Howard Star Annette Prince 603305 has just closed a long-time test, and is credited with 28,779.6 lbs. milk containing 1,055.22 lbs. fat in 365 days, thus

showing an average of 3.67 per cent fat in the milk. She freshened at the age of 5 years, 7 months, 10 days. Her sire is Beauty Pietertje Prince 15th 182493; her dam is Annette De Kol Piebe 234883. She was bred by Mr. J. W. Howard, Genesee Depot, Wis., and is now owned by the Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville, Md. At the age of 3 years, 4 months, 5 days, she is credited with 444.8 lbs. milk containing 13.302 lbs. fat in 7 days; while continued on long-time test she is credited 14,673.8 lbs. milk containing 501.09 lbs. fat in 305 days. Freshening at the age of 4 years, 3 months, 24 days, her 7-day official test shows 624.3 lbs. milk containing 20.936 lbs. fat, and in 30 days she is credited with 2,624.7 lbs. milk containing 84.916 lbs. fat. Being continued on test, she is credited in semi-official test with 22,316.4 lbs. milk containing 793.65 lbs. fat in 365 days. During the lactation period just finished her best 7-day official production was 689.3 lbs. milk containing 25.62 lbs. fat. During the year's test in addition to a 7-day strictly official period she had twelve other test periods of which one was a retest. Nine different Supervisors were employed in the conduct of the test. Her 365-day production of 1,055.22 lbs. fat, equivalent to 1,319.02 lbs. butter on the 80 per cent basis, gives her 38th place among cows producing above 1,000 lbs. fat, she being the 105th cow to gain the honor of producing above 1,000 lbs. fat in 365 days."

MALCOM H. GARDNER, *Supt. A. R.*

Delavan, Wis., May 11, 1926.

Supt. Gardner in his announcement makes reference to the fact that nine different Supervisors were employed in the conducting of the test, but he makes no reference to the sworn affidavits which the Supervisors made before the College authorities under date of February 12th, March 25th and 26th, which read as follows:

College Park, Maryland,
February 12, 1926.

I, Warren R. Wallace, Supervisor, of my own free will and accord, in the presence of LeRoy W. Ingham and Dr. DeVoe Meade, wish to make the following statement in regard to the retest January 17th to 19th of Belle Fawn De Kol 314965, owned by the Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville, Maryland. Upon my arrival at the above farm I first made it my business to view the cow. I noticed that she was breathing normally and was normal in every other respect. When I made the second trip to the barn about three hours later I noticed that she was not breathing normally and seemed excited and very nervous and remained so during the remainder of the test period. I made it my business to remain on the farm 24 hours after the test was completed. At that time she appeared to be coming back to normal. The same conditions applied to the February, 1926, semi-official test on Howard Star Annette Prince 603305.

Witness: (Signed) WARREN R. WALLACE.

A. MAUDE PHILLIPS,
Notary Public.

College Park, Maryland,
March 25, 1926.

I, Warren R. Wallace, wish to supplement my statement of February 12, 1926, with the following: In the presence of Edward L. LaBroad and myself, Mr. Forrest G. Farr, Dairy Superintendent of Springfield State Hospital, made a statement to the effect that the cows Clover Leaf Nina Korndyke 361577 and Belle Fawn De Kol 314965 had been treated with dope (nux vomica and strychnine), enough to kill them while they were being tested. This statement was made during the week of February first to sixth, 1926.

(Signed) WARREN R. WALLACE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of March, 1926.

A. MAUDE PHILLIPS,
Notary Public.

College Park, Maryland,
February 12, 1926.

In the presence of Supervisors Edward L. LaBroad and Warren R. Wallace, Dr. DeVoe Meade and LeRoy W. Ingham, I, Lawrence A. Gail, of my own free will and accord make the following statement: I have worked as test cow milker at the Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville, Md., from February, 1924, to March, 1925, and again from September 1, 1925, to February 8, 1926. I have helped to give a number of cows on official and semi-official test dope consisting of nux vomica and I. Q. S. while working at Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville, Md., during the above periods. My part in this affair was holding the cow's head while the dope was being placed in the cow's mouth.

(Signed) LAWRENCE GAIL.

College Park, Maryland,
March 26, 1926.

I, Lawrence Gail, wish to supplement my statement of February 12, 1926, with the following: Regarding the half pint cream bottle found by Edward L. LaBroad, Supervisor, in the bedding of the cow, Belle Fawn De Kol 314965, at the 4:20 a. m. milking January 6, 1926, I wish to state that I was the man who milked this cow at that time, and I was informed by the herdsman, W. C. Hawkins, that the above mentioned bottle of cream was hidden in the stall and I was ordered to pour this cream in the above mentioned cow's milk if I had an opportunity to do so.

(Signed) LAWRENCE GAIL.

Possibly the record was accepted under Rule 12 entitled, "Advanced Registration a Privilege—Not a Right," which reads as follows:

"The acceptance of tests for advanced registration rests in the discretion of the Association, and is not a matter of right accorded to members, but is a privilege to be granted or refused in the discretion of the Superintendent of Advanced Registry or the Board of Directors."

To permit the making of records after fraud has been uncovered and accept such records, surely is a privilege which one group of politicians might extend

to another, but as Rule 12 plainly states, it is "NOT A RIGHT."

After the Advanced Registry Department came out with the announcement that the records at Springfield State Hospital had been accepted and the agricultural press carried the picture of Howard Star Annette Prince 603305 on their cover page, announcing in glowing terms the wonderful work that was being accomplished under the supervision and direction of Forrest G. Farr at the Springfield State Hospital, it should be very evident that there was an attempt being made to suppress the truth and permit a fraud to be perpetuated upon the public.

After the records of Howard Star Annette Prince had been accepted by Supt. Gardner and announced through the press, THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN was told that it would receive a full report for publication of the investigation by the Maryland State College and the methods practiced by Forrest G. Farr in making fraudulent records at Springfield State Hospital.

We later learned that the mouths of the College authorities had been sealed, and even Prof. Ingham and Dr. Meade, apparently fearful of losing their positions, refused to give out information or permit the records to be consulted, stating that the whole matter had been taken out of their hands and placed with the Board of Regents.

When it became evident that the Board of Regents, of which Mr. John M. Dennis is a member, had taken the matter out of the hands of the College authorities and proposed to adopt a HUSH-UP POLICY, Mr. Warren R. Wallace, who was selected by the College to take charge of the investigation at the Springfield State Hospital, came forward with the following statement:

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

"This is to certify that I, Warren R. Wallace, of New Park, Penna., completed a course in dairy husbandry at the Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Michigan.

"For over two years I served as a licensed official tester under the direction and supervision of the Maryland State College of Agriculture located at College Park, Maryland. While working under the direction of the Maryland Agricultural College, I was sent to many farms and Institutions where purebred cattle were kept to supervise official records of milk and butter production.

"While engaged in this work I was directed by Prof. Ingham to go to the Springfield State Hospital at Sykesville, Maryland. Prof. Ingham informed me that the Superintendent, Mr. Farr, at that Institution had been complaining of the testers that had been sent there and he wanted me to find out just what the difficulty was. This was about November, 1924 when I made my first visit to the farm. I was assigned to this Institution for several consecutive months during the winters of 1924 and 1925.

"The rules for milking test cows provide that only one milker be allowed to milk for one Supervisor. I found that this rule had not been the custom practiced at the Springfield State Hospital but on the contrary several men were milking test cows at the same time

with only one Supervisor, making it possible for irregular practices to be perpetuated should any be attempted.

"In January, 1926, I was again assigned by Prof. Ingham to run a retest at the Springfield State Hospital and advised in a letter to exercise extreme care and caution in checking up the records, which I did. It was on this visit that I suspected that the cows were being doped or the milk was being tampered with. I called Mr. Farr's attention to the physical condition of the cow then on retest, as she seemed to be restless and breathing rapidly, and he replied by inquiring of the herdsman, if he did not think the cow was subject to "thumps." During the next twenty-four hours after completing the test, I made several observations of this same cow and her physical condition seemed to rapidly improve toward normal.

"When reporting my results of this retest to the College, I requested the privilege of being returned the following month and further that another Supervisor be assigned to assist me in checking up the records, thinking that it might be possible with two testers on the ground at one time to detect irregularities if any were being attempted.

"Mr. Edward LaBroad and I were assigned to supervise the test for the month of February. I arrived at the Hospital on the 31st of January, 1926, and took the first sample at the evening milking, 10 P. M. The reading of the butterfat of this milking was 2.9 and at that time the cow seemed to be in a perfectly healthy condition, breathing natural.

"The next sample was taken at 4:00 A. M. on February 1st and the reading of the butterfat was 2.8, the cow still breathing natural.

"The following milking was at 10 A. M. of the same day. The butterfat reading was 4.3. The cow was breathing rapidly and continued to breath rapidly during the remainder of the test.

"The reading of the samples during the retest period were as follows:

Jan. 31st 10:00 P. M.	2.9
Feb. 1st 4:00 A. M.	2.8
Feb. 1st 10:00 A. M.	4.3
Feb. 1st 4:00 P. M.	3.7
Feb. 1st 10:00 P. M.	3.4
Feb. 2nd 4:00 A. M.	3.2
Feb. 2nd 10:00 A. M.	3.7
Feb. 2nd 4:00 P. M.	3.7
Feb. 2nd 10:00 P. M.	4.7

"There is a marked variation of butterfat percentage of the samples taken on January 31st at 10:00 P. M. when I first arrived at the Institution, and the samples taken at the same hour at the completion of the test two days later, the cow testing 2.9 on the first test and 4.7 on the last test.

"After finishing the test I telephoned the College and suggested that they grant me the privilege of running a constant watch test on Howard Star Annette Prince 603305, which is the animal whose record is mentioned above. Prof. Ingham was not in and Prof. Harvey answered the phone and promised to give Prof. Ingham the information. I did not hear from Prof. Ingham and there was no constant watch test placed on this animal.

"I remained at the Institution testing other animals for about ten days and during this time had an opportunity to observe Howard Star Annette Prince and noticed that after her test was completed her breathing gradually became natural.

"Mr. Lawrence Gail, who was employed at the Springfield State Hospital as a milker of test cows, and who milked Howard Star Annette Prince during the February test, disclosed to me the fact that the cows were given dope which he stated contained a solution of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine and that he had helped on several occasions to give cows that were on test, this dope. He also told me that Wilbur Hawkins, the herdsman, working under the direction of Mr. Farr, had placed bottles containing cream under the bedding in the box stalls where the test cows were milked and that he was instructed to pour this cream into the milk pail if he could do it without being detected by the Supervisor. He acknowledged that he had been successful in adding cream to the milk before samples were taken and stated that he did so on the January test.

"Mr. Gail said he would be willing to go to the College and repeat his story to those in charge.

"At the conclusion of this test at the Springfield State Hospital, Mr. LaBroad, the other official Supervisor, and I returned to the College and took Mr. Lawrence Gail, the milker of test cows, with us. We talked the whole matter over with Prof. Ingham who had charge of the making of Advanced Registry records, and Dr. Meade of the Dairy Husbandry Department. At this conference Mr. LaBroad and myself made separate detailed reports as to the conditions and methods practiced in making official records at the Springfield State Hospital.

"Mr. Gail, the milker of test cows, also gave in detail the methods practiced at the Institution stating that it was the custom to give certain test cows dope during the time they were being tested and that he had assisted the herdsman in giving this dope.

"The information together with other statements was set forth in a sworn affidavit by Mr. Lawrence Gail as were the statements made by Mr. LaBroad and myself.

"After the conference, Prof. Ingham, Dr. Meade, Mr. LaBroad, Mr. Gail and myself went before a Justice of the Peace at Berwyn, where the statements were acknowledged.

"Mr. Lawrence Gail further stated at the conference before Prof. Ingham, Dr. Meade, Mr. LaBroad and myself, that bottles containing cream were placed under the bedding in the box stalls when test cows were being milked. Mr. Wilbur Hawkins, the herdsman who was employed by Mr. Farr, instructed milkers to pour the contents of the bottles into the milk if it was possible to do so without being detected by the Supervisors.

Mr. Gail stated that he was successful in placing this cream in the pail of milk and stated one specific instance in January when the cow, Belle Fawn De Kol 314965, was on her January test. Mr. Gail particularly requested that this statement should not appear in his sworn affidavit, which he understood would be published, because of the fact that it implicated Mr. Hawkins whose daughter at the time the affidavit was made, was lying at the point of death.

"Mr. Lawrence Gail further stated at the conference before Prof. Ingham, Dr. Meade, Mr. LaBroad and myself, that bottles containing cream were placed under the bedding in the box stalls when test cows were being milked. Mr. Wilbur Hawkins, the herdsman who was employed by Mr. Farr, instructed milkers to pour the contents of the bottles into the milk if it was possible to do so without being detected by the Supervisors. Mr. Gail stated that he was successful in placing this cream in the pail of milk and stated one specific instance in January when the cow, Belle Fawn De Kol 314965, was on her January test. Mr. Gail particularly requested that this statement should not appear in his sworn affidavit, which he understood would be published, because of the fact that it implicated Mr. Hawkins whose daughter at the time the affidavit was made, was lying at the point of death.

"Mr. LaBroad stated in his affidavit that while in the box stall watching the test cow being milked, he discovered a hard object under the straw which proved to be a bottle said to contain cream.

"Previous to this special investigation that was conducted of the methods practiced at the Springfield State Hospital in January, I had a conference with Prof. Ingham of the Maryland State Agricultural College in which he informed me that James McGarvey who was also doing official testing under the direction of the College, had reported that methods practiced at the Springfield State Hospital had aroused his suspicion and it was under the direction of Prof. LeRoy Ingham that Mr. LaBroad and I were detailed and instructed to carry on the special investigation.

"After the conference was held at the College, and Prof. Ingham and Dr. Meade were informed as to conditions and methods being practiced, and after Mr. LaBroad, Mr. Gail and I had made statements under oath, which were further substantiated by the daily reports, it was my understanding and belief that the College acting upon this information would report the matter to the Advanced Registry Department of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and that the matter would be disposed of in a proper manner and any misleading information that had gone out concerning the records made at the Springfield State Hospital, would be corrected.

"During the week of March, 1926, I called at Essex Farms, Lutherville, Maryland, owned by John M. Dennis. Mr. Dennis is a Director of Springfield State Hospital, a Director of the Maryland State College and a breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle; is reported to be a personal friend of Forrest Farr, Superintendent of the Springfield State Hospital and at various times purebred Holstein cattle owned by Mr. Dennis, have been taken to the Hospital and placed on official test under the direction of Mr. Farr and his organization.

"During this visit at Essex Farms, I talked with Mr. Mac Dennis, a son of Mr. John M. Dennis, and asked him if he had heard of the developments at the Springfield State Hospital and if he knew what disposal had been made of the matter. He expressed his regret as to the development at Springfield and particularly because Mr. Farr was such a booster for the Holstein breed and said that inasmuch as the results of the investigation were not generally known that the best thing to do would be to hush the matter up.

"Not hearing anything from the College authorities and further reading in the Maryland Farmer and other publications that the records of Howard Star Annette Prince had been accepted and that she had been declared the champion cow in the State of Maryland and the champion Holstein cow below the Mason-Dixon line, I called at the College to learn what disposal had been made of the case. I found Prof. Ingham in his office who said that the information concerning the records made at the Springfield State Hospital had been referred to the Board of Regents and had been taken entirely out of his hands.

"I asked for a copy of the sworn affidavits and also for a copy of the test report sheets. Prof. Ingham hesitated about giving me this information before talk-

ing the matter over with Dr. Meade so we went to Dr. Meade's office and the Dr. promised to furnish me with a copy of my own affidavit and granted me the privilege of copying the test report sheets which I had sent in to the College but denied me the other information stating that the whole matter was in the hands of the Board of Regents.

"Prof. Ingham told me that the College had discontinued sending testers to the Springfield State Hospital and also that Mr. Farr was leaving that Institution, which I took to mean, that the College authorities and also the Hospital management have accepted the statements made in the sworn affidavits, that dishonest methods were used in making records at that Institution.

"My sole reasons and purpose for making this statement is that I believe the truth should be known and further that I believe an attempt has been made, and is being made to withhold the truth regarding the making of dishonest records at the Springfield State Hospital from the public.

"Signed WARREN R. WALLACE."

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of July, 1926.

L. M. BROWN, J. P.

My commission expires the First Monday in January, 1928.

Mr. Wallace's statement is substantiated by the facts in the case in every detail. According to an affidavit of a former herdsman, Mr. Farr's instructions were to begin giving dope to cows on test 5 to 12 hours before the Tester took his first sample and to continue to give this medicine as long as the animal was on test.

In Mr. Wallace's affidavit he makes the statement that he visited the farm January 31st and took his first samples at 10 P. M. and that the samples taken at that time tested 2.9. At 4 o'clock, the following morning, the samples taken tested 2.8 but at 10 A. M. the samples taken tested 4.3 and continued to test from 3.2 to 4.7 during the remainder of the test period. The conclusion being that the dope administered to the cow would not become effective until 5 to 12 hours after it was first administered depending upon the individual animal, therefore, the samples taken at 10 P. M. on January 31st and at 4 A. M. February 1st did not show the effects of the dope.

A former employee of Springfield State Hospital, working under Mr. Forrest G. Farr, makes a statement in which the facts disclosed by the investigation conducted under the supervision of the College are substantiated.

Further, Mr. Nelson states that while working, under Mr. Farr's direction, at the Springfield State Hospital was the first and only time that he was ever asked or called upon to do dishonest, unclean and crooked work in order to retain his position, and he therefore resigned. Mr. Nelson's statement is as follows:

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

"I accepted a position as herdsman at the Springfield State Hospital and went on duty the middle of December, 1922. I left that Institution the following December.

"I have followed dairying all my life, and have been employed by different breeders and stock raisers. I had experience in growing and feeding high-class cows; in testing and making special high-class milk and butter before accepting the position at the Springfield State Hospital.

"The first and only time that I was ever called upon or ever asked to do crooked, unclean and dishonest work in order to hold my position was at the Springfield State Hospital, while working under Mr. Farr's direction. Mr. Farr said that he had rather have a man that would be loyal in carrying out his suggestion and plans than to have a man that knew cows. He also stated that it was one of his greatest ambitions that Springfield State Hospital should have at least one 1000 lb. butterfat record and that he did not give a "damn" how it was made.

"I had only been on the job at the Hospital a very short time before Mr. Farr directed that the cows on test be given a stimulant which was labeled Nux Vomica and Gentian, stating that this would raise the butterfat percentage in the milk. It was a custom to give this medicine to the cows that were on test as soon as the Tester arrived at the Institution or as soon as we received word that he was coming. Our instructions were to give the first dose of medicine, five to twelve hours before the Tester took his first sample, and to continue to give this medicine as long as the animal was on test. This dope was also given to the cows that were sent to the Institution from the farm of Mr. John M. Dennis to be tested.

"Another of Mr. Farr's schemes to make a cow's milk test high was to place cream in the milk pail. Bottles of cream were placed in the stables under the hay or straw. Usually there was a large pile of hay or bedding in the box stall under which the bottle was placed. The milker was told to pour the cream into the milk pail if he could do it when the Tester was not looking. If the Tester watched the milker so that he could not pour the cream into the milk pail, Mr. Farr would plan something to take the Tester's atten-

tion. When the Tester was not looking, the milker would put the cream in the milk pail.

"If the Tester was careless and would leave the key of his sample box in the lock, Mr. Farr would take the key and keep it until the Tester was about to leave then he would give it to the Tester saying that he had found the key and was returning it. Mr. Farr also had a skeleton key to fit the lock where the samples were kept.

"One night, as I was going through the barn, I saw Mr. Farr in the test room where the samples were kept. I stepped into the room, the sample box was open and Mr. Farr was pouring cream into the samples. I excused myself and he remarked, "Get the Hell out of here."

"During the winter the cow, Jessie Fobes Violet Mutual 2d 325268, stable number 36, dropped a heifer calf that died when a few days old, and a heifer calf dropped by a grade cow, Medusa De Kol, stable number 31, was substituted and registered in the name of Springsyke Fobes Violet 823741. This particular animal was a member of Mr. John M. Dennis' show herd. Calves from other grade cows were sold by Mr. Farr, who represented them to be purebred and telling the buyer that they would be registered."

"Signed L. M. NELSON."

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of August, 1926.

EUGENE J. DUTTON, J. P.

My commission expires First Monday in January, 1930.

In Mr. Nelson's statement he gives Mr. Farr's motive, stating that he had heard Mr. Farr say, "that it was one of his greatest ambitions that Springfield State Hospital should have at least one 1000 lb. record and that he did not give a 'damn' how it was made."

Mr. Nelson brings out the fact that Mr. Farr had directed that the cows on test be given dope, stating that this would raise the butterfat percentage of the milk. He also confirms the affidavits of Mr. LaBroad and Mr. Gail that bottles containing cream were hidden in the hay or the bedding of the box stalls, Mr. La-

Broad made an affidavit that he had found such a bottle and Mr. Gail the milker of test cow, made an affidavit that the milkers were instructed to pour the contents of these bottles into the milk pail before the samples were taken if they could do it without being detected by the Supervisor.

Mr. Wallace's affidavit made on March 25th reads in part as follows: "Mr. Forrest G. Farr, Dairy Superintendent of Springfield State Hospital made a statement to the effect that the cows, Clover Leaf Nina Korndyke 361577 and Belle Fawn De Kol 314965, had been treated with dope (nux vomica and strychnine) enough to kill them while they were being tested." Mr. Nelson makes the statement that this dope was also given to the cows that were sent to the Institution from the farm of Mr. John M. Dennis.

Mr. Nelson is the only one that makes reference to grade calves being substituted as purebreds and registered, citing one specific case when a grade calf was substituted for the calf dropped by Jessie Fobes Violet Mutual 2d 325628, after her calf had died.

Mr. Nelson was in a position to know what was going on in this respect while the men sent to the Institution from the College would have no knowledge of such a fraud being committed. Mr. Nelson called the attention of the Hospital authorities to the fact that Mr. Farr was substituting grade calves and was registering them as purebreds. It is our understanding that the management of the Institution, in order to avoid further registration of grade calves as purebreds, disposed of the grade cows.

It is very evident that the fraud that had already been committed was not corrected as the history of the grade calf, substituted for the calf dropped by Jessie Fobes Violet Mutual 2d 325628, will prove.

The history of Jessie Fobes Violet Mutual 2d's adopted grade daughter, that Mr. Nelson states in his affidavit was substituted for her own calf that died of scours, and which it appears was registered under the name of Springsykes Fobes Violet, proved to be a show animal and was placed in Mr. John M. Dennis' show herd and exhibited. According to the published reports, this animal won first at Timonium in 1924; second at Syracuse Fair and third in a class of 44 at the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield.

We believe this is a world's record for a grade in a show ring performance as a purebred.

Mr. Forrest G. Farr, who has been writing articles for the Holstein-Friesian World telling the readers "how he did it" is now advertising in that publication for a position stating in his advertisement that they have discontinued testing at the Springfield State Hospital and that he is desirous of securing a position.

This confirms the statement made by Prof. LeRoy Ingham who is in charge of the Advanced Registry testing at Maryland State College, to the effect that the College had discontinued sending Testers to Springfield State Hospital and also that Mr. Farr was leaving the employ of that Institution.

Mr. John M. Dennis who is a Director of the Springfield State Hospital and a friend of Mr. Farr, has from all appearance been very close to Mr. Farr even to the extent that he has sent cattle from his Essex Farm herd over to the Springfield State Hospital where

they have been tested under Mr. Farr's supervision and by his organization.

We do not know by what authority or by what right a State Institution, such as the Springfield State Hospital, maintained at the taxpayers' expense for charitable purposes, should be operating a test plant to make forced milk and butter production records, say nothing of adopting dishonest and unscrupulous methods in making such records.

Further, we do not know by what right or authority outsiders, or even Directors of that Institution, have for placing their own animals in the Institution stables and having them officially tested. However, we consider this entirely a matter to be investigated by the Governor of the State of Maryland or a Committee appointed by the Legislature.

We do not know what attitude Governor Ritchie will take when the facts are laid before him but we have reason to believe that he will make the fullest investigation not only into the record of scandal and why the facts have been kept from the public, but he will also make a careful inquiry into the use of State funds if in his judgment it appears that money that has been appropriated for other purposes has been used to exploit Purebred Holstein cattle or to perpetuate the making of fraudulent records.

We assume also, that the Holstein-Friesian Association of America will take proper action as to the fraud practiced upon it in the registration of the female Springsykes Fobes Violet 823741 and the making of these fraudulent records.

Susquehanna Breeder's Sale

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PA., Holstein Breeders have fixed October 22d as the tentative date for holding their Annual Fall Sale. The high standards formerly maintained at the county sale will be adhered to in this event. All cattle offered will be sold subject to 60-day tuberculin test and each consigner is to be pledged to bid on no animals offered by himself or any other consignor. All offerings are to be passed on by a cattle expert from outside the county before being accepted, and only creditable animals of good individuality and breeding will be admitted.

Col. C. M. Hess, of Akron, Ohio, will serve as auctioneer, and R. Austin Backus, of Mexico, N. Y., will act as pedigree expert.



PRODUCERS AND CHOICE INDIVIDUALS

Remember that this is an Accredited Herd; that the cattle of this entire county, when recently tuberculin tested, passed 99.2% Clean, and that this herd has always been headed by high class bulls. Can spare a few good ones raised here.

L. S. BROWN

Saegerstown, R. D. 1,

Crawford Co., Pa

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

A Profitable Business--

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

Springer Dispersal

WE ARE announcing elsewhere in this issue the dispersal of Robert I. Springer's herd at West Nicholson, near Springville, Susquehanna County.

Mr. Springer's herd is on the accredited list.

Mr. Springer has always used exceptionally good sires at the head of his herd. His present herdsire is King Pietje Aaggie Pontiac 267266, a son of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje 121091 and out of Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline Girl 2d 185658, and his daughters have developed into wonderful individuals.

Mr. P. M. Harris will officiate as auctioneer and Mr. F. F. Ressigue, one of the leading and best known Holstein breeders of Susquehanna County, will officiate as pedigree expert.

Dairy Cows Respond to Regular Feeding

EXPERIMENTS by the United States Department of Agriculture at the experimental farm of the Bureau of Dairying at Beltsville, Md., show that with cows that are average to good, milking may take place at irregular hours without any marked effect upon production. Whether very high producers would show similar results has not been determined.

It was found, however, that when irregular milking was accompanied by irregular feeding the production was lessened about 5 per cent. Apparently cows are more sensitive to change in the feeding routine than to variations in the hours of milking. The conclusion is not to be drawn from these experiments that regularity in doing the dairy work is a matter of little importance, but rather that cows can occasionally be milked earlier or later than usual if there is something else to which the dairyman desires to give his time.

A Pleasing Announcement

WE ARE pleased to announce that Mr. B. F. Jones, of South Montrose, a well-known Holstein breeder, will place the awards in the Holstein classes at the sixty-ninth Harford Fair to be held at Harford, Pa., Susquehanna County.

Two years ago Mr. Jones' health failed and he was compelled to disperse of his Holstein herd and sell his farm. He moved to South Montrose, where he now resides. His many friends will be pleased to learn that he is back on the job and will judge at the Harford Fair.

Judging Team Home from European Trip

THE Maryland dairy cattle judging team, composed of Arthur Dunnigan, Harford County; Ralph Walker, Montgomery County; and Stanley Sutton, of Kent County, and accompanied by County Agent H. B. Derrick, of Kent County, has returned home after an interesting and eventful trip to England and the continent of Europe.

While the boys returned without the gold cup, trophy of the international judging contest held at Eastbourne, England, July 14th, they claim the satisfaction of hav-

ing put up a good battle as shown by the narrow margin of 17 points out of a possible 900 by which they were beaten.

ROYALLY ENTERTAINED

The team was royally entertained in all parts of England and Scotland. Prior to the judging contest, the boys were escorted on a tour that took them into most of the interesting places of England and Scotland and afforded them an opportunity to visit some of the more famous dairy cattle breeding establishments in the two countries. Historic places in London and vicinity also were visited prior to the contest.

ENCOUNTER FRENCH MOB

Following the contest, the members of the party visited France, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium and Holland. While in France they had the unpleasant experience of encountering a crowd waiting for suitable victims on which to visit stored-up anti-American sentiment. The taxicab in which the team members were riding was besieged and the unfortunate occupants were beaten over the head with folded newspapers and subjected to other indignities.

"There was only one thing to do," said County Agent H. B. Derrick, a former member of the Marine Corps, "and that was grin and bear it. That is what we did."

With the exception of Dr. F. B. Bomberger, who remained in Brussels for the international conference for the Improvement of Rural Life, the party sailed from Antwerp July 30th, touching at English ports on the way back.—*Maryland Extension Review News*.

Maple Grove Stock Farm

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM, owned by Charles Jones, is offering for sale a pair of young animals both sired by Clever Model Glista 314740, his 34 lb. senior herdsire. Clever Model Glista is a son of Glista Coreva, a half sister to the cow, Glista Ernestine, who produced over 101 tons of milk and over 9,000 lb. butter during her lifetime.

The male calf which they are offering is out of Maple Grove Annie De Kol Glista 632234. She has a record of 408.0 lb. milk and 16.59 lb. butter in 7 days.

The heifer calf is out of Maple Grove Hesseltje Elgin 551882, who has a record of 443.3 lb. milk and 16.61 lb. butter in 7 days.

Mr. Jones writes us as follows regarding the sale of two young heifers which were advertised in our magazine:

"We also wish to advise you that on June 22d we sold to Mr. Austin Rogers, Spartansburg, Pa., two heifer calves—Maple Grove Mabel Pontiac Glista 1091466, born June 7, 1926, and Maple Grove Mabel De Kol Glista 1087852, born May 18, 1926.

"They were a fine growthy pair, their breeding 'A1,' and they will make a couple of good ones for foundation stock."

Maple Grove Stock Farm is located at Centerville, Pa., and is under the supervision of Frank Jones.

The Jones' herd was one of the first to be accredited in Crawford County, and many good animals have been purchased from the herd to go into all parts of the country for foundation animals.

Michigan Man Buys in Idaho

THOMAS J. KILLEN, one of the successful dairymen and Holstein breeders of the Boise valley, has sold his farm and his Holstein herd to T. J. Rowe of Ithaca, Mich. Mr. Rowe and family came west in their car, seeking a location, and decided the Boise valley the best place they had seen. They bought Mr. Killen's farm near Meridian, in Ada county, and took immediate possession. Mr. and Mrs. Killen and daughter have gone to the coast on a pleasure trip. They still own a farm of 160 acres near Meridian. The price paid for the purebred Holstein cows averaged more than \$200 per head.

Spring Brook Farm

M R. S. T. WITMER reports the sale of two cows advertised in our last issue. He is now offering a son of Ormsby Sensation 3d 339429 out of the cow Wayland De Kol Climax 717590. She is a handsome individual and a heavy producer and the calf is a very promising young male.

In Little Old New York

THE *New York Sun* of recent date in its column, "The Sun Dial," contained the following concerning that city's milk probe, under the sub-head, "When Is a Quart of Milk Not a Quart of Milk?"

Thousands of New Yorkers have never seen a real cow. And, as it now develops, thousands of them have never seen any real milk.

The city has been shaken by a scandal revealing that all the boroughs have been flooded with adulterated milk with the connivance, it is alleged, of former Health Department inspectors. One man has confessed making collections of over \$100,000 in graft from dealers whose motto was, "We stand behind every quart of water we sell."

We have been getting our milk from contented crooks.

New York consumes 30,000,000 quarts of milk daily. At least it thought so. But it is now hinted that 15,000,000 quarts of it have come from the Old Oaken Bucket.

The news that they have been pouring well water onto their breakfast cereals and feeding babies Grade A rain has come as a distinct shock to New Yorkers. The housewives, though, have been suspecting something right along. Thousands of them have become muscle bound trying to make whipped cream out of something that was drawn from a pump.

Our grafters are sinking lower and lower. Even the crook who used to rob orphan asylums never stole the children's milk.

The grafting milk inspector had a wonderful system of testing incoming milk. He made the dealer open every can. If there were pond lilies growing in it he knew it was milk within the meaning of the New York code.

The cream test was a little more complicated. For every can of cream imported the dealer dropped a

gold piece on the inspector's desk. If the gold piece rang true the cream was "O. K." Very simple.

The investigation is still on and the probers are, as usual, talking of the "Man Higher Up." He is said to be a great lover of the little kiddies. Not only does he like to take babies on his lap and pinch their cheeks, but he likes to take them on his lap and pinch their milk.

It is fairly obvious such a man couldn't be "higher up." He is so low he can be found only by digging for him.

When the investigation has been completed and the crooks convicted justice would seem to demand that the guilty men be given long terms in hoosegows where they use motor oil for butter and boracic acid for whipped cream.

Meantime the great question of how many germs there are in the milk gives way to the question of how many bacilli there are in the milk business.

Fall Calving Advisable

FROM the standpoint of the dairyman who raises his calves, fall calving is desirable under most conditions, as shown by Bulletin No. 1336 issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Under this system the calf receives milk for the first few months of its life, and at the time when it becomes necessary to wean it a succulent feed in the form of pasturage is available. As a result the calf usually makes uninterrupted gains at a minimum cost. Fall calving has the additional advantage that the bulk of the milk following it is produced at the time when prices are best and when it is easiest to maintain a steady flow, and the calves are of the right age so that with careful management they may be bred to freshen in the fall or winter for the first time.

THE YOUNG BULL

The bull calf should be separated from the heifers at about four months' old. His treatment and feeding should be identical with those of the heifer except that to get maximum growth he should receive a little larger quantity of grain. If properly handled, the young bull is ready for light service at the age of from 10 months to a year. Too much service before he is two years' old will do him permanent injury. It is important that he be properly trained to halter, as this will make him much easier to handle when he is older. At six months' old a ring should be put in his nose.

The horns of bull as well as heifer calves may be removed at an early age. Where this has not been done, it is the practice of some breeders to remove the bull's horns after he reaches maturity, as it is asserted that this tends to reduce his fighting spirit.

It should always be kept in mind that exercise is essential to the proper development of a young bull and to the health and vigor of a mature one. A small paddock, with a shed for protection against stormy and windy weather, will give him room for plenty of exercise and keep him in good condition. Two bulls, if dehorned, may be kept together to advantage, as they exercise each other. Precautions should be taken to see that each receives his proper portion of feed.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

School Lunches

VACATION time is over and in the thousands of school houses all over the country, the children are gathering for another year's work. And altho all are Americans, little citizens of one great country, under what varying conditions do many of them attend school. Some arrive by train, trolley or automobile at large buildings of beautiful and classic design, some trudge on foot or ride in the school wagon to the "little red schoolhouse" where conditions are still almost primitive. However, the little red schoolhouses are getting fewer and fewer, and consolidated schools are being established which are supplied with much up-to-date educational equipment.

Nevertheless, many of the scholars who attend these improved country schools are still compelled to carry lunch, so perhaps a few suggestions for school lunches may not be out of place at this time. But before lunch there comes

BREAKFAST.

This is often eaten quite early in the morning, before the youngsters are thoroughly awake, and almost every one who has had charge of small children, has gone through the struggle of getting them to eat that first meal of the day. It possibly is a good plan to allow them to run around awhile first, either in play or in lending their small assistance with the morning chores. Very often this will produce an appetite where before, none existed. Fruit of some kind, preferably oranges or prunes, should be given them first, and the rest of the breakfast should consist of food that will, as my father used to phrase it, "stick to your ribs," in other words—good substantial food. And good old-fashioned oatmeal should head the list. This should be cooked for hours, the day before, and should be served with plenty of cream or milk and as little sugar as possible. Too much sweetening is apt to deaden the appetite for the rest of the breakfast. Should the children rebel at the oatmeal, as many do, there are a number of other cereals which can be cooked and served hot. In cold weather, these are better than the prepared flakes or breakfast foods which are eaten cold. The rest of the menu may vary—but should include eggs in some form, poached eggs and toast, bacon and eggs, creamed dried beef and eggs or creamed fish (cod or halibut) and eggs. Then, if there is still room, the meal may be concluded with a homemade cookie or doughnut. Thus fortified, the youngster is well prepared for the walk or ride to school, and will not be too famished when the morning recess gives an opportunity to dip into the luncheon box.

MIDDAY LUNCH

In putting up the lunch for the country child, it must be remembered, that the noon meal is the most important meal of the day, and it is rather unfortunate that the growing children do not have a warm meal at that time, and that it is not eaten with more deliber-

ateness than usually prevails at a schoolhouse. In some town and city schools, a lunch containing one or more hot dishes is served, but, unfortunately, this is seldom, if ever, done in the country. A few rural schools do serve a mid morning lunch of milk and wafers, but these are all too few, though it is a custom which could be easily carried out in the smallest school. If not done by the school authorities, it would be an easy matter for the parents to buy a small vacuum bottle, which could be filled with hot cocoa or cold milk according to the season. To rural residents, accustomed to economies of all kinds, the purchase of a vacuum bottle for each youngster might, at first, look like an extravagance. But when the benefit to the child is considered, the building up of a robust constitution and thus the possible avoidance of doctor's bills, the outlay for such a small convenience appears insignificant. There is such a thing as being penny wise and pound foolish.

BALANCED RATION

Since the school child is deprived of a hot midday meal, special consideration should be given to the lunch he carries. His age should be taken into consideration and the little ones should have food suitable for little ones. While the older ones should have about the same as the grown ups, and some sort of "balanced ration" should be given in which the necessary vitamins, minerals and fats are present in the proper quantities.

SANDWICHES

In planning a lunch of any kind, one naturally thinks of sandwiches first of all, for these afford such a wide range of choice and can be both appetizing and nourishing. The bread for sandwiches should be cut thin—not thicker than a quarter of an inch. To be any thinner makes the sandwich too unsubstantial for its important place in the meal and to be thicker makes it clumsy and unappealing. It is better to make more of them than to have them too thick. It might surprise some of the women who pack lunches for big, hearty men to know how much more they would prefer more in number and less in volume, when the sandwiches are packed.

The butter should be soft enough to spread evenly and both slices of bread should be buttered. A variety of bread should be used; whole wheat, graham and occasionally nut bread being a welcome addition to the usual white bread. If too hard, the top crust may be removed, and the bread cut in triangles, squares or strips.

FILLINGS

In making the filling for sandwiches, there is no end to the variety which may be obtained. For meat sandwiches, the meat is better chopped than sliced. Who has not had the unpleasant (and ungraceful) experience of biting into a sandwich and being unable to bite through the meat, which has meant pulling out more or less of the entire slice?

A good meat filling may be made by putting cold roast or boiled beef through the chopper. Along with

onion, celery and cucumber pickles to taste, and moistening with melted butter or salad dressing as preferred. If a quantity is made, it should be well covered and kept in a cool place.

Another nourishing sandwich filling is made with eggs as the basis. Chop three hard boiled eggs and a few sweet pickles and mix with salad dressing. Instead of the pickles one may substitute olives, or onion. If more nourishment yet is craved, chop five slices of fried bacon on an equal amount of ham. A good cheese sandwich is made by rubbing one quarter pound of cheese through a grater, and adding two sweet pickles, one pimento and six olives, all of which must be chopped fine, and mixed with salad dressing. A small dish of potato salad or baked beans makes a good addition, and for dessert, instead of the usual rich pie, it is far better to put in cookies or small cakes of some sort. They are far more wholesome and carry much better in the lunch box. Whatever fruit is in season should be included, and in the winter there are many which may be purchased to supplement the home grown ones. Above all things, the lunch should be packed neatly. Everything that should be wrapped, should have its separate jacket of waxed paper, and those things that must be carried in containers should be placed in jars which have well fitting tops. Much of all this sounds like a lot of work, but when the result is considered, it is well worth it.

Cook Vegetables to Preserve Vitamines

1. Wash thoroughly so that the water in which they are cooked may be used for soup, as it contains some of the valuable mineral content of the vegetable.
2. Cook in boiling water with small amount of salt added.
3. When cooking leafy green vegetables enough water will cling to them from washing to provide the liquid in which they will boil if put over a slow fire. Do not add water.
4. Do not use soda.

5. Cook strong-flavored vegetables with cover off. The odor of cooking cabbage which so often permeates the house may be avoided by lowering the kitchen window from the top and keeping the kitchen door shut so that the draught carries the odor out of the window.

6. Use water in which vegetables are cooked for soups and gravy.

7. If dropped into boiling water ten to 20 minutes is long enough to cook leafy stemmed vegetables. This applies especially to young cabbage which is so often over-cooked.

8. Steam vegetables whenever possible.

FEEDING FROM ONE TO TWO YEARS OF AGE

After the heifer reaches one year of age, the following rations are suggested: Corn meal, fed according to the rule just mentioned together with all the alfalfa, clover, or cowpea hay that the animal will consume. If no leguminous hay is available, grain composed of two parts of corn meal, one of bran, and one of linseed meal, gluten meal or cottonseed meal, and 10 to 20 pounds of silage, together with all the dry roughage that the animal can consume, will be found to be adequate. Under ordinary circumstances a gain of at least a pound a day from the time of weaning to the time of first calving is a good average for a dairy heifer.

AGE TO BREED

Ordinarily it is planned to have the heifer enter the milking herd between 24 and 30 months of age. No arbitrary time can be set, as this depends upon several factors, such as the size and condition of the animal and the breed to which she belongs. Undersized and ill-conditioned animals should be allowed more time to complete their growth and to improve in condition before entering upon the strain of calving and the ensuing lactation period. It is very important that the heifer make a good growth before she is bred, because after that time she will make little body growth until after she has completed her first lactation period.

C. B. STONER'S DISPERSAL SALE

30—Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle—30

SATURDAY, SEPT. 25, 1926 at 12:30 o'clock

28 Females, Cows, Heifers and Heifer Calves; 2 Herd Bulls

No. 1. IT BEETS PONTIAC sired by It Reuben Pontiac, a son of It from a daughter of King of the Pontiacs, K P Ruby Pietertje, 33.66 lb. of butter in seven days. Twelve of his daughters and one son in the sale.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision and sold subject to the standard 60-day retest.

Sale at the farm, three miles west of Gettysburg, Pa., on the Fairfield Road, turn to the right at Black Horse Hotel. Send for catalog.

S. R. MILLER, Pedigree Director

COL. G. N. HAUG, Auctioneer

C. B. STONER, Gettysburg, Pa., R. 4

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

R. A. BALDWIN, Associate Editor

E. M. SNYDER, Business Manager

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Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years \$1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1926

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

The Maryland Matter

We are printing in this issue an account of the investigation conducted by the Maryland Agricultural College into the methods practiced at Springfield State Hospital in the making of official records.

We believe that Prof. LeRoy Ingham, Dr. DeVoe Meade, Warren R. Wallace, Edward LaBroad, McGarvey and others who were responsible for uncovering the fraudulent practices in connection with the making of milk and butter records at the Springfield State Hospital at Sykesville, Maryland, under the direction of Mr. Forrest G. Farr, should receive the highest commendation of all real Holstein breeders. We believe that testing should have been discontinued at the Springfield State Hospital after it was conclusively established that fraudulent methods were practiced.

The question arises, what purpose was back of the Board of Regents in taking the Springfield State Hospital matter out of the hands of Prof. Ingham and Dr. Meade? Why should the Board of Regents be interested in Hushing this matter up? Why should the Advanced Registry Department of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America accept the records?

There is no reason why the citizens of Maryland would appropriate money to build and maintain a hospital to care for the sick and unfortunate and then have a part of the money expended in the breeding of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle from the standpoint of speculation, or the fitting and showing of cattle at Fairs and Exhibitions. That is not the purpose for which a dairy herd is maintained at such an Institution.

If the State wishes to engage in the breeding of purebred cattle for educational purposes or for experimental purposes such work should be carried on at the Agricultural College or under the supervision of the College. If the State wishes to exhibit cattle at Shows and Fairs such exhibits should be purely educational and not entered in competition with cattle exhibited by privately owned herds.

The State should not enter into competition with its individual citizens.

It is a matter of record that for several years the management at Springfield State Hospital has engaged in the making of official records, and the fitting and showing of cattle at Fairs in competition with privately owned herds.

If the State through the management of Springfield State Hospital engages in the breeding of purebred Holstein cattle as a speculative project, who are the parties to receive the benefit? Is the State to receive the honors and the glory that might result from the Springfield State Hospital herd winning a State or World's record at the milk pail or in the Show ring, or is some one individual or group of individuals entrusted with the management of that Institution, seeking fame in the eyes of the public at the State's expense?

If we refer to the published report of the Maryland State Fair held at Timonium in 1923, we find that Mr. John M. Dennis & Son are given credit for winning 3d place in the Senior Calf Class, with 22 entries, exhibiting Springsykes Fobes Violet. This is the show animal developed at Springfield State Hospital which we are showing elsewhere in this issue taken with Mr. Forrest G. Farr, the Superintendent.

We do not find in the published report of the Maryland State Fair referred to above that any credit is given the State of Maryland or the Springfield State Hospital for developing this prize winning calf, Springsykes Fobes Violet.

In the published report of the New York State Fair, as it appears in *The Holstein-Friesian World* of September 22, 1923, we find that Mr. John M. Dennis, won second place in the Senior Heifer Calf Class with Springsykes Fobes Violet.

Again, we fail to find any credit given to the Springfield State Hospital for the development of this prize winning heifer.

In the report of the Eastern States' Exposition held at Springfield, Mass., as it appears in the *Holstein-Friesian World* under date of September 29, 1923, we find that Mr. Dennis won 3d place in the Heifer Calf Class with Springsykes Fobes Violet.

The fact that show animals were developed at Springfield State Hospital and went to make up a show herd of one of the Director's of that Institution is the point to be noted.

The above report, we believe, is sufficient evidence to establish at least one purpose for developing show animals at the Springfield State Hospital. Our readers should also bear in mind that according to Mr. Nelson's affidavit, Springsykes Fobes Violet was a grade.

The following year, 1924, we find listed among the winners at Maryland State Fair, Springsykes Fobes Violet as winning third place in the Senior Yearling Heifer Class, shown as the property of the Springfield State Hospital. Mr. John M. Dennis is not listed as an exhibitor that year.

The following year, 1925, Springsykes Fobes Violet was again shown at the Maryland State Fair in the Class, Cows Two Years Old and Under Three, winning sixth place in a class of eleven—demonstrating

that a show heifer does not always develop into a show cow.

In the report of the investigation conducted by the Maryland Agricultural College into the methods practiced at the Springfield State Hospital in making official records; after the College had made the investigation and before the College authorities or the Advanced Registry Department of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America took any definite action to have testing discontinued, in some manner the matter was referred to the Board of Regents of which Mr. John M. Dennis is a member, and taken out of the hands of the College authorities. The College continued to send Supervisors to the Springfield State Hospital and official testing went on until certain cows on test completed their year's record. One of the cows being declared the champion of the State of Maryland and the champion Holstein cow below the Mason and Dixon line.

The reason for the management of the Springfield State Hospital engaging in the making of official records, it is fair to believe, was prompted from a desire to win certain prizes or honors for the glorification of the management or employees as the State or the Hospital could not hope to derive any particular benefit from the making of such records.

The investigation by the College authorities, which uncovered the fraudulent records, must have been a body blow to those at Springfield State Hospital who were desirous of winning laurels through the making of records to the extent that dishonest practices were being used.

If the College and the Advanced Registry Department of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America had handled the affair in the regular way, we believe they would have discontinued sending Testers to Springfield State Hospital until the services of those who were guilty were dispensed with.

If the management was implicated in the making of fraudulent records, then their anticipated glory would not be forthcoming and they would be deprived of the honor of having it said, that while they were in charge of the herd at that Institution, cows in the herd made 1000-lb. records.

We see the mighty hand of politics step in and the College is relieved of further responsibility. Testing is continued, the records are accepted and the honor and glory is bestowed upon the management by having the Advanced Registry Department of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America declare the cow, Howard Star Annette Prince 603305, champion of the State of Maryland and champion cow below the Mason and Dixon line.

Then what happens? The College discontinues to send Testers to the Springfield State Hospital. The making of official records is discontinued at that Institution. Mr. Forrest G. Farr, after writing articles as to "how he did it" which were published in the *Holstein-Friesian World* advertises for a new job.

And this is the sad part of it all:

First: Announcement of Record

In the *Holstein-Friesian World* published under date of April 3, 1926 on page 40, under the heading "Maryland Testing For February," we find the following:

Howard Star Annette Prince, the Springfield Hospital cow that is making such a sensational record, ranks third in the Holstein list for fat production with 5.187 lb. to her credit and over 70 lb. milk a day, although she finishes her year's test the last of April. Springfield State Hospital had fifteen out of twenty-one Holsteins on the Honor List.

Second: Declared Champion

Again *The Holstein-Friesian World* on page 16 of their May 15, 1926 issue prints the following notice with reference to Howard Star Annette Prince 603305:

"Howard Star Annette Prince 603305 adds another to the growing list of 1,000 lb. fat producers and becomes the highest record cow of any breed in the southern states. Her figures, as furnished by Forrest Farr, superintendent of the Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville, Maryland, where she is owned, are 1,057.50 lb. fat (1,321.87 lb. butter) and 28,814.3 lb. milk, showing an average test for the year of 3.67 per cent fat. She started her record in five-year-old form with a 7-day record of 35.25 lb. butter, 689.3 lb. milk, her highest 7-day production coming sixty days after calving. She was run very evenly throughout the year with the splendid totals given above. Last year, in four-year-old form, she just missed the 1,000-lb. mark for butter with 992.06 lb. butter, 22,316.4 milk. Mr. Farr has promised full details for later publication. It is interesting to note that she is a granddaughter of Beauty Pietertje Prince, sired by Beauty Pietertje Prince, 15th, and it will be remembered that Segis Pietertje Prospect is out of a daughter of Beauty Pietertje Prince."

Third: Buyers Deceived

In the July 3rd, 1926, issue of *The Holstein-Friesian World* appears the following:

"F. G. Farr, superintendent of the splendid herd at the Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville, Maryland, writes that O. W. Anderson, the Harford County Agent, spent Friday, June 18, at the farm selecting calves for boys and girls in Harford County. He selected ten beautiful heifers, all from year tested dams. The boys and girls whose parents could not accompany them were advised by Mr. Anderson as to the individuality and blood lines of their selections.

"Mr. Farr writes, 'This is without question the best lot of animals which have ever left Springfield, and will be a credit to the boys and girls as well as to the Holstein breed.'

"R. M. Edwards, Belair, Md., took four heifers for his boys and a yearling bull, sired by the senior sire, who is a grandson of King of the Pontiacs. The young bull's dam is Beauty Korndyke Inka De Kol, who has 17,083 lb. milk and 604 lb. butterfat in 290 days at four years. Freshening within the year, she made 13,088 lb. milk and 469 lb. fat in 287 days at five years.

"William T. James, Darlington, Md., purchased three for his boys and one for a girl, these going to Roscoe S. Todd, Belair; Walter Worrell, and Dorothea Enfield, Forest Hill, and Herman Spicer of Belair.

"These purchases should help make the competition keen at the coming County Fairs and State Fair of Maryland."

FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS

- Sept. 2-10—Detroit, Mich., Michigan State Fair.
 Sept. 3-17—Chippewa Falls, Wis., Northern Wisconsin State Fair.
 Sept. 4-11—Sacramento, Calif., California State Fair.
 Sept. 4-11—Hamline, Minn., Minnesota State Fair.
 Sept. 4-11—Indianapolis, Ind., Indiana State Fair.
 Sept. 4-11—Quebec, Quebec Provincial Exposition.
 Sept. 5-10—Lincoln, Nebr., Nebraska State Fair.
 Sept. 5-11—Hartford, Conn., Connecticut State Fair.
 Sept. 5-11—Detroit, Mich., Michigan State Fair.
 Sept. 6-9—Lewiston, Me., Maine State Fair.
 Sept. 6-10—Superior, Wis., Tri-State Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—New Westminster, B. C., Provincial Exhibition.
 Sept. 6-11—Rochester, N. Y., Rochester Exposition.
 Sept. 6-11—Timonium, Md., Maryland State Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Grand Rapids, Mich., West Michigan State Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Rutland, Vt., Rutland Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Norfolk, Va., Norfolk Agriculture and Industrial Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Spokane, Wash., Spokane Inter-State Fair.
 Sept. 6-11—Wheeling, W. Va., West Virginia State Fair.
 Sept. 6-12—Indianapolis, Ind., Indiana State Fair.
 Sept. 11-18—London, Ont., Western Fair.
 Sept. 12-19—Sesqui-Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Sept. 13-17—Huron, S. D., South Dakota State Fair.
 Sept. 13-18—Louisville, Ky., Kentucky State Fair.
 Sept. 13-18—Topeka, Kans., Kansas Free Fair.
 Sept. 14-18—Mineola, N. Y., Queens-Nassau Counties Fair.
 Sept. 15—Douglas, Wyo., Wyoming State Fair.
 Sept. 18-24—Hutchinson, Kans., Kansas State Fair.
 Sept. 18-25—Nashville, Tenn., Tennessee State Fair.
 Sept. 19-25—Pueblo, Colo., Colorado State Fair.
 Sept. 20-26—Springfield, Mass., Eastern States Exposition.
 Sept. 25 to Oct. 2—Chattanooga, Tenn., Chattanooga Inter-state Fair.
 Sept. 25 to Oct. 2—Memphis, Tenn., Memphis Tri-State Fair.
 Sept. 25 to Oct. 2—Oklahoma City, Okla., Oklahoma State Fair & Exposition.
 Sept. 27 to Oct. 2—Salem, Ore., Oregon State Fair.
 Sept. 27 to Oct. 2—Trenton, N. J., Trenton Inter-State Fair.
 Sept. 27 to Oct. 3—Waterloo, Ia., Dairy Cattle Congress.
 Sept. 28-29—Brattleboro, Vt., Valley Fair.
 Sept. 28 to Oct. 1—Worcester, Mass., New England Fair.
 Oct. 1-7—Salt Lake City, Utah, Utah State Fair.
 Oct. 2-7—Wichita Falls, Tex., Texas-Oklahoma Fair.
 Oct. 2-9—Atlanta, Ga., Southeastern Fair Association.
 Oct. 2-9—Muskogee, Okla., Oklahoma Free State Fair.
 Oct. 4-9—Richmond, Va., Virginia State Fair.
 Oct. 4-9—Birmingham, Ala., Alabama State Fair.
 Oct. 5-9—Brockton, Mass., Brockton Fair.
 Oct. 6-13—Detroit, Mich., National Dairy Exposition (Holstein Judging Oct. 7th.).
 Oct. 7-16—Atlanta, Ga., Southeastern Fair.
 Oct. 9-16—Detroit, Mich., National Dairy Exposition.
 Oct. 9-24—Dallas, Texas, Texas State Fair.
 Oct. 11-16—Meridian, Miss., Mississippi-Alabama Fair.
 Oct. 11-16—Raleigh, N. C., North Carolina State Fair.
 Oct. 11-16-26—Little Rock, Ark., Arkansas State Fair.
 Oct. 12—Hampshire-Franklin H.-F. Club Field Day and Tour.
 Oct. 14-23—Macon, Ga., Georgia State Exposition.
 Oct. 18-23—Columbia, S. C., South Carolina State Fair.
 Oct. 28 to Nov. 7—Shreveport, La., Louisiana State Fair.
 Oct. 30 to Nov. 6—Portland, Ore., Pacific International Live Stock Show.
 Nov. 1-6—Wichita, Kans., Kansas National.
 Nov. 8-13—Phoenix, Ariz., Arizona State Fair.
 Nov. 11-20—Beaumont, Texas, South Texas State Fair.
 Nov. 11-16—Little Rock, Ark., Arkansas State Fair.
 Nov. 13-20—Kansas City, Kans., American Royal Live Stock Show.
 Nov. 18-27—Jacksonville, Fla., Florida State Fair.
 Jan. 4-8—Ogden, Utah, Ogden Live Stock Show.
 Jan. 8—Greenfield, Mass., Annual Meeting Hampshire-Franklin H.-F. Club.
 Mar. 6-13—Ft. Worth Texas, Southwestern Exposition & Fat Stock Show.

NONBREEDING CORRECTED BY SPROUTED OATS

Six virgin dairy heifers that had failed to get with calf after being repeatedly served by different sires at the United States Department of Agriculture Dairy Experiment Farm, Beltsville, Md., were fed sprouted oats in an effort to correct their barren condition. According to R. R. Graves, in charge of the experiment, five of the six heifers were settled in calf after 30 days of this special feeding. Six dairy cows that had raised calves but had apparently become unable to conceive were fed sprouted oats also with the result that five of them got with calf after 19 to 48 days of feeding. Similar tests made at the Oregon Experiment Station upon the suggestion of Mr. Graves gave equally favorable results.

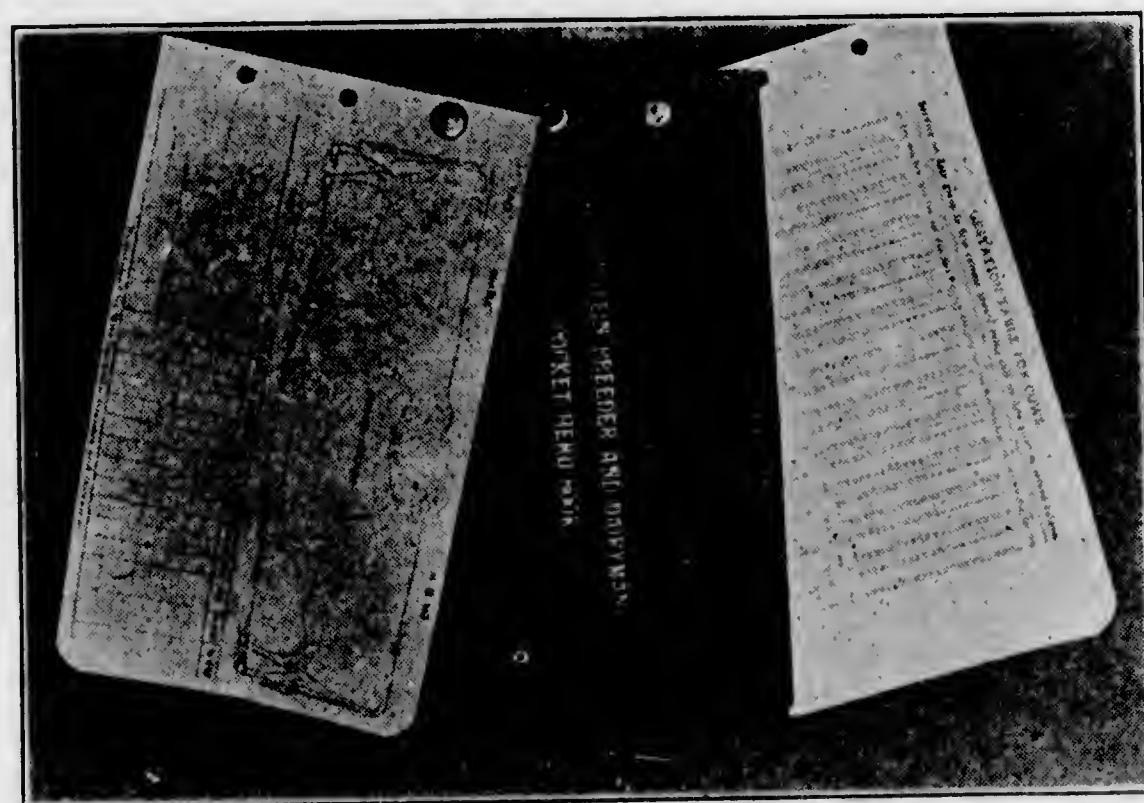
Feeding sprouted oats to overcome nonconception in dairy heifers and cows was suggested to Mr. Graves by a study of the work done with small animals at the University of California in which it was discovered that a fifth vitamin had a bearing on the fertility and reproductive organs. This vitamin, named vitamin E, was found in such feeds as green leaves of lettuce and alfalfa.

Whether or not the fertility results obtained in heifers and cows fed sprouted oats is due to a vitamin has not been determined, nor have enough trials been made to conclude definitely that the method will always give positive results. Mr. Graves points out that animals in their undomesticated state have a breeding season closely allied with the spring flush of new grass; and that under modern methods of management cows and heifers are bred at all times of the year. Many of the cases of nonbreeding may be due to functional disorders brought about by a high state of domesticity in which the natural breeding season is ignored. The beneficial effects of sprouted oats may be due to a simulation of natural dietary conditions at the normal breeding season.

An army surgeon was examining a prospective recruit. "Have you ever had any accidents?" he asked. "Why, no," replied the applicant. "Then what's that bandage around your thumb?" "Oh, a rattlesnake bit me." "Don't you call that an accident?" demanded the medico. "Heck, no!" said the man. "The darn thing done it a purpose."

He—"We're coming to a tunnel. Are you afraid?"
 She—"Not if you take that cigar out of your mouth."

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PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

Sept. 11—R. I. Springer, Dispersal Sale, Factoryville, Pa.
 October 1—Corapolis, Pa., Bell Farm Second Public Sale.
 Oct. 5-6—Earlville, N. Y., Earlville Consignment Sale. R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y.
 Oct. 6—Owatonna, Minn., Dairy Center Sale, The Steele Co. H. Ass'n., G. S. Kaufman, Sec.
 Oct. 8—Springfield, Mass., Third Eastern States Sale, R. Austin Backus, Sales Manager Mexico, N. Y.
 Oct. 8-9—Detroit, Mich., National Dairy Show Sale. E. M. Hastings, Pulaski, N. Y., Mgr.
 October 20—Seward, Ill., The Logan Farm Holstein Sale.
 Oct. 22—Montrose, Pa., Susquehanna County Holstein-Friesian Association Fifth Annual Sale.
 W. Hugh Jones, Sales Manager, So. Montrose, Pa.
 Oct. 26-29—Fond du Lac, Wis., Clark's Fall Special. Jas. R. Garver, Madison, in charge of publicity.
 October 27-28, 1926—Orange, Va., Virginia Holstein-Friesian Club Sale.
 November 2-3, 1926—Fond du Lac, Wis., Fond du Lac County Holstein Breeders' Sale, S. H. Bird, Mgr., South Byron, Wis.
 Nov. 4—Monroe, Wis., Green Co., H. Breeders Association Annual Fall, Ed. Bayrhafer, Sec.
 Nov. 5—Portland, Ore., Pacific Int'l. Exposition Holstein Sale.
 November 10-11, 1926—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Club Sale, C. H. Van Skiver, Secretary, Jasper, N. Y.
 Nov. 16-19—Watertown & Waukesha, Wis., U. S. National Holstein Sale.
 June 2-3, 1927—Springfield, Mass., The National Convention Sale.

GENESEE COUNTY FAIR

The Genesee County Fair just closed at Batavia, New York, was a great success in the way of a cattle show. Despite the rainy weather, 460 head were on the grounds.

The Holstein-Friesians were exhibited by Harold Lawrence of Corfu, New York, who showed 12 head. He won first prize on aged cows, and exhibitor's herd; second on all other classes except the bull calf class.

The real clean up in the Holstein classes was made by Hill Brothers of Spencerport, N. Y. These boys are twins, 15 years old, and all the animals shown by them were raised in their Junior Project work with the exception of the herdsire, King Lyons Model Korndyke, and the aged cow.

The Hill twins won all first prizes except Exhibitor's Herd and aged cow. In these classes they placed second.

A real bull calf, Tentic Segis 484044, was shown by Doty Farms of Genesee, N. Y. This outstanding animal is a December calf of Carnation breeding being sired by Matador Segis Ormsby 396511, he by Segis Walker Matador 166136. The dam, Carnation Matador Tentic 515688, is a 29.83 lb. four-year-old daughter of Matador Segis Walker 148839. He therefore traces on both sides to King Segis 10th 71153.

PARTIAL REPORT OF NEW YORK STATE FAIR—SYRACUSE

Class One, Aged Bull, Yates won first on Count Paul Echo Posch; Second on Paul Pontiac Posch; F. M. Mandigo, third on Busy Corner Rag Apple. Frank P. Knowles, fourth on H. K. Ormsby Cornucopia. H. D. Scott, fifth on King Pontiac Champion. Seven bulls entered.

In the Aged Cow Class there were 22 cows in the ring and after a very heated contest, Mr. Stevens placed the Yates cow Fafarit Pontiac Echo by King Paul Pontiac Echo out of Fafarit Butter Princess in first place and she went through to Grand Champion Female. This is surely a grand big cow. She has just made a 32 lb. record.

In the Three-year-old Class, Yates again placed first with Sylvia Posch Netherland. While this heifer is far too fat to show nicely she was easily the choice of the nine entries in class seven.

Class 8 for 2 years and under three, brought out 19 good heifers:

Yates, First on Duchess Lenox Korndyke Posch.

Herbert S. McQueen, Second on Queendale Bush Cornucopia.

Baker Farm, Third, on Truine Piebe Fobes.

Harry Yates, Fourth, on Netherland Maud Ladoja.

H. V. Bump, Fifth, on Landerdale North Star Model.

Harry Yates, Sixth, on Ormsby Hilda Posch.

The Senior Yearling Heifer Class was a very strong class. Baker Farms, winning, with Rose De Kol Wayne Butter Boy 4th, sired by Truine Ormsby Piebe. Yates placed second on Pledge Onyx Colantha.

F. P. Knowles, 3d, on Highland Sylvia Cornucopia.

Harold Smith, 4th, on Frances Jewel Ormsby Segis.

Wayne L. Brown, 5th, on Korndyke Pontiac Jemima.

LeRoy Munro, 6th, on Drumlin Echo Pietertje Lass.

In the Junior Yearlings, Baker Farm was again placed First with a daughter of the same sire, Miss Truine Johanna.

Harry Yates, 2d, with Tidy Tensen Posch.

Frank P. Knowles, 3d, with Fluella Shepard Reliance.

Harry Yates, 4th, with Sylvia Netherland Posch.

Geo. E. McGeoch, 5th, with Maple Lanolda Champion Star.

C. S. Church & Son, 6th, with Oswego River Posch Johanna.

Twenty-one real calves came into the ring to make up class eleven, the Senior Heifer Calf Class, and Judge Stevens had some real work to do in placing them.

Harry Yates won, with Sweet Canary Posch.

Baker Farms, 2nd, with Bakerbred Truine Selda Shepard.

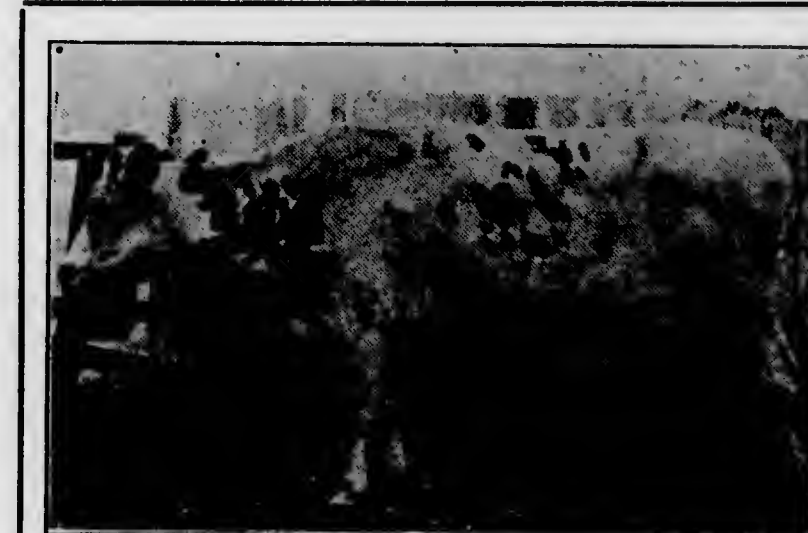
R. M. and I. H. Stone, 3d, with (calf unnamed) Sired by Marcellus Segis.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?
 My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,

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I have been breeding purebred Holsteins for fourteen years, beginning in a small way with two females. I have built up a productive herd and now have surplus cattle to sell.

My present herdsire is C W Walker Payne 438827, one of the good sons of Funderne Sir Valdessa 216590, and out of Walker Payne Butter Girl 415982.

My herd is under the State and Federal Supervision and has passed two clean tests.

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 Woodbine, Pennsylvania

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer

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JOSEPHINE KAREL MECHTHILDE

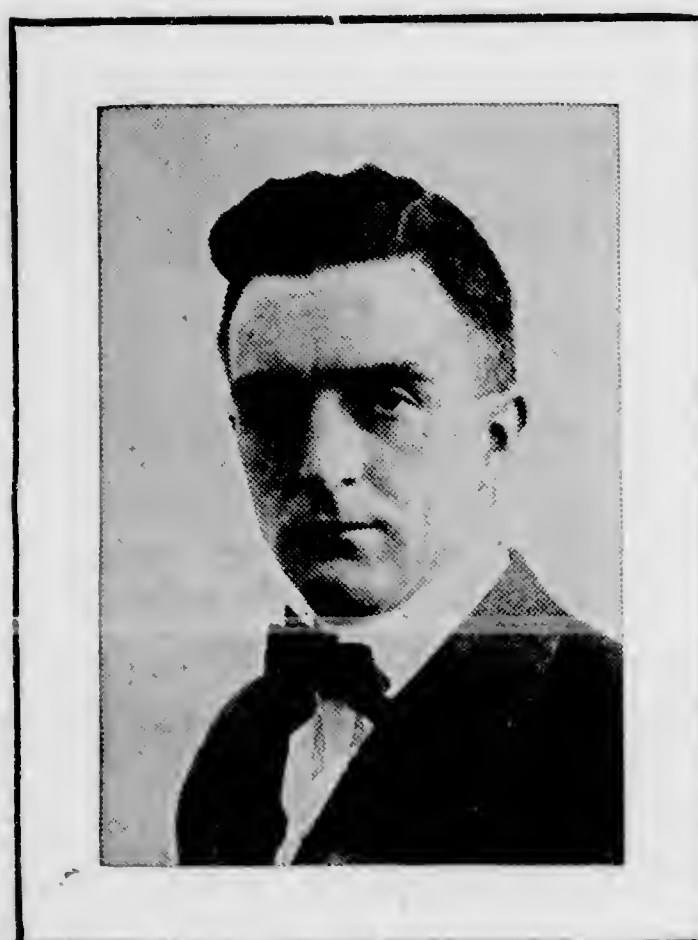
Every animal in this herd has passed Three Clean Tuberculin Tests. They are not only choice individuals and big producers, but produce milk of high quality, as our herd test runs from 3.7 to 3.9%.

I want to sell a few.

H. A. STOTTLEMYER
 Hagerstown, Maryland R. 5

WANTED—Fifteen two- or three-year-old Holstein heifers bred to freshen early this Fall. Also fifteen yearlings not bred. Must be good individuals, well grown, tuberculin tested or from accredited herds. Give price, full particulars, breeding, etc. c/o Department J, Box 110, Harrisburg, Penna.

Mead's the Man



When you are sick you usually consult a competent physician.

When you are holding an auction sale of purebred cattle you should exercise the same good judgment, and secure the services of an auctioneer who knows cattle, values and men. My years of experience are a guarantee that I can make you some money at your next sale.

Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD
East Aurora, New York

Mead's the Man

F. P. Knowles, 4th, with Highland Segis Lass.
Dr. M. M. Slocum, 5th, with C. P. H. O. Artis Veeman.
Baker Farm, 6th, with Baker Farm Colantha Blecker.
Class 12 Graded Herd:—Harry Yates, First and Third Places; Baker Farm, Second; Dr. M. M. Slocum, Fourth; F. P. Knowles, Fifth.
Class 13, Yearling Herd:—Harry Yates, First; F. P. Knowles, Second.
Class 14, Calf Herd:—Harry Yates, First; Baker Farms, Second; F. P. Knowles, Third; R. M. and J. H. Stone, Fourth.
Class 15, Get of Sire:—Harry Yates, First (Count Paul Posch); Harry Yates, Second; Baker Farm, Third; Knowles, Fourth.
Class 16, Produce of Cow:—Harry Yates, First; Baker Farm, Second; F. P. Knowles, Third; H. D. Scott, Fourth; Harold Smith, Fifth.
Class 17 Best 4 cows over 3 years. Harry Yates, First and Third; Dr. M. M. Slocum, Second; Frank P. Knowles, Fourth.
Class 18, Best 4 Females 2-year-old and over, bred by exhibitor—Harry Yates only entry.

Class 19, Largest and Best Exhibit. Harry Yates, First. Champion Bull over two years, Count Paul Echo Posch. Champion Cow over two years, Faforit Pontiac Echo. Champion Cow under two years, Bakerbred Truine Selda Shepard. Grand Champion Male, Count Paul Echo Posch. Grand Champion Female, Faforit Pontiac Echo.

In the Special County Exhibit Class 284. Ten Holsteins owned in one county. Onondaga County, First; Washington County, Second; Chenango County, Third; Oswego County, Fourth.

The Special Butterfat Contest for the Alasa Farms Trophy is not yet completed, but the Holstein cow K. M. D. K. S. Colantha is far in the lead and is gaining on all other breeds at every milking.

She is owned by Harry Yates and is milking close to seventy pounds per day at three milkings standing in a regular tie stall with the rest of the show cattle. The two nearest competitors to the Holstein in this contest are both Milking Shorthorns, the Alasa Farms entry, Red Lily, being second.

THE MILK BUSINESS OF THE FUTURE

By PROF. OSCAR ERF, OHIO

This article is in response to numerous inquiries regarding the dairy business near the large markets.

Since the advent of good roads and tank trucks for hauling milk, the tendency of the milk distributor has been to reach out farther from the city and get milk where it is cheaper, where laboring people have not been influenced by the high wages of the city, are unaccustomed to the requirements of sanitary milk production and consequently do not know the cost.

The increase in the population of the cities and the extension of the territory from which milk is collected have increased the cost of control and inspection by the cities to such an extent that in many instances the cities find that they are unable to bear the cost of adequate inspection.

Inspection, originally, was intended for the protection of the consumer. But it has raised the standards of production to such a point that if the requirements would be lowered, the legitimate producer would be greatly handicapped.

The recent milk investigation in New York well illustrates this. So much poor milk was barred from the city, that it was necessary to reach out into the districts where milk was ordinarily sold for cheese making. This demand for milk and consequent increase in price, raised the price of cheese in some instances as much as eight cents a pound.

The time is approaching when there will be a demand for the cost of inspection to be applied to the cost of milk. Then a new problem must be met sooner or later in an economical way, and in order to solve it the producers will have to organize in such a way that it will

be possible for them to handle their own inspection in a general way. Then the city can check up on the quality of the milk as a whole.

The Cleveland Board of Health under the direction of Dr. Leslie has taken an advanced step in classifying milk as received from its producers. The producers of milk of consistent good quality, who are feeding and caring for their cows for a special class of milk, receive a premium. The ultimate aim is to have an adequate supply of good raw milk.

New York and other cities have classified milk for some time, but have not placed sufficient emphasis on the feeding and care of cows from which this milk is produced. While sanitation is important, it is not by any means the only factor in the production of good milk. Furthermore, the term sanitation is so flexible that apparently each man has a different definition.

However, an additional expense will be put upon the producer, for a uniform quality of milk must be furnished from all the farms and the price paid for it must depend upon the quality. It is very important that milk should be classified at least under three heads—certified milk, grade A milk, and pasteurized milk.

Certified milk and grade A milk should not be pasteurized. It should be produced from cows that are well fed, housed under sanitary conditions, cared for by healthy men and safeguarded by intelligent care after its production. There is no question but what this class of milk, if properly produced and cared for, is the best food available for mothers, for children up to the age of twelve or fourteen years and for convalescents.

Pasteurized milk, while superior to other food for children, cannot be compared in value to raw milk, properly produced. Pasteurized milk is usually

transported long distances and loses some of the elements of nutrition through decomposition. This happens at whatever temperature it has been kept. By the process of pasteurization it is subjected to a high temperature, which causes it to lose some of the vitamins, especially the anti-scorbutic. Orange or tomato juice is frequently given to counteract this loss, but it does not fulfill the entire mission of the milk, for the quantity to feed to have the correct proportions to the other constituents of the milk is not understood.

Pasteurized milk is naturally of less value. The cost of inspection is less and it can be sold for a lower price.

The newer methods of sanitation are protective rather than corrective. Medical science has taught us that instead of permitting contamination and then using antiseptics to remedy the condition, it is better to prevent it by putting the patient in clean surroundings and by using clean methods. During modern aseptic operations, which have proven so successful, very few if any antiseptics are used in the operating room.

Milk produced under all sorts of conditions even though pasteurized, is not as desirable a food as raw milk produced under good conditions. Since the volume of pasteurized milk prohibits its being brought under a thorough system of inspection at present, it must be left to the producers of raw milk who are willing to be subject to conditions which will safeguard health, to supply the highest quality of milk.

It is true that pasteurization throws a safeguard around market milk, for fewer people are employed in pasteurizing it than in producing it. However, an unreliable man can do more harm while pasteurizing milk than an unscrupulous man on the farm, who distributes raw milk. Much depends upon the character and conscience of the men in both cases, and both need to have proper supervision.

Hence the necessity, in order to safeguard this wonderful product, of an organization of the producers of raw milk, which shall control the production and inspection of raw milk.

Pasteurized milk comes from many different sources—some very good and some very bad. About the only requirement in most health regulations is that it must not contain more than 1,000,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter before pasteurization. Since pasteurization is supposed to kill 95 per cent of the bacteria, 50,000 may remain.

It is of more importance to know that the cows are fed and cared for in such a manner that the milk will be wholesome, than to have it pasteurized after these conditions have been disregarded.

If my memory serves me right, when there were no regulations and no restrictions most of the milk given to children was worse than the average good farmer feeds to-day to his calves. Farm inspection has been a wonderful asset to good milk wherever it was done properly.

Heat does not entirely destroy the toxic condition of poor milk and it does

destroy some of the desirable qualities of good milk.

Raw milk should first be produced by cows that are healthy, free from tuberculosis and other diseases. It has been proven in a number of tests that pasteurization is not an absolute safeguard to the infection of calves with tubercle bacilli. It is safer to consume milk from cows that have been tested for tuberculosis every six months, or at least once a year, than to use milk produced by untested cows, and then pasteurized to kill the bacteria.

There are other conditions that affect cows and directly influence the character of the milk. Poor nutrition, which is indicated by the appearance of the cow, often is the cause of gargety milk.

The character of the feed has much to do with the quality of the milk.

Exercise, clean stables, sunlight, pure air and sanitary conditions all contribute to the high character of raw milk.

The time element is another important factor. Raw milk should be, and usually is, delivered within thirty hours of the time of production and under no circumstances should it contain more than 50,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter. In fact a limit of 30,000 is preferable. Naturally, milk to have this low bacterial count, must be handled with great care and it is necessary for the producer to constantly keep on his guard, in order to prevent contamination.

The feed which the cows consume should be grown upon good soil; the cows should be milked by reliable men; checked by a reliable organization; and be under constant observation by the health department.

In this way the health of the consumer is better maintained. When mothers realize their duty to their children, they will drink plenty of milk when the infant is in the prenatal state and will continue to drink it while nursing their children. Each child, during the period of adolescence, should have at least one quart of milk a day. It is then that the natural food, properly safeguarded, does its best work.

Raw milk, if produced under the above conditions, is unquestionably much better than pasteurized milk produced promiscuously, and while it brings a higher price, people can well afford to pay more for it, since it is a contributing factor to the health and development of every individual.

Milk produced in uninspected dairies must be pasteurized but should be used largely in the manufacture of dairy products and in cooking.

It would be well worth while if one-third of the milk could be produced in inspected dairies and sold as raw milk. Naturally the amount would vary in different sections. The greater the population the higher the percentage of raw milk needed.

The farmers will have to unite and carry on the business, as time advances, more or less on the plan of an industrial plant. When this can be accomplished, raw milk of the proper quality can be produced in sufficient quantities to meet the wants of all the consumers.

A two-year-old heifer that produces 20,771.2 lb. milk and 723.4 lb. butter in ten months is a real heifer.

Clara Clothilde Lyons

the dam of our herdsire made that great record.

We have sons and daughters of this great sire for sale.

Our Herd is Accredited.

FRED B. KEENEY
Wyoming Co., Laceyville, Pa.

My Former Herdsire



KING ALCARTRA RAG APPLE POSCH

stood at the head of my herd for several years.

If you are in the market for a good heifer or bull calf of this breeding at a reasonable price, write me. My herd is accredited.

A. R. BUSH
Montrose, Pennsylvania.

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE

at prices that the

EVERYDAY BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

can well
afford to pay

HARRY C. REYNOLDS
SCRANTON, PA.

Herd under the Accredited Plan

DISPERSAL SALE OF STOCK

35 PUREBRED HOLSTEIN- 35 FRIESIAN CATTLE

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1926

at 11 o'clock

At West Nicholson, 4 miles from Springville, Susquehanna County, Penna. If by auto, leave Lackawanna Trail at Nicholson.



KING PIETJE AAGGIE PONTIAC 267266.

The 35 head consist of 21 milkers, the balance are yearlings and calves. Part of them will be fresh by day of sale; others will be fresh soon and in early winter.

I am offering my herdsire, King Pietje Aaggie Pontiac 267266. His dam was a 32 lb. cow and his fifteen nearest dams averaged nearly 30 lb. His sire was King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje, the sire of so many show cows. Fifteen of his daughters are in the sale. They will soon be fresh and are very promising animals.

There are eight daughters of King Model Pontiac Korndyke 220926 in the sale. His dam, as a 3-year-old, made 21 lb. butter in 7 days. He is a grandson of Mabel Segis Korndyke, one of the 40-lb. cows.

The sale also includes eight daughters of Sir Maid Model whose dam has a record of 25.59 lb.

These cows are all heavy producers and good straight individuals. This sale is an absolute dispersal.

My herd has been ACCREDITED for four years.

Terms will be announced on day of sale.

AUCTIONEER:

P. M. Harris, Montrose, Pa.

PEDIGREE READER:

F. F. Ressigue, So. Gibson, Pa.

Address all inquiries to

ROBERT I. SPRINGER

FACTORYVILLE, Susquehanna County, PENNSYLVANIA

REELECT OFFICERS FOR COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

The Cumberland County Cow Testing Association held its seventh annual meeting at a dinner meeting at the Hotel Argonne and reorganized for the eighth consecutive year's work.

The same officers as existed for the past year were reelected, namely: I. V. Otto, president; C. G. Niesley, vice-president, and P. L. Edinger, secretary-treasurer, with Abram Lehman and Elmer Ludt as additional executive committee members.

Approximately 100 per cent of the membership was present at the meeting. One of the acts of the meeting was to suggest a change of name from the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association to the Cumberland County Dairy Improvement Association with the provision that this change be made only in case it be approved by the Dairy Extension Service of Pennsylvania State College.

All but three of the present membership at the meeting indicated their intention of continuing their membership for the new testing year which starts about the middle of September. There are a number of men on the waiting list, so that a full membership of twenty-eight members will be had within a very few days.

The association also voted to assist the formation of another similar organization within the county, and also discussed the matter of bull association which fit into a dairy improvement program very well.

Those present at the meeting were: S. W. Zeigler, E. R. Shughart, J. L. Basehore, G. R. Shauli, E. C. Ludt, J. W. Rupp, A. E. Rider, L. D. Weary, J. M. Conrad, Paul Gible, E. H. Hess, J. B. Meixel, C. G. Niesley, J. N. Kruger, George Wilson, Albert Kost, H. K. McCullough, Frank Kurtz, George Snyder, Jesse Kurtz, Paul Wrightstone, Paul Sultzbaugh, Paul Lehman, Jesse Lehman, Abram Lehman, J. H. Lear, A. A. Raudabaugh, I. V. Otto and P. L. Edinger.

Early Rise Herd

We breed Holsteins that produce milk at a profit. We are not in business for our health, and any cow that proves unprofitable goes to the butcher.

You men who are looking for good, straight, healthy Holsteins can find just what you want here.

MENZO A. BROOKER

R. D. 2

South New Berlin, N. Y.

Herd under State and Federal

Supervision.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

FARMS IN THE BEAUTIFUL OZARKS of Southwest Missouri. Write for list. DAUGHTERLY REALTY Co., Wheaton, Mo.

MAKING UNCLE SAM MAIL BOX HOLDERS, CARL GERHERDING, Gladstone, Neb.

OUTSIDE PAINT \$1.50 per gallon, 5 gallon cans. Satisfaction guaranteed. BOTTING, Marathon, N. Y.

RABBITS FOR SALE—Pedigreed stock, \$2.00 up. Illustrated book, 10c. MAIKRANZ RABBITRY, New Bethlehem, Pa.

WANTED BAGS—Write for our prices. They'll interest you. OWASCO BAG Co., Cleveland St., Rochester, N. Y.

BUY YOUR CIGARS DIRECT from factory. Box 50 Aspirations, prepaid, \$1.50. HAVANA SMOKEHOUSE, Homeland, Georgia.

HONEY FOR SALE—Pure clover honey in the comb or extracted. Any quantity. Write for price list. FULGUM SEED Co., ATLANTA, GA.

HOMESPUN CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO—5 pounds \$1.25; 10, \$2.50; 20, \$4.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. UNITED FARMERS, Wingo, Ky.

LUMBER & LOGS—Red cedar posts, hewn, sawn and round. Also red cedar poles and lumber. Any quantity. SOUTHERN RED CEDAR PRODUCTS Co., Murfreesboro, Tenn.

FOR SALE—Milk Bottle Caps, by the thousand or by the million, one or two colors, bulk or in tubes. DEPOY BOTTLE CAP Co., Muncie, Indiana.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, chewing, ten pounds \$2.85, smoking, five \$1.25, ten \$2. Scrap smoking, 25 pounds \$3. TOBACCO CLUB, Sedalia, Kentucky.



POULTRY

NEW ZEALAND REDS—Blue Americans and Gray Flemish Giants for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. CHAMBERLAN BROS., Sudduth Road, Normal, Ill.

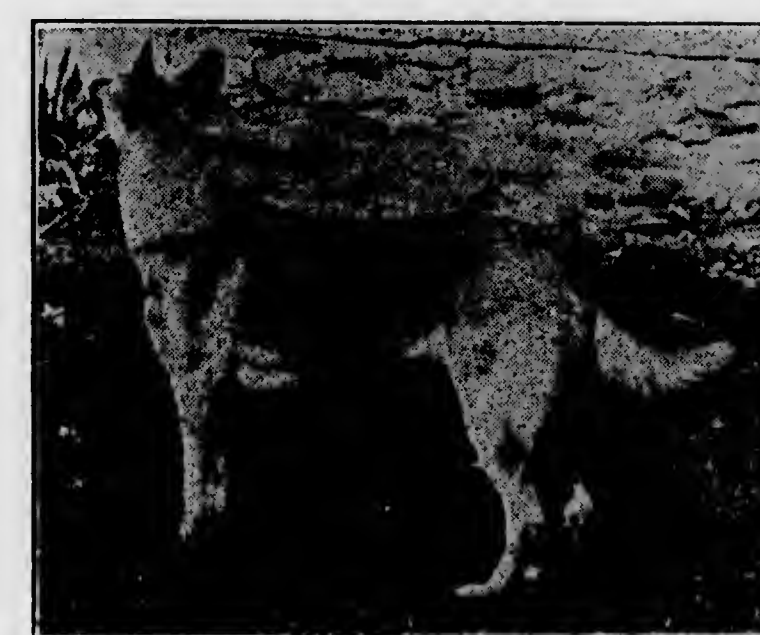
MISCELLANEOUS—WANTED

WANTED—Guinea Pigs, Rabbits, White Mice, etc., for Laboratory use. Highest market price paid. Best of reference. Prompt remittance. Ship to LEANDER URICK, Hanover, York County, Pa.

PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

CABBAGE PLANTS, 1,000, \$1.00. C. O. D. Postage satisfactory. Guaranteed. HOLLAND BROS., Franklin, Va.

PLANTS—Willow ready. Cabbage, Tomato, \$1.00—1,000. Pepper \$2.00. Satisfactory service. REV. ELISHA BRADSHAW, Walters, Va.



DOGS

FOX, COON, SKUNK, RABBIT AND BEAGLE HOUNDS broke to gun and field. Also started hounds and choice puppies. Special bond offer with each sale. Write us before you buy. H. C. LYTLE, Fredericksburg, O.

FOR SALE—One hundred coon, opossum, fox, squirrel and rabbit hounds. Ship C. O. D. trial. A. F. DORAN, Murray, Kentucky.

ST. BERNARD PUPPIES—Night watch and Grandee strains. Twenty and twenty-five dollars. EARL HANAUER, Bippus, Ind.

COLLIES—Three months and up, both breeds, bred for brains and beauty. ROMANHO WHITE COLLIE KENNELS, Gilmore, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Black and tan Rat Terrier pups. Price \$10, \$12 and \$15. M. D. YODER, Shipshewana, Ind.

PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIE PUPS. \$10 each. R. C. GLEASON, Fayette, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Collie pups, best breeding, farm raised. CORRETT FADER, Cortland, Ohio.

REGISTERED WHITE COLLIE PUPS, best blood lines. JANIE EILAND, Sprott, Ala.

THOROUGHbred WHITE COLLIES—\$5 up. Write HARRY WITHERELL, Colebrook, Conn.

FOR SALE—Scotch Collie pups, the intelligent kind, sable and white. Price five dollars apiece. WM. KINSLEY, Hartville, Ohio.

BEAUTIFUL PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS. The intelligent kind. Males, spayed females, \$10.00 each. H. HURD, Thorndike, Me.

COLLIE PUPPIES—The live wire kind. Quality, intelligence—St. Bernards, Show Stock. MYAKKA KENNELS, East Bridgewater, Mass.

POLICE DOGS. Doberman Pinschers, pedigree. Puppies and old dogs for sale, reasonable. Also Foxhounds. O. V. HANN, R. 1, Harrison, Ohio.

THOROUGHbred NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES. Pedigreed. Large black beauties. Females, \$12.50, males, \$20. M. WHITACRE, Boggsstown, Ind.

PUREBRED AMERICAN FOX HOUNDS—Suitable for coon, cats, deer, skunk, opossum, rabbit, fox and wolves. Trained and untrained dogs for sale; also fine puppies. Walker and July strains, 10 days' trial. J. E. ADAMS, Montgomery City, Mo.

PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—5 lbs. chewing, \$1.80; 5 smoking, 85 cents; prepaid. JIM FOY, Dukedom, Tenn.

SEND \$1 for 12 Dahlia Bulbs. All colors, labeled, worth \$3. BOLTS DAHLIA FARM, Stepney, Connecticut, Dept. H.

TOBACCO—Fine yellow mammoth chewing, 10 pounds, \$3; smoking, 10 pounds, \$2; 20 pounds, \$3.50. FARMERS CLUB, Mayfield, Ky.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

BUY YOUR FERTILIZER at manufacturers' wholesale price—in car lots, 15 tons or over delivered at your nearest station. Write THE J. A. TROTTER Co., East Liverpool, Ohio.

CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, POOR MAN'S price—only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. HBD, Box 528, Salina, Kans.



LIVE STOCK

EXTRA CHOICE HAMPSHIRE BRED GILTS, bred from fall litters, registered. ALF. MANGRUM, Ft. Branch, Ind.

WANTED—A pair of registered Caracul Sheep in exchange for a pair of registered Police Dogs. FRANK BUCK, Metamora, Ohio.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA—spring pigs, both sex. Priced right, satisfaction guaranteed. EZRA BEILER, RONK, PA.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS—Five-month-old boars and gilts that weigh 200 lbs. each. Priced right, satisfaction guaranteed. A. C. HARTLE, R. D. No. 3, Bellefonte, Pa.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULL CALF FOR SALE, at former price, sired by 23 lb. bull and out of 16 lb. dam. Write for prices. SILVER RUN STOCK FARM, Honey Grove, Pa.

SHETLAND PONIES—Fancy breeding and quality, \$30.00 up. BROOKS PONY FARM, Belmond, Iowa.

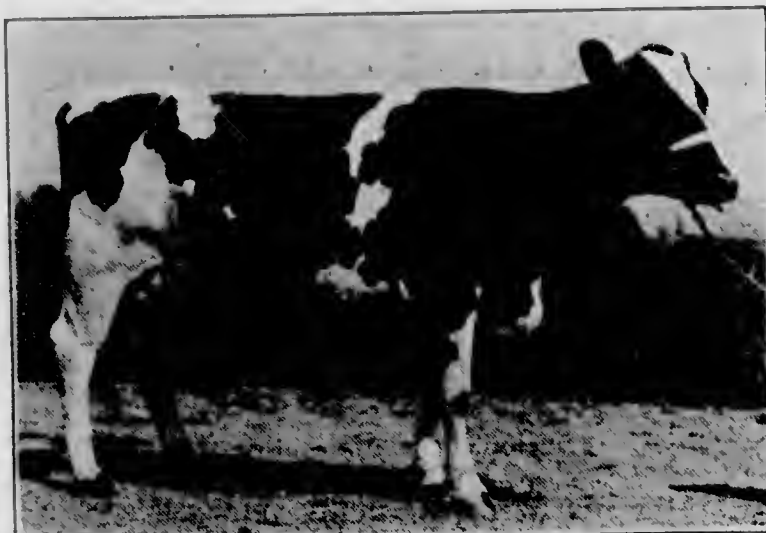
FOR SALE—Registered Hampshire Down ram lambs. A. C. BENSON, Ceres, Allegany Co., N. Y.

SHEEP FOR SALE—Grade Hampshires. Ewe lambs. One buck 90 lb.; large enough for breeding this fall. Lambs \$15.00 each. SAMUEL T. EARLE, 1431 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

POLAND CHINA BOARS, size and quality, large litters, easy feeders. ARTHUR WULFF, Stockton, Ill.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

THE OLD HOME FARM



HEIFERS AND HEIFER CALVES OF
THE BEST BREEDING FOR SALE

Two of these heifers are sired by Mahwin
King Johanna Rue, my 30-lb. bull.

EUGENE B. BENNETT
Allamuchy, New Jersey.

King Segis Pontiac and King of the Pontiacs

were two of the greatest bulls
that ever lived.

Their blood was combined
to produce

KING PONTIAC
ALCARTRA PIETJE
"King" does not need any
further introduction—you all
know him but you do need one
of his sons for a herd sire.

Herd under State and Fed-
eral Supervision.

A. E. ROBINSON
Susquehanna Co., Montrose, Pa.

Chenango County, New York

is one of the greatest Holstein sections
in America and our herd is one of the
best in this great country.

Our herd sire is a son of a show cow
that produced 882.10 lb. butter in one
year in the Dairymen's Division.

His five nearest dams average 29.23
lb. butter in seven days.

One of his sons would do your herd
a lot of good, and we have them priced
so that you just can't resist buying
one.

Our herd is under State and Federal
Supervision and the last test was Clean.

PINE RIDGE FARM
Dan E. Anderson, Owner
R. D. 3 Norwich, N. Y.

ASSOCIATION RESULTS FROM MIFFLIN COUNTY, PA.

Mifflin County Cow Testing Associa-
tion finished their second year August
1, 1926, with 18 members. In addition
one member was in the association part
of the year. During the year 16 profit-
able, and 14 unprofitable cows were sold.
The total number of cows in the As-
sociation during all or part of the year
was 238. There is an increase of 816
pounds of milk and 25 pounds of butter-
fat above the previous years result.

The result for the whole year members
is as follows:

Average No. of cows in the Ass'n. 180.74
Average per cow:

Pounds of milk.....	8380
Pounds of butterfat.....	305.0
Percentage of butterfat.....	3.6
Value of product.....	\$222.36
Cost of pasture.....	9.38
Cost of roughage.....	24.09
Cost of grain.....	53.35
Total cost of feed.....	86.82
Value of product above feed cost.....	135.54
Returns for \$1.00 expended for feed.....	2.56

INDIVIDUAL HERD RECORDS

Nine herds with an average of five or
more cows exceeded an average of 300
pounds of butterfat, a complete list fol-
lows:

Name of Owner	Lbs. of Milk	Lbs. of Butterfat
R. H. King,	12,265	412.3
J. B. Byler,	11,876	394.5
A. C. Yoder,	10,357	349.3
U. K. Peachey,	9,400	336.0
B. R. Byler,	8,645	322.3
Jacob P. Yoder,	8,704	318.0
S. W. Zook,	7,233	813.0
John C. Fleming,	9,290	308.9
Rudy J. Yoder,	8,655	305.8

WHAT IS MILK?

The Secretary of Agriculture has
promulgated for the guidance of officials
in the enforcement of the Federal Food
and Drugs Act revised standards for
milk products adopted by the food stand-
ard committee, which is composed of
three representatives each of the associa-
tion of American dairy, food and drug
officials, of the association of official
agricultural chemists and of the depart-
ment of agriculture. The revised stand-
ards and definitions are as follows:

1. Milk is the whole, fresh, clean,
lacteal secretion obtained by the com-
plete milking of one or more healthy
cows, properly fed and kept, excluding
that obtained within fifteen days before
and five days after calving or such
longer period as may be necessary to
render the milk practically colostrum
free.

2. Pasteurized milk is milk that has
been subjected to a temperature not
lower than 145 degrees Fahrenheit for
not less than thirty minutes, after which
it is promptly cooled 50 degrees Fahren-
heit, or lower.

3. Homogenized milk is milk that has
been mechanically treated in such a man-

Accredited Holsteins

Of good type and superior
dairy quality.

Bred to the grand young
bull, Berylwood Prince Aaggie
Chicago, whose sire is a show
bull of wonderful merit and
whose dam produced 53,664.1
lb. milk, 2,268.59 lb. butter in
two years.

Reasonable Prices
Highest Quality

L. L. Allis
Rummerfield, Bradford Co., Pa.

All the Cattle in Crawford County, Pa.

Have been tuberculin tested TWICE
under the Accredited Area Plan. In
the second test 99.2% passed CLEAN.

When buying Holsteins, purebred or
grade, why not come to Crawford
County. The producing capacity and
individuality of our cattle equal their
health record.

Any of the men listed below would
be pleased to supply your needs or put
you in touch with responsible breeders
who can.

L. S. Brown,Saegertown
Ralph C. Jackson,
.....Conneaut Lake
Maple Grove Stock Farm, F.
Jones, Mgr.,Centerville
O. I. Martin,
.....Cambridge Springs

100 ENVELOPES

and 200 5½x8½ Note
or Lettersheets,

printed with your name and
address and postpaid to you,
\$1.00. Send \$1.00 for one
year's subscription to our farm
and home journal and 25c extra
to pay postage and get a trial
box of stationery free. Send
cash with order to

Fletcher's Farming
Hondo, Texas

One of our advertisers is in the
market for a proven herd sire. He
must be a show animal and from a
good producing family. A young sire
of serviceable age of the right type,
conformation and breeding would be
considered. Give price and descrip-
tion of animal in first letter. C/o
Department W, Box 110, Harrisburg,
Pa.

LET US SELL YOU A SON OR DAUGHTER OF



COLONEL JOH LYONS

whose thirty nearest dams averaged 30
lb. butter in 7 days.

Our combined milking herd numbers
about 140 head of outstanding individuals.
Both herds are accredited.

L. N. Mack & Son Floyd E. Mack
Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Penna.

If You Want Fresh Cows, Springers, Heifers or Young Bulls

BRED IN THE PURPLE, you
can secure them in Susquehanna
and Wyoming Counties, Penn-
sylvania, from the following
breeders and dairymen whose es-
tablishments are within easy driv-
ing distance of Tunkhannock,
Thompson, or Montrose. You are
invited to inspect these herds and
make your own selection.

A. L. Howell & Son, Thompson
A. R. Bush,Montrose
L. N. Mack & Son,Montrose
Floyd E. Mack,Montrose
Cecil L. A. Resseguie, Kingsley
A. E. Robinson,Montrose
Robert Springer,Factoryville

ner as to alter its physical properties
with particular reference to the condition
and appearance of the fat globules.

4. Skimmed milk is milk from which
substantially all the milk fat has been
removed.

5. Buttermilk is the product that re-
mains when fat is removed from milk
or cream, sweet or sour, in the process
of churning. It contains not less than
8.5 per cent of milk solids not fat.

6. Goat's milk, ewe's milk, etc., are the
fresh, clean lacteal secretions, free from
colostrum, obtained by the complete milking
of healthy animals other than cows,
properly fed and kept, and conform in
name to the species of animal from
which they are obtained.

7. Evaporated milk is the product re-
sulting from the evaporation of a con-
siderable portion of the water from
milk, or from milk with adjustment, if
necessary, of the ratio of fat to nonfat
solids by the addition of or by the ab-
straction of cream. It contains not less
than 7.8 per cent of milk fat, nor less
than 25.5 per cent of total milk solids;
provided, however, that the sum of the
percentages of milk fat and total milk
solids be not less than 33.7 per cent.

8. Sweetened condensed milk is the
product resulting from the evaporation
of a considerable portion of the water
from the whole, fresh, clean lacteal
secretion obtained by the complete milking
of one or more healthy cows, properly
fed and kept, excluding that obtained
within fifteen days before and ten days
after calving, to which sugar (sucrose)
has been added. It contains not less
than 28 per cent of total milk solids,
and not less than 8 per cent of milk
fat.

9. Evaporated skimmed milk is the
product resulting from the evaporation
of a considerable portion of the water
from skimmed milk, and contains not less
than 20 per cent of milk solids.

10. Sweetened condensed skimmed
milk is the product resulting from the
evaporation of a considerable portion
of the water from skimmed milk to which
sugar (sucrose) has been added. It con-
tains not less than 24 per cent of milk
solids.

11. Dried milk is the product result-
ing from the removal of water from
milk, and contains not less than 26 per
cent of milk fat, and not more than 5
per cent of moisture.

12. Dried skimmed milk is the product
resulting from the removal of water
from skimmed milk, and contains not
more than 5 per cent of moisture.—
Journal A. M. A.

Tony—"What sort of time is Frank
having on his motor tour?"

Jim—"Great. I've had two letters
from him—one from a police station and
the other from a hospital."

For sale or rent at Allamuchy,
N. J., a house with electric lights,
bathroom and steam heat and forty
acres of good land. Further infor-
mation, price and terms on applica-
tion to E. B. BENNETT, Allam-
uchy, N. J.

PAINT REDUCTION

Catalogue Free

25c per gallon less on all products

COLBERT PAINT CORPORATION
23 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Come to Chenango County for Good Holsteins!

Chenango is one of the four lead-
ing counties of New York State for
number of Registered Holstein-
Friesians. Every owner is a practical
Breeder and Dairyman, and each
herd here listed is under State and
Federal Supervision and is periodi-
cally Tuberculin Tested. These herds
are within a short distance of Sher-
burne and Norwich. Good Roads
and splendid railroad facilities.

Dan E. Anderson,Norwich
Menzo A. Brooker,
South New Berlin
Mrs. Maud Dwight,
South Otselic

QUALITY HAY

Commands a Premium
In Big Bales

Neat Square Bales—Always Grade
Better

For Prices on Ann Arbor, New Way or
Hercules Presses address

TUDOR & JONES
JOBBER OF BALERS, BALE TIES AND BELTING
WEEDSPORT, NEW YORK

MONEY TALKS

Salesman, Salesladies and Re-
tail merchant. My items fit all
of you. Salesman averages \$1.00
profit for every dealer called on.
Costs dealer \$2.00, he sells for
\$3.50 makes \$1.50 on \$2.00 in-
vested. Salesman makes \$1.00. If
you are a Salesman or wish to
become one. If you never sold
anything in your life I will tell
you how to make better than
\$100.00 a week. (Address)
Geo. L. Lane, Mansfield, Ohio.

I would like to hear from breeders
having purebred Holstein-Friesian
cows and heifers for sale. They
must be tuberculin tested, good in-
dividuals and well grown. Address
H. C. REINHOLD
East Petersburg, Penna.



CORNUCOPIA PLUM JOHANNA

This great cow was the foundation cow of our great Hornless Strain of Holsteins.

She has been dead for several years but her descendants are carrying on the good work that is such a strong characteristic of this great family.

If you are in the market for a young bull or a few good females, write us, or better yet, pay us a visit.

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building Scranton, Pa.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

SUNNY LAWN STOCK FARM Offers 15 Young Cows and Bred Heifers

This is your opportunity to secure some good foundation stock or replenish your milk supply. Remember that I am a breeder and not a dealer and my herd is ACCREDITED.



SUSQUEHANNA JUDGE SEGIS LEORALINE

Susquehanna Judge Segis Leoraline is making a name for himself through his daughters and his name will go down in Holstein history as one of the good sires.

I would like to sell you a calf sired by this great bull.

MURRAY A. MILLER

R. D. 3

Milton, Pa.



A HERD OF PRODUCERS

Notice the Size and Type of our cows—their large, capacious udders. They are WORKERS.

They are bred to CREAMELLE KORN-DYKE KONIGEN or to KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP, a son of King of the Ormsbys, from a 904-lb. year record daughter of Judge Segis.

HERD ACCREDITED *Prices Right*

A. L. BOWELL & SON

Susquehanna Co.

Thompson, Pa.

Maple Shade Stock Farm



Colantha Sir Walker Pietertje 407203.

Colantha Sir Walker Pietertje is one of the five bulls heading Maple Shade Stock Farm. He is splendidly bred, his 21 nearest dams averaging 30.85 lb. butter in 7 days. The other four sires are equally as high-class.

My herd is composed of 250 females. The milking herd averaged between 350 and 400 lb. of fat last year in Cow Testing Association work on two milkings a day.

Place your order now for your herd sire out of one of my best producing cows.

Price right—Quality of the best.

Herd tuberculin tested.

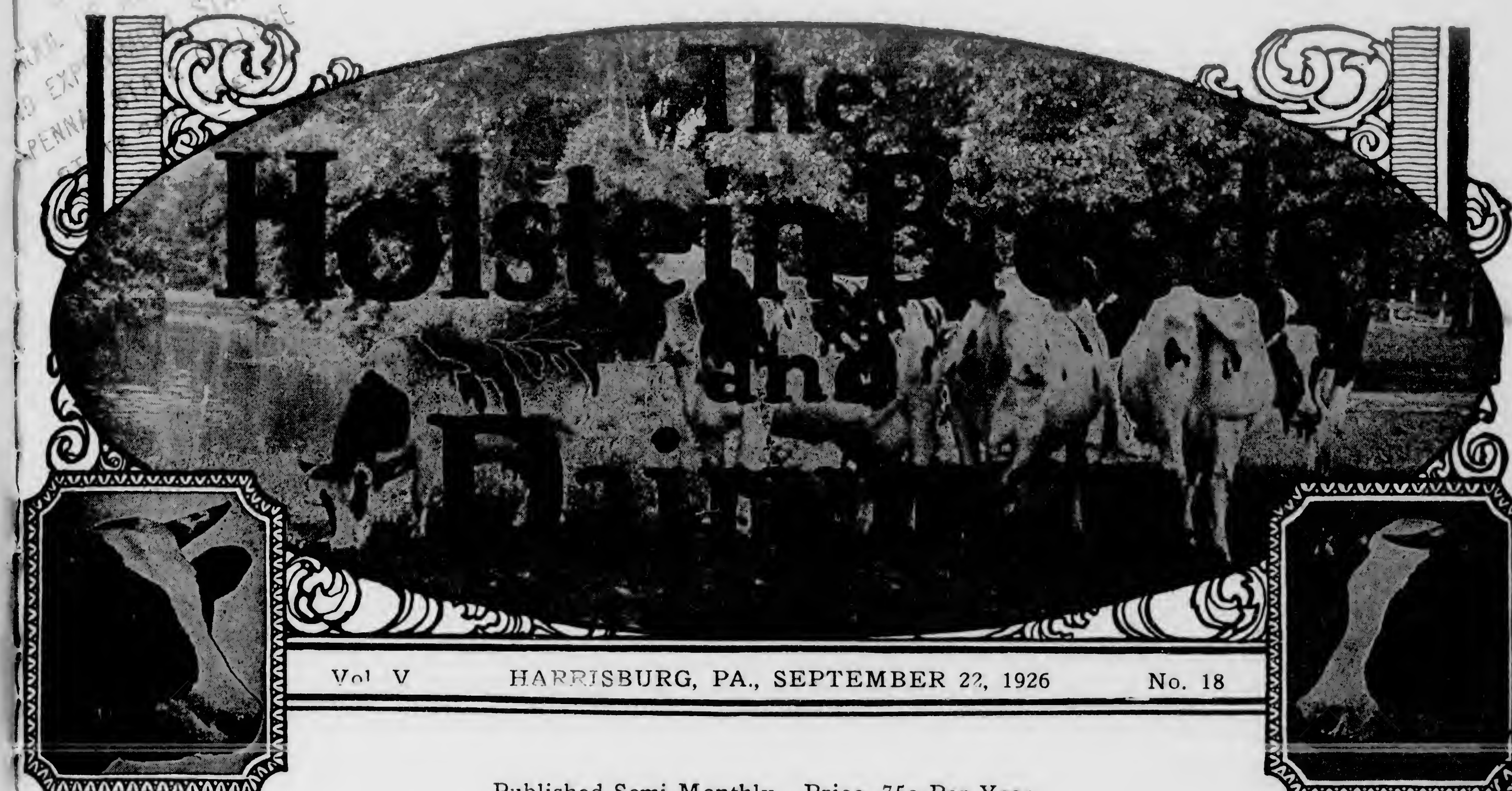
If you are in Philadelphia to the Sesqui-Centennial come out to Westtown and look my herd over.

Visitors welcome at all times.

M. L. JONES

Westtown,

Pennsylvania



Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



IN THE SHADE BY THE BROOK

A part of M. L. Jones herd of 250 milkers.



SPRING FARM PONTIAC MAID 2D

I am offering for immediate sale, twin bull calves born July 14, 1926.

Their dam has been exhibited at different fairs for the last fifteen years and has always taken first prize.

The dam and two nearest dams of their sire averaged 31.2 lb. butter and 941.5 lb. milk in 7 days.

Price for choice, \$100.00

DAVID FALCONER

Scottsville,

Michigan.

There has never been a reactor in my herd.

GREENBROOK POLLYANNA BUTTER GIRL
353307

One of my foundation cows.

The desirable combination of Health, Production and Individuality is found in my herd.

My present herdsire is C. W. Walker Fayne 438827, sired by Finderne Sir Valdessa 216590 and out of Walker Fayne Butter Girl.

If you are in the market for Purebreds I would be mighty glad to quote you prices.

My herd is under State and Federal supervision and has passed two clean tests.

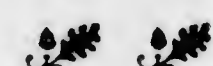
GEORGE SNODGRASS

Woodbine

Pennsylvania



Here's the Kind We Keep



Our herdsire Pabst Creator Champion Piebe, combines the blood of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes, Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d, King of the Pontiacs and other famous Holsteins that have made breed history.

We can always spare a few good cows from our Accredited Herd.



BUSH BROTHERS

Montrose

Pennsylvania



A HERD OF PRODUCERS

Notice the Size and Type of our cows—their large, capacious udders. They are WORKERS.

They are bred to CREAMELLE KORN-DYKE KONIGEN or to KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP, a son of King of the Ormsbys, from a 904-lb. year record daughter of Judge Segis.

HERD ACCREDITED Prices Right

A. L. BOWELL & SON

Susquehanna Co.

Thompson, Pa.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. V.

HARRISBURG, PA., SEPTEMBER 22, 1926

No. 18

A Successful Farmer Now a Successful Dairyman

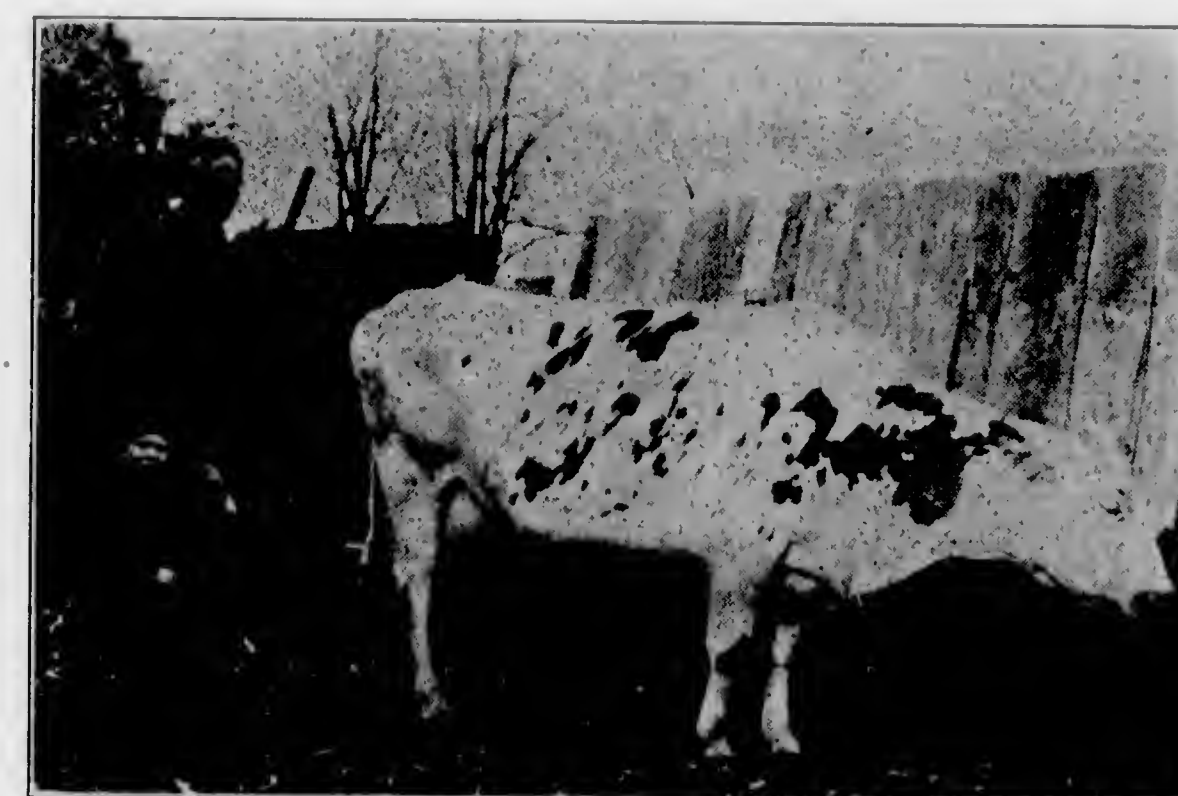
DOWN in Southeastern Pennsylvania, in York County near the Maryland line, we find a beautiful country, fertile and well watered, an ideal dairy section, yet dairying is not followed as extensively as in some other sections of Pennsylvania. The growing of wheat, corn, potatoes and fruit and the fattening of steers and hogs is followed more generally than dairying.

The growing of peas, tomatoes and sugar corn to supply canning factories is a great source of income to

Pauline Segis, now twelve years old, is still a good producer and looks good for several more years of work. At her last freshening she gave birth to twin calves sired by Vale Wayne Butter Boy.

Vale Wayne Butter Boy is a son of Mr. Snodgrass' foundation cow, Greenbrook Pollyanna Butter Girl, and sired by Sir Change Agnes Vale Wayne, a grandson of King Korndyke Sadie Vale and Queen Veeman Wayne a daughter of the century sire, Sir Veeman Hengerveld.

King Korndyke Sadie Vale is known as the only bull with a 40-lb. dam, a 40-lb. sister and a 40-lb. daughter. His dam Sadie Vale Concordia 4th was a daughter of the first 30-lb. A. R. O. cow, Sadie Vale Concordia. His sire King Segis De Kol Korndyke was by King Segis and from Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d, the first 37-lb. cow and the first 1,000-lb. fat producer of any



GREENBROOK POLLYANNA BUTTER GIRL 353307

the farmers in Southern York County and adjoining Counties in Northern Maryland. However, many of the farmers maintain a dairy herd in connection with their other farm work, and there are a large number of good dairy herds in the County and among the good dairymen is Mr. George Snodgrass of Woodbine, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Snodgrass has been breeding purebred Holsteins since 1921. He started with two foundation cows and two heifer calves purchased at H. N. Forey's dispersal sale held that year.

He purchased the five-year-old cow, Greenbrook Pollyanna Butter Girl, a cow of good proven blood lines and a heavy producer. Elizabeth Pauline Segis, a seven-year-old, was the mature animal purchased by Mr. Snodgrass, her sire was a 25-lb. son of Pietertje Hengerveld Segis, a 33-lb. century son of King Segis.

The sire's dam was a daughter of the century sire, Paul Beets De Kol, thus we find two century sires appearing in the three generation pedigree of this cow, on her sire's side.

Mr. Snodgrass still owns these cows, Greenbrook Pollyanna Butter Girl is still in her prime; Elizabeth



MR. GEORGE SNODGRASS AND HIS GRANDSON
showing the spirit of good-fellowship as it exists at the Snodgrass Homestead.

breed. With this good breeding on their dam's side these twins should develop into great dairy cows.

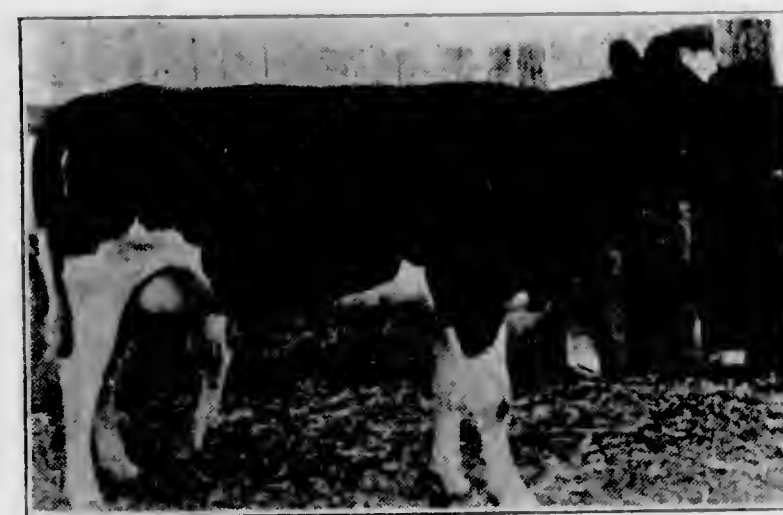
Another good member of the herd is Speckle Butter Girl, a daughter of Vale Wayne Butter Boy, and Greenbrook Pollyanna Queen. "Queen's" last calf was a heifer and these two sisters will be kept for future dairy cows and they no doubt will make a lasting impression on the herd.

Mr. Snodgrass has always used well bred herdsires.

He says that he attributes most of his success with Holsteins to good cows bred to the best bulls that he could find. Ensor Alcartra Netherland Spot stood in service in the herd for some time and he left a fine string of daughters, and when we look over his pedigree we plainly see why he was such a good sire.

His sire was by King Segis Pontiac Alcartra from the 32-lb. cow, Aaggie Grace Beryl Wayne, one of the great cows of the breed. The sire's dam was by a good grandson of Hengerveld De Kol, the first century sire. The maternal granddam of Ensor Alcartra Netherland Spot came from old-fashioned strains that were developed in herds where very little record-making was carried on, but we are very familiar with them and we know that they were the kind of Holsteins that would have made large records if given the opportunity.

Mr. Snodgrass' farm consists of one hundred acres of typical York County land, besides keeping a herd of Holsteins he raises sweet corn, tomatoes and practically all of the other crops that are grown in his section. The farm buildings are very good, the barn is equipped



PRINCESS ALCARTRA VEEMAN
ISABELLE 105448

with James stalls and stanchions and is modern and up-to-date in every respect.

Mr. Snodgrass was born about two and a half miles from his present home. He moved onto the farm where he now lives about thirty-five years ago, or as he puts it, the year he got married. Guy the oldest son, lives on an adjoining farm, the second son Clyde lives on a farm near Muddy Creek, a few miles away, and Harry, the youngest son, who is twenty-four years of age, lives at home and assists his father in running the farm. Mrs. Snodgrass was born on a farm at Muddy Creek, about five miles from Woodbine.

Mr. Snodgrass had three brothers and three sisters. He was the third in the family and the oldest of the boys. His parents came from Germany and his oldest sister was born in that country, so you can see that he comes naturally by his liking for Holsteins.

The Galey Ice Cream Works, Delta, Pa., buys the milk from the Snodgrass farm. This concern buys only high grade milk and they have a large wholesale trade throughout Southeastern York County and Harford County, Maryland.

Mr. Snodgrass' herd is under State and Federal Supervision for the eradication of tuberculosis on the area plan.

Mr. Snodgrass is very fond of his grandson. We are showing a snapshot of Sonny and his grandfather with one of the choice young females in the Snodgrass herd. Mr. Snodgrass is one of those even-tempered, conservative men known as pillars in their community, always reliable and dependable.

To Patrons and Friends

COL. C. M. HESS, the well-known auctioneer of Akron, Ohio, writes that C. M. Hess and Son, auctioneers, have purchased a new home at 677 No. Howard Street, and have moved into their new quarters. The reason for the change was to make it more convenient for their patrons and at the same time acquire larger and more suitable quarters in which to house their equipment and keep their records.

Messrs. Hess and Son operate under the Firm name of Hess Realty Company and conduct a large Real Estate business in connection with their work as live stock auctioneers.

Mr. Hess takes great pride in the fact that he was raised on Holstein milk; that twenty years ago as a young man, then a quarter of a century old, he started as a farmer and milker of Holsteins and conducted auction sales of general farm equipment and personal property on the side in the neighborhood of Portage County, Ohio, where he lived. As time went on requests to conduct sales became more numerous and after twenty years he has officiated as auctioneer on an average of one hundred sales per year. The first ten years the average number of sales was less than one hundred per year but during the last ten years the average number has been much higher per year.

During this time he has been engaged to sell purebred Holstein cattle and purebred hogs in nearly every County in the State of Ohio and has conducted sales in many other States.

Mr. Hess is engaged to sell at the Susquehanna County Breeders' Sale to be held at Montrose, Pennsylvania on October 22d, and will sell at Michigan on November 4th at the Western Breeders' Sale at Kalamazoo. This is his third trip to sell for the Western Michigan Breeders and his second trip to Susquehanna County, Penna.

While Mr. C. M. Hess is associated with his son in the Real Estate and auctioneer business it is Mr. C. M. Hess that does the selling of purebred Holsteins and he says that he will always sell Holsteins as long as there are Holsteins to sell and people to sell for and to. That one raised with such a wonderful breed of cattle can never forsake them.

Barber Genius—What flavor lather do you prefer, sir? We, ah, have lemon, strawberry and banana today.



PRODUCERS AND CHOICE INDIVIDUALS

Remember that this is an Accredited Herd; that the cattle of this entire county, when recently tuberculin tested, passed 99.2% Clean, and that this herd has always been headed by high class bulls.

Can spare a few good ones raised here.

L. S. BROWN

Saegerstown, R. D. 1, Crawford Co., Pa

Witmer Wins Championship

MR. S. T. WITMER of Union Deposit, Penna., carried off the honors at the Dauphin County Fair held at Harrisburg, Penna., during the week of September 6-11th. Mr. Witmer's herdsire, Ormsby Sensation 3d 339429 winning first honors in the Aged Bull Class.

Ormsby Sensation 3d, as the name signifies, is a son of Ormsby Sensation, the noted Minnesota herd bull formerly at the head of the Sloan herd and now in service at Beaver Dam Stock Farm. Ormsby Sensation was by Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th from Wisconsin Fobes 5th. Ormsby Sensation 3d, is out of Golden Valley Martha Ormsby and is a very popular bred bull being now six years old. He has many producing daughters who are developing into wonderful cows, possessing excellent dairy type and conformation.

Eastside Dairy Farm

ON SEPTEMBER 14th, a representative of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN visited the "Eastside Dairy Farm," owned by E. H. Waite, Alexander, N. Y. This is one of the most productive farms in Genesee County, and Mr. Waite is one of the very best Judges of dairy cows, and one of the foremost among the Real Breeders and Dairymen of Western New York.

The herd, now numbering over 70 head, has been very carefully selected. Cows that stay very long in this dairy must produce at least 10,000 lb. milk per year, and show a good profit over the cost of feed. There are several cows in this herd that have milked over 80 lb. per day on two milkings.

Mr. Waite is using as a herdsire, Eastside Farm King Lunde Catrina, a bull of his own breeding. This is surely a bull any breeder may well be proud to own. His first lot of calves are just coming and they are a credit to their sire and to their owner.

Mr. Waite bought Eastside Farm about twenty years ago, going in debt over \$20,000 at the time. Today he is free from all debt, has all modern machinery, educated his oldest son at Alfred Agriculture College and taken him in as Junior member of the firm, and he hands all the credit to the good old Holstein cow.

Susquehanna County Sale

THE Sale to be held at Montrose, Pa., on October 22, 1926, by the Susquehanna County Holstein Breeders, is the fifth in a series of uniformly successful events. Buyers have been pleased with the cattle bought in former years; and the treatment accorded by the management and consignors has been such that customers have returned year after year to buy at this sale.

Every protection is offered the buyer, the cattle being passed on by a practical cattle man from outside the county who is an expert in this line, and the consignors stand squarely back of the cattle offered. This year D. P. Honeywell of Dallas, Pa., passed on the offerings. As a result an outside market has been built up through the return of pleased customers and

their friends who come back to buy year after year not only at the sales but at private treaty.

This year opportunity will be given to obtain some of the best production and breeding that the county affords. There will be animals with as high as 14,651 lb. milk and 613 lb. butter made in Cow Testing Association work and semi-official test. Cows and heifers with very creditable 7-day records will be included.

The blood of such bulls as King Tweed Spring Farm (world's champion sire of producers), King Valdessa Pontiac Homestead, King Segis Pontiac Konigen, The Potentate, Grand Champion Segis 2d, Tobe Rag Apple Korndyke, Woodmont Echo Sylvia Champion, and King Ormsby Ideal will be well represented and, with other good breeding, will insure the high standing of the offerings both as breeders and as producers.

A rule has been established for years that no consignor will bid on any animal offered in the sale. This rule has worked so successfully in establishing confidence in the desire of the consignors to give a square deal, that it has been rigidly adhered to and is in force this year.

Among the list of consignors are: E. M. Aldrich; Everett Aldrich; Dr. L. M. Thompson of Lathrop Farm; Floyd E. Mack; and Sprout Brothers of Montrose; Wm. Bennings, Kingsley; T. J. and H. D. Brown; Harold E. Pierson, and L. A. Wells of South Montrose; E. D. Ellsworth, S. W. Loomis, and H. G. Reimel of Meshoppen; and Allen Jayne of West Auburn.

Spring Dale Dairy Farm



ETTA ABBEKERK PRINCESS

She averaged 75 lb. milk daily, giving 81 lb. her highest day, when she freshened in the spring.

We have young stock for sale, light in color and fine individuals, from such cows as the above.

Come and look our herd over. Our foundation animals are from some of the best blood lines of the breed.

Our Herd is Accredited.

F. L. HEILMAN & SON

Cleona,

Penna.



HORSE PULLING CONTEST

Staged at the Lebanon County Fair in which two teams of horses and two teams of mules were entered.



A GROUP

showing the winners in the Aged Cow Class exhibited at the Lebanon County Fair.



A GROUP OF FOUR MATURE COWS BELONGING TO SPRING DALE DAIRY FARM HERD

owned by Mr. F. L. Heilman and son of Cleona. They were used at the Lebanon County Fair in the Junior Judging contest and demonstration conducted by Prof. A. A. Borland.



THREE PROMINENT LEBANON COUNTY HOLSTEIN BREEDERS

snapped at the Lebanon County Fair. Russell Heilman, Cleona, Pa.; F. L. Heilman, Cleona, Pa.; John H. Bennetch, Sheridan, Pa.

The High Spots at the Lebanon County Fair

ONE of the outstanding features at the Lebanon County Fair was the Junior Judging Contest participated in by the boys and girls of Lebanon County. The Judging Contest was conducted under the supervision of Prof. A. Borland of Pennsylvania State College.

Mr. F. L. Heilman, a prominent Holstein breeder of Cleona, furnished four mature Holstein-Friesian cows to be used in the judging contest. The four animals furnished by Mr. Heilman were all good dairy cows so that the boys and girls in judging the animals should get a very good conception of how a good cow should appear.

Prof. Borland is very thorough and painstaking in conducting such a judging contest and spent a great



KING PIEBE OF YORK 7TH

won grand champion in the Aged Bull Class at Lebanon County Fair.

deal of time before the judging started in explaining the good points to be looked for in a dairy cow and the things to be avoided. After the cattle were judged by the boys and girls, Prof. Borland placed the cows as he thought they should be placed in reference to their type, conformation and dairy qualities and again explained his reasons, thus making the first lesson of judging to the boys and girls that participated, very impressive. Such judging contests should be encouraged as they are of great educational value.

The Holstein exhibit at the Lebanon County Fair was an aggregation of some very type and handsome individuals, Mr. F. L. Heilman, of Cleona, and Mr. Hubert Miller, of Myerstown, exhibiting the largest number of animals. The herds of R. S. Bowman and M. H. Bennetch, of Sheridan, were also well represented.

In the Sires' Class, Hubert Miller, of Myerstown, carried off the honors, winning Champion and Grand Champion with the herdsire King Piebe of York 7th.

In the Aged Cow Class, Mr. Miller also won first place with Buda Fayne De Kol 3d.

Mr. R. S. Bowman, of Sheridan, took second with Queen Annabelle Elizabeth 394694.

Mr. F. L. Heilman won third with Belle Pontiac Alcartra Segis.

The competition in the Aged Cow class was very close Mr. M. H. Bennetch, of Sheridan, having some mighty good animals one of which took fourth place.

The Volga, the principal river of Russia, is the longest river in Europe. It flows into the Caspian sea, but is connected with the Baltic sea by a system of canals. Its length is about 2,400 miles.

Cloverland Stock Farm

THE Cloverland Stock Farm herd, Attica, N. Y., owned by Juvenelia Gay, is headed by the royally bred young sire, Cloverland King Colantha Onyx bred by Judge Clinton R. Savidge, of Milton, Pa.

This bull is sired by Mr. Savidge's senior sire Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna and his dam is Onyx Pledge Veeman. She milked 82 lb. in one day with her first calf and won the milk and butter contest at the Northumberland County Fair in 1925, milking over 66 lbs. of 4.1 per cent milk in one day, 3 months after calving. She is a maternal sister to Pledge Onyx Colantha, Harry Yate's senior yearling that stood second in a class of seventeen at the New York State Fair this year, and the daughter of Onyx Pledge Reliance. Onyx Pledge Reliance is a 32-lb. cow with over 900 lb. of butter in a year. She is the daughter of Onyx Pledge Dawning, whose strictly official-year record is 26,900 lb. milk, 1,000 lb. butter. She also has two seven-day records of over 32 lb. butter.

Cloverland King Colantha Onyx will be the only sire at the Cloverland Farms for the present. This herd is made up entirely of daughters of the former sire, Pleasant Hill Sadie Vale Sir Veeman. He was sired by King Korndyke Sadie Vale and from a daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld.

These cows, about thirty in number, have been selected from nearly 100 daughters of this bull, and they are very high producers and of very good type. The selection of a sire has been a matter of a great deal of study and a large number of young bulls were inspected. This means that Cloverland King Colantha Onyx is himself a very high class individual and his offspring should greatly improve the Cloverland Herd.

Holsteins Win in Fat Production Contest

ONE OF the leading features of the dairy exhibit at the New York State Fair was the competition in butterfat production. The Alasa Farms offered \$1,000 trophy for the largest butterfat production in a 72-hour test to be conducted at the Fair grounds. This trophy was won by the Holstein cow, K. M. D. K. S. Colantha, owned by Harry Yates, producing 7,482 lb. butter.

The second honors went to Alasa Farms, being won by the Shorthorn-Red Lily cow producing 6,73 lb. butter.

The third prize was won by the Ayrshire cow, Ringbloom of Highland owned by Middlesex Meadows Farm which produced 6.2 lb. butterfat.

The fourth place was won by the Guernsey-Waldorf Periwinkle, owned by Oscar F. Kinney and produced 5.66 lb. butterfat.

Search for Pasture Cause of War

THE search for pasture lands was one of the strong forces that drove primitive peoples over mountains, through sands, and across plains, into new and hostile countries there to enter into combat for the possession of the coveted valleys.

The first battles were fought because the lives of the people depended upon the lives of their cattle; not because of lust for power. When severe drought withered one pasture another had to be found. Consequently the herdsmen banded together and fought to take possession of neighboring fertile valleys.

The pastoral people of the Bible were not warlike; they fought to secure an existence. Abraham migrated from Ur of the Chaldees in search of grazing lands, and when famine seized upon the land of Canaan he journeyed into Egypt. Jacob also drove his flocks into Egypt and Moses fought many peoples to secure food for his cattle.

The inter-dependence of man and cattle dates from the time the first wild creature was captured and subjected to man's rule. Tamed, the cow depended upon man to find her food and man in turn depended upon the cow for food; the first example of reciprocity. This inter-dependence of man and cattle is as vital today to the progress of the human race as it was in earlier times.

Down through the centuries the cow has been made to serve man's interests. The cow Abraham knew was vastly different from the cow of today. The cow of the 20th century is a man-made creature, shaped to man's purpose through the science of selective mating. Cow-keepers today do not battle for pasture lands; agricultural science has made it unnecessary. And the cow finds her needs supplied by the hand of man, and she reciprocates by supplying him with an abundance of the wholesome and healthful food.—*The Pacific Dairy Review*.

SPRING BROOK FARM



Ormsby Sensation 3d 339429

Male calf, born in August 1926, For sale.

He is sired by Ormsby Sensation 3d 339429, who is the sire of some handsome individuals.

His dam is Wayland De Kol Climax 717590. She is one of the best cows in my herd and a beautiful animal.

This calf is one of the nicest I have ever offered for sale.

My herd is ACCREDITED.

S. T. WITMER

Union Deposit, Dauphin County, Penna.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Children's Clothes

SEPTEMBER and the opening of school bring to the attention of the housewife and mother the matter of clothes for the younger members of the family. Not only clothes for wear when attending church and social affairs, but the everyday clothes for school wear must be planned.

SIMPLICITY

In choosing children's clothes, one idea should be kept constantly in mind—simplicity. Should there be any danger of its being overlooked, the word should be printed in large letters and hung as a motto, where it will frequently catch the eye, and be a reminder to the dressmaker. Let the materials be fine and the colors gay, but omit the trimming. How often one has seen an overdressed child whose ruffled and elaborately trimmed clothes have served only to accentuate plain features which otherwise might have passed unnoticed, had not attention been called to them. Occasionally, the pretty dainty child may wear fluffy clothes, but the plain child never, and the average youngster only with the greatest discretion. So whatever the material, the style or occasion, let simplicity be the outstanding feature of children's clothes.

NO ECCENTRICITY

And while originality is greatly to be desired in fashioning clothes for the younger members of the family, eccentricity should always be avoided. Children are more sensitive in this matter than their elders realize, and they shrink from being different from their companions, especially in any bizarre manner.

BREVITY

As brevity is the soul of wit, so is it often the keynote of smartness in clothes for the young. Contrast the pictures presented by the smart little frock that barely reaches the dimpled knees, and the dress which falls eight or ten inches below. While one may have one's own opinion regarding the vast expanse of leg so often displayed by most of the older members of the fair sex, no one can deny the attractiveness of such appendages when sported by the three or four year old.

To demonstrate this, one has only to try it on one of the little girl's dresses. Turn the hem up and see how much style is added to the garment.

PSYCHOLOGY OF CLOTHES

Good looking clothes for children are very important, because they, like their elders, are greatly affected by the clothes they wear, for, to be well and becomingly clad adds to their self confidence in a wonderful manner, and goes far in the development of their character. In the case of older children, the clothes they wear make an impression on those with whom they come in contact, and are often of great assistance in obtaining the right kind of friends. At this formative stage of life, any instinctive good taste should be en-

couraged and developed, for it will mean much in other matters than dress, later on in life, children thus early taught to choose between good and bad taste, will learn a valuable lesson.

CONSULT THEM

As much as possible, the youngsters should be consulted in the choosing of their clothes, consideration being given to their taste, to their likes and dislikes. It is true that often their taste needs directing, for some times they admire certain garments merely because similar ones are worn by certain friends at school, whose taste and family background are not of the best. But there are few children who cannot be taught to choose the better things.

Even the older folks do not enjoy being forced to wear clothes they dislike, and this is equally distressing to children, who are often without that economic sense which might reconcile them to so doing. If a little forethought is given to the choosing and selecting of clothes, it need not be expensive to have what is becoming and agreeable to wear. Too often, the mother buys blindly what appeals to herself instead of consulting the child who is to wear them. By careful suggestions the youngsters may be guided into choosing what is suitable from the viewpoint of both.

MADE OVERS

And now we come to what has often been a source of sorrow and humiliation to many younger members of the family. For where there are a number of children in the family, it is often necessary and wise to make over for, or hand down to the younger ones, the garments outgrown by the older ones. To such an extent is this done in some families, that some of the late comers have been heard to remark that they did not know how it seemed to wear brand new clothes, all their own. This is a mistake. Even though the family finances make certain economics in clothes necessary, the younger ones should have a fair share of new coats, dresses and hats. Otherwise, their self-respect suffers too keenly.

So when made over, the clothes should be dyed and changed as much as possible. By good management, good material may still be in use, but so disguised that its original use is forgotten. Just as children's clothes are a miniature echo of grown-up styles, so is their attitude of mind towards them. They feel just as their elders would if they were compelled to go out wearing somebody's cast off clothing. So when the old clothes have been turned into new for some one else, let it be a forgotten secret.

So often mothers are so proud of the achievement of making a modish, apparently new garment out of an old one that there is a great temptation to tell about it. Mary, aged ten, comes into the room wearing a pretty little dress of dark blue material, made dashing by a scarlet tie, with braid and buttons of the same hue. The proud mother cannot contain her elation at what

has been effected by her clever fingers, and when the visitor begins to exclaim over the attractive little garment, and Mary stands there so pleased and proud, she has to give the whole thing away by telling the entire story: "Why, don't you recognize Susie's last year's pale blue dress that got spoiled at the Sunday-school picnic? Well, I just washed and dyed it, and it came out beautifully. Then I took that old white silk tie that Johnny wore when he was a small boy, and I ripped the braid off an old sailor suit of Willie's, and I dyed them scarlet, and I just happened to have those buttons, had saved them from a dress I wore when I was a girl, and they just happened to match," etc., etc. And Mary, as a trim little vision in navy blue, fades away, and to the visitor there appears only an animated rag bag. Even little Mary is conscious of the belittling of her grandeur, and all her pleasure in her finery fades away. It is a wonderful thing to have accomplished such a natty little dress, "assembled" as they say of cars nowadays, but to tell of it spoils it all. The achievement itself should be a sufficient reward.

WASH CLOTHES FOR CHILDREN

So far as possible, clothes for children should be planned with the proper consideration for trips to the laundry. This may mean more work, but keeping clean always means work. There is nothing any worse than the little cloth suits for boys and girls, worn day after day, accumulating stains and dirt, until they are an offence to the nostrils. There are some such youngsters, and they always suggest the word "grubby." If the little dresses and suits are made in plain fashion, and of proper material the work of laundering is small compared to the results gained.

This year, as in others, the clothes of the youngsters are influenced by fashions for grown-ups, in both material and style and each mother will have to use her own judgment in supplying the needs of her own little brood. The foregoing are merely a few suggestions that are applicable to almost any family of youngsters.

FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS

- Sept. 18-24—Hutchinson, Kans., Kansas State Fair.
- Sept. 18-25—Nashville, Tenn., Tennessee State Fair.
- Sept. 19-25—Pueblo, Colo., Colorado State Fair.
- Sept. 20-26—Springfield, Mass., Eastern States Exposition.
- Sept. 25 to Oct. 2—Chattanooga, Tenn., Chattanooga Interstate Fair.
- Sept. 25 to Oct. 2—Memphis, Tenn., Memphis Tri-State Fair.
- Sept. 25 to Oct. 2—Oklahoma City, Okla., Oklahoma State Fair & Exposition.
- Sept. 27 to Oct. 2—Salem, Ore., Oregon State Fair.
- Sept. 27 to Oct. 2—Trenton, N. J., Trenton Inter-State Fair.
- Sept. 27 to Oct. 3—Waterloo, Ia., Dairy Cattle Congress.
- Sept. 28-29—Brattleboro, Vt., Valley Fair.
- Sept. 28 to Oct. 1—Worcester, Mass., New England Fair.
- Oct. 1-7—Salt Lake City, Utah, Utah State Fair.
- Oct. 2-7—Wichita Falls, Tex., Texas-Oklahoma Fair.
- Oct. 2-9—Atlanta, Ga., Southeastern Fair Association.
- Oct. 2-9—Muskogee, Okla., Oklahoma Free State Fair.
- Oct. 4-9—Richmond, Va., Virginia State Fair.
- Oct. 4-9—Birmingham, Ala., Alabama State Fair.
- Oct. 5-9—Brockton, Mass., Brockton Fair.
- Oct. 6-13—Detroit, Mich., National Dairy Exposition (Holstein Judging Oct. 7th.).
- Oct. 7-16—Atlanta, Ga., Southeastern Fair.
- Oct. 9-16—Detroit, Mich., National Dairy Exposition.
- Oct. 9-24—Dallas, Texas, Texas State Fair.
- Oct. 11-16—Meridian, Miss., Mississippi-Alabama Fair.
- Oct. 11-16—Raleigh, N. C., North Carolina State Fair.
- Oct. 11-16-26—Little Rock, Ark., Arkansas State Fair.
- Oct. 12—Hampshire-Franklin H.-F. Club Field Day and Tour.
- Oct. 14-23—Macon, Ga., Georgia State Exposition.
- Oct. 18-23—Columbia, S. C., South Carolina State Fair.
- Oct. 28 to Nov. 7—Shreveport, La., Louisiana State Fair.
- Oct. 30 to Nov. 6—Portland, Ore., Pacific International Live Stock Show.
- Nov. 1-6—Wichita, Kans., Kansas National.
- Nov. 8-13—Phoenix, Ariz., Arizona State Fair.
- Nov. 11-20—Beaumont, Texas, South Texas State Fair.
- Nov. 11-16—Little Rock, Ark., Arkansas State Fair.
- Nov. 13-20—Kansas City, Kans., American Royal Live Stock Show.
- Nov. 18-27—Jacksonville, Fla., Florida State Fair.
- Jan. 4-8—Ogden, Utah, Ogden Live Stock Show.
- Jan. 8—Greenfield, Mass., Annual Meeting Hampshire-Franklin H.-F. Club.
- Mar. 6-13—Ft. Worth Texas, Southwestern Exposition & Fat Stock Show.

C. B. STONER'S DISPERSAL SALE

30—Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle—30

SATURDAY, SEPT. 25, 1926 at 12:30 o'clock

28 Females, Cows, Heifers and Heifer Calves; 2 Herd Bulls

No. 1. IT BEETS PONTIAC sired by It Reuben Pontiac, a son of It from a daughter of King of the Pontiacs, K P Ruby Pietertje, 33.66 lb. of butter in seven days. Twelve of his daughters and one son in the sale.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision and sold subject to the standard 60-day retest.

Sale at the farm, three miles west of Gettysburg, Pa., on the Fairfield Road, turn to the right at Black Horse Hotel. Send for catalog.

S. R. MILLER, Pedigree Director

COL. G. N. HAUG, Auctioneer

C. B. STONER, Gettysburg, Pa., R. 4

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

R. A. BALDWIN, *Associate Editor*

E. M. SNYDER, *Business Manager*

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Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years \$1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1926

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

National Dairy Show

THE National Dairy Show will be held at Detroit, Michigan, October 6th to 13th.

One and one-half fare for the round trip has been granted by the railroads under conditions that the passengers secure a certificate on buying their one-way ticket and this certificate will enable them to buy their return ticket at half rate. It will be necessary to have the certificate validated at the show which merely means that it must be stamped by the proper authorities at the place where the show is held.

When buying your ticket do not fail to ask the ticket agent for a certificate which entitles you to one-quarter off on your trip.

Our Cover Page

IN OUR August 8th issue we carried a cover cut of a part of the herd of M. L. Jones, of West-town, Penna. Mr. Jones' herd comprises 250 milkers.

They are the real money making, mortgage lifting kind, large handsome individuals with well developed udders, in fact they represent the best blood of the breed.

We know our readers will enjoy seeing another group picture of this magnificent herd and we are carrying a second group picture on this issue.

Comments on Canada

THE Department of Immigration and Colonization of the Canadian National Government at Ottawa, through its Director of Publicity, Mr. R. J. C. Stead, has recently published a symposium of comments by American Agricultural Editors, based upon a two weeks' tour of Canada several months ago. This booklet may be had upon application to Mr. Stead.

The American Editors traveled in a special train from Winnipeg to Vancouver and return, over the two

leading railway systems of the Dominion, and were given an opportunity to inspect carefully the agricultural resources and developments of the Canadian prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, together with the scenic beauties of western Alberta and British Columbia.

Without exception the Americans were favorably impressed with and surprised by the agricultural progress of Canada and the opportunities there for profitable farming. The symposium of comments already referred to gives one a very excellent cross section of the varied industries and resources of the country.

Community Sale

THE Monroe County, Pennsylvania, Breeders, including breeders of Purebred Holsteins, Ayrshires, Guernseys and Jerseys, will hold a two-day sale on September 28th and 29th at Clearview Farms, one mile north of Stroudsburg.

The first day purebred dairy cattle will be sold and the second day's sale will be devoted to selling grades.

Mr. Roy M. Decker, extension representative of Monroe County, is serving as corresponding secretary and arranging for the sale which is the first of its kind to be held by the breeders in that County. Mr. Decker reports that there are 1,600 farmers interested and backing the sale.

Increase in Ice Cream Consumption

THIS is a nation of ice cream eaters with a consumption of 322,729,000 gallons for last year, says, the United States Department of Agriculture. The consumption in 1910 was 95,450,000 gallons and the figure had reached 175,224,000 in 1915 and it had increased to 260,000,000 gallons by 1920. Ice cream consumption varies from year to year, influenced by weather conditions, but the long-time trend is distinctly upward, according to the department. Reasons for the increase are given as more convenient packages, ice cream cones and a more wholesome product.

Dr. Davison and Family Killed

DR. AND MRS. E. T. DAVISON of Athenia, New Jersey, and son Elwin were instantly killed August 21 when struck by a Delaware and Hudson train. They were on a week's tour of New England when the sad accident happened. Many of our breeders will remember Dr. Davison who has been in charge of the United States Animal Quarantine Station for the Port of New York for the past eighteen years.

Former Noted Breeder Dies

PROF. E. E. REED, President of Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri, died at his home on August 14th after a lingering illness of some months. He was formerly President of Lenox College at Hopkinton and was the owner of that great bull, Prince Beauty Pietertje Hartog 3d.

To All Who Are Interested in Suppressing Fraud and Speculation

And All Who Are Interested in Promoting the Holstein Cow from the Standpoint of Economical Dairy Production

IN THE last issue of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN which was published under date of September 8, 1926, we printed an account of an investigation conducted by the Maryland State Agricultural College into methods practiced in making official records at Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville, Maryland.

These affidavits disclosed that cows on official test in the Springfield State Hospital herd were given dope and that cream was added to the milk.

The investigation, according to the sworn affidavits, took place as early as January and February of the current year, yet testing was permitted to go on at the Springfield State Hospital until cows on test had completed their yearly record. The record of one of the animals received special publicity circulated over the signature of Superintendent Malcolm H. Gardner under date of May 11, 1926.

After the records had been completed, testing was discontinued at the Springfield State Hospital and it was reported that Mr. Forrest G. Farr, Superintendent of the dairy herd at that institution, was leaving his position.

In the full report which included the sworn affidavits of representatives of the Maryland Agricultural College who were detailed to conduct the investigation, it was brought out that after the College had made the investigation the matter was taken out of the hands of the College authorities by the Board of Regents and it was believed that an attempt was made to hush the matter up, as the records show that testing was continued until certain animals had finished their yearly records.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN learned of the investigation that was being conducted by the Maryland Agricultural College early in the year and while rumors were circulated that the matter was being hushed up, we waited, thinking that the College authorities, the Board of Regents or the Holstein-Friesian Association of America would inform the public as to what was going on; correct any misrepresentation concerning records made at Springfield State Hospital that might have received publicity and thus prevent the public from being further deceived.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN felt that the perpetrating of fraud in the making of records at the Springfield State Hospital was secondary to the efforts being put forth to corrupt the machinery designed to guard against the making of dishonest and fraudulent records. The fact that influences were brought to bear upon the College authorities, relieving them of the authority to supervise the honesty of the records and permit testing to go on at Springfield State Hospital for several months after the College authorities had affidavits in their possession to the effect that

cows on test at that institution had been given dope and that cream had been added to the milk, to us appears to be an effort to debauch the system of making advanced registry records as well as perpetuate the making of fraudulent records. It reflects on official records made on cows of other breeds that operate through the same system. It surely is regrettable that an effort to debauch the system of supervising the making of official records should be laid at the feet of the Holstein Fraternity because Jersey breeders, Guernsey breeders and breeders of other purebred dairy cattle depend on the same system.

The fraudulent methods practiced in making official records at Springfield State Hospital as shown by the affidavits filed in connection with the investigation conducted under the direction of the Maryland State Agricultural College, should cause every loyal Holstein breeder who is interested in the breed from an economical standpoint and who is dependent upon the returns from his dairy for a livelihood, to take a firm stand for right in favor of honest principles and against dishonest and deceptive practices.

In the published report of the Maryland matter, it was brought out that certain Maryland politicians were Directors of the Springfield State Hospital, Directors of the College and members of the Board of Regents, making it possible for the same political influence to dominate all three Boards. It was also brought out in the report that one politician who was a member of all three Boards was away on his winter vacation at about the time the College was conducting the investigation, which would indicate that it may have been conducted without his knowledge.

It has been repeatedly charged that the affairs of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America were being dominated by politicians and in the consideration of the Maryland matter the question comes up as to just what influence was brought to bear or how things were worked so that testing was continued at the Springfield State Hospital after the College authorities had in their possession sworn affidavits to the effect that fraudulent methods were being used in making official records and further, why these records were accepted by the Advanced Registry Department of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America?

In a printed leaflet dated at Delavan, Wisconsin, September 14, 1926, and signed Malcolm H. Gardner, Supt. of A. R., addressed to "All Interested in Advanced Registration," Mr. Gardner attempts to discredit THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN and does it in such a way that his readers might infer that he was in league with those who were accused of entering into a conspiracy to hush the Maryland affair up and keep the facts from the public. After Mr. Gardner makes the inference that the published report of the Maryland

matter as it appeared in THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN was not true, thus inferring of course that he knew the facts, he, in the following paragraphs of his leaflet, in his efforts to deny that he is a party to concealing the affair from the public, denies that he knew anything about the investigation conducted by the Maryland State College although he is Superintendent of Advanced Registry, and had accepted the records. It would seem that he had been "ASLEEP AT THE SWITCH."

After Mr. Gardner makes a thorough investigation of the Maryland matter, and of course the public has been relying upon his Department to investigate and certify that all records were being honestly made before they were accepted, if he finds everything to be true as stated in THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, will he admit that his printed leaflet was prompted through prejudice in an endeavor to burst into print to repudiate a statement as being false when really it is true?

The first paragraph of his leaflet reads as follows and we would ask that our readers analyze it carefully:

"The malicious and mendacious attack, wholly unwarranted, on the management of the Advanced Registry Office of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, published and widely circulated in THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, an alleged Holstein-Friesian paper printed at Harrisburg, Pa., could be passed by with the contempt it deserves were it not that such a course might lead some of our breeders to think that such base insinuations were true."

In the second paragraph of the leaflet, Mr. Gardner apparently endeavoring to discredit the statements made in THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, refers to the writer as a "knave," using the following language:

"He is a knave because while he does not actually say so, he craftily leads inexperienced readers to think that the H.-F. Superintendent of A. R. would accept, publish and issue a certificate for a test, as to the reliability of which any question had been raised by any person having any part in the conduct of that test, before the fullest investigation had been made."

Just what does Mr. Gardner mean by an "inexperienced reader"? Does he mean someone in the primary department? Surely no one but a child could accept his statement, for in the Maryland matter the affidavits were dated February 12th and March 25th and 26th, and testing was continued at the Springfield State Hospital, and Mr. Gardner announced the acceptance of the record of Howard Star Annette Prince 603305 on May 11, 1926.

The other statements which Mr. Gardner makes in the second paragraph of his leaflet, as far as the Maryland matter is concerned, are disproved by the facts in the case. We grant that the Advanced Registry rules do not permit the making of records or the accepting of records after it has been proven that fraud is being perpetuated, but as far as these rules apply to the Maryland matter, as we brought out in our report, the records were accepted in spite of the rules.

In the first part of the third paragraph of Mr. Gardner's printed leaflet he informs his readers that he did not express an opinion because he had no knowledge other than facts as they were stated in THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. In the latter part of this

same paragraph he again warns his readers that the facts with reference to the Advanced Registry office are positively false, and later, in the following three paragraphs he admits his ignorance of the whole affair:

"That the Maryland Agricultural College has not to the present time laid before me any charges against any Maryland man or institution."

"That the Maryland Agricultural College has not submitted any affidavits of any kind made by anyone connected with testing in Maryland."

"That the Maryland Agricultural College has not advised me of any investigation made or hearing given in relation to any testing in Maryland."

The above statements coming from Mr. Gardner would tend to further discredit the value of all official records and it might in a way account for the fact that cows when on official test are accredited with making phenomenal records that are not duplicated elsewhere. Without discussing the merits of official records but to impress upon our readers that about the only tribunal that credits Holstein cows with producing milk containing a percentage of butterfat that would put the best Guernseys and the best Jerseys in the "shade" is the report that emanates from Mr. Gardner's Department.

As we write we have before us a report dated at Delavan, Wisconsin, May 29, 1926, and the first cow in the Full Aged Class is credited with having an average butterfat percentage during the test period of 5.71. In a list containing the records of sixteen cows, five of them test over 5 per cent and one of them is credited with 6.21 per cent.

In the Junior Three-Year-Old Class, one cow is accredited with an average butterfat percentage of 7.28. Again we will ask, where in the United States can we find any other tribunal that will certify that a purebred Holstein-Friesian cow is capable of producing milk containing an average butterfat percentage of 7.28 per cent and will infer that the record represents normal production that is of value in choosing dairy animals, in selecting breeding stock or that deserves any place in legitimate dairy cattle breed promotion?

If our readers believe some of the reports that emanate from Mr. Gardner's Department, we would ask that they buy one of these animals that is reported as producing milk containing an average butterfat percentage of 7.28 per cent and see if her milk tests as credited, in a working dairy, and then ask themselves this question—does the official record represent normal, economical, hereditary production or does it represent "TRICK" production?

Mr. Gardner denies that the Advanced Registry Department made the announcement that the cow Howard Star Annette Prince was champion cow below the Mason-Dixon line, using the following language:

"No announcement has been made by the Advanced Registry Department declaring any 'cow to be the champion cow below the Mason and Dixon Line.'"

It matters not whether he used these words or whether the record which he reported credits the cow Howard Star Annette Prince with having produced a larger quantity of milk and a larger quantity of butterfat than any other cow in the State of Maryland or any other cow below the Mason-Dixon line. We can quote from news items that appeared in the public press in

connection with Mr. Gardner's announcement that the cow Howard Star Annette Prince was accredited with being the champion of the State of Maryland and the champion cow below the Mason and Dixon line.

While the Advanced Registry Department might not be responsible for making this announcement clothed in the above language, the language is merely another way of interpreting figures in narrative form. If this statement is not true, if Howard Star Annette Prince is not the champion of the State of Maryland and not the champion below the Mason and Dixon line, why has Mr. Gardner not issued a statement correcting this before?

In the last paragraph of Mr. Gardner's leaflet, as in the first paragraph, he apparently endeavors to discredit the published statements with reference to the Maryland matter.

Possibly Mr. Gardner believes that a rose would be more beautiful and fragrant if it grew on some other bush.

If his Department had been as active in keeping the public advised as to the making of fraudulent records and had reported the results of the investigation of the Maryland Agricultural College and did it in just the way that THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN did it, using the same language, we have reason to believe that Mr. Gardner would have endorsed the whole procedure and the announcement would have been broadcast from ocean to ocean.

It is very unfortunate in sending out the printed leaflet over Mr. Gardner's signature concerning the investigation conducted by the Maryland Agricultural College into the making of fraudulent records at Springfield State Hospital, that he so severely condemns and endeavors to discredit the facts as set forth in THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, then admits he does not know anything about it himself, as this attitude might be construed by the "INEXPERIENCED READERS" as he calls them, to mean that he too was a party in an endeavor to hush the matter up when he is attempting to deny this in his leaflet.

For the convenience of our readers in checking Mr. Gardner's statement with the facts, we are reprinting the affidavits that were made before the authorities at the Maryland Agricultural College and also Mr. Gardner's announcement of the record of Howard Star Annette Prince 603305.

College Park, Maryland,
February 12, 1926.

I, Warren R. Wallace, Supervisor, of my own free will and accord, in the presence of LeRoy W. Ingham and Dr. DeVoe Meade, wish to make the following statement in regard to the retest January 17th to 19th of Belle Fawn De Kol 314965, owned by the Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville, Maryland. Upon my arrival at the above farm I first made it my business to view the cow. I noticed that she was breathing normally and was normal in every other respect. When I made the second trip to the barn about three hours later I noticed that she was not breathing normally and seemed excited and very nervous and remained so during the remainder of the test period. I made it my business to remain on the farm 24 hours after the test was completed. At that time she appeared to be coming

back to normal. The same conditions applied to the February, 1926, semi-official test on Howard Star Annette Prince 603305.

Witness: (Signed) WARREN R. WALLACE.
A. MAUDE PHILLIPS,
Notary Public

College Park, Maryland,
March 25, 1926.

I, Warren R. Wallace, wish to supplement my statement of February 12, 1926, with the following: In the presence of Edward L. LaBroad and myself, Mr. Forrest G. Farr, Dairy Superintendent of Springfield State Hospital, made a statement to the effect that the cows Clover Leaf Nina Korndyke 361577 and Belle Fawn De Kol 314965 had been treated with dope (nux vomica and strychnine), enough to kill them while they were being tested. This statement was made during the week of February first to sixth, 1926.

(Signed) WARREN R. WALLACE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of March, 1926.

A. MAUDE PHILLIPS,
Notary Public.

College Park, Maryland,
February 12, 1926.

In the presence of Supervisors Edward L. LaBroad and Warren R. Wallace, Dr. DeVoe Meade and LeRoy W. Ingham, I, Lawrence A. Gail, of my own free will and accord make the following statement: I have worked as test cow milker at the Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville, Md., from February, 1924, to March, 1925, and again from September 1, 1925, to February 8, 1926. I have helped to give a number of cows an official and semi-official test dope consisting of nux vomica and I. Q. S. while working at Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville, Md., during the above periods. My part in this affair was holding the cow's head while the dope was being placed in the cow's mouth.

(Signed) LAWRENCE GAIL.

College Park, Maryland,
March 26, 1926.

I, Lawrence Gail, wish to supplement my statement of February 12, 1926, with the following: Regarding the half pint cream bottle found by Edward L. LaBroad, Supervisor, in the bedding of the cow, Belle Fawn De Kol 314965, at the 4:20 a.m. milking January 6, 1926, I wish to state that I was the man who milked this cow at that time, and I was informed by the herdsman, W. C. Hawkins, that the above mentioned bottle of cream was hidden in the stall and I was ordered to pour this cream in the above mentioned cow's milk if I had an opportunity to do so.

(Signed) LAWRENCE GAIL.

With the above facts in the possession of the college authorities Mr. Gardner denies that he knows anything about it. Testing was continued at the Springfield State Hospital until some of the cows then on yearly test had finished their records and under date of May

11, 1926, the following announcement was printed in the public press over Mr. Gardner's signature:

"I am pleased to announce that the Holstein-Friesian cow Howard Star Annette Prince 603305 has just closed a long-time test, and is credited with 28,779.6 lb. milk containing 1,055.22 lb. fat in 365 days, thus showing an average of 3.67 per cent fat in the milk. She freshened at the age of 5 years, 7 months, 10 days. Her sire is Beauty Pietertje Prince 15th 182493; her dam is Annette De Kol Piebe 234883. She was bred by Mr. J. W. Howard, Genesee Depot, Wis., and is now owned by the Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville, Md. At the age of 3 years, 4 months, 5 days, she is credited with 444.8 lb. milk containing 13.302 lb. fat in 7 days; while continued on long-time test she is credited 14,673.8 lb. milk containing 501.09 lb. fat in 305 days. Freshening at the age of 4 years, 3 months, 24 days, her 7-day official test shows 624.3 lb. milk containing 20.936 lb. fat, and in 30 days she is credited with 2,624.7 lb. milk containing 84.916 lb. fat. Being continued on test, she is credited in semi-official test with 22,316.4 lb. milk containing 793.65 lb. fat in 365 days. During the lactation period just finished her best 7-day official production was 689.3 lb. milk containing 25.62 lb. fat. During the year's test in addition to a 7-day strictly official period she had twelve other test periods of which one was a retest. Nine different Supervisors were employed in the conduct of the test. Her 365-day production of 1,055.22 lb. fat, equivalent to 1,319.02 lb. butter on the 80 per cent basis, gives her 38th place among cows producing above 1,000 lb. fat, she being the 105th cow to gain the honor of producing above 1,000 lb. fat in 365 days."

MALCOLM H. GARDNER, Supt. A. R. Delavan, Wis., May 11, 1926.

We are not reprinting the major affidavits made by Mr. Wallace and Mr. Nelson as space will not permit.

"A Review and Forecast"

THE following article appeared in the September issue of the *British-Friesian Journal*. We are reprinting it for the benefit of our readers. Our friends across the water who breed purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle, "Friesians" as they call them in Great Britain, seem interested in promoting and extending the breed from the standpoint of utility and profit. (Editorial note.)

"Those who remember the Dutch cow of a generation ago with her sloping rump, tip-tilted udder, and general coarseness, are amazed at the extraordinary improvements that have been affected in her appearance. The low-loined, slack-backed cow has almost entirely disappeared, and, although some of the desirable features of the best of the old Dutch cows are little more in evidence today than formerly, there can be no doubt that both for appearance, strength and milk yield the modern Friesian is a beautiful, all-round animal, that is much better looking and more popular than was her great-grandmother.

"The trend of Friesian policy in the native home of the breed has been responsible for the appearance of a

type of cow different from that which our fathers knew so well. The great body and the big head with the tremendous muzzle have all been refined, so much so that in some cases it almost seems that the head is too pretty and not strong enough. Width of nostril means width and strength of jaw. The former is necessary to enable large quantities of fresh air to enter the system to purify the blood, and the other is essential to a cow that has a good digestion and that can turn to the best use the large quantities of rough, home grown food which the Friesian requires. Now that only some, instead of all, of the black and white cattle in this country are partly starved or wholly underfed, it has been proved time and time again that the Friesian is a more than useful all purpose animal, as the beefing properties of the breed are now generally accepted, except perhaps by those who do not wish to believe or who can see virtue only in one breed. The animals seen at the shows this year must have convinced visitors of the merit of the breed and of its adaptability for all farm purposes. The improvements that have been made in the shape and durability of the udder are extraordinary, and the greater strength and levelness of the hind-quarters, thurls and buttocks are amazing.

"The more steady the improvement the more permanent it should be, and Friesian breeders are again urged to avoid extremes and to pursue a sound, sane and commercial policy that is indicated by the needs of the farmer and his farm. Values and fashion doubtless at one time tempted many supporters of the breed to pay too much attention to pedigree because its influence was quickly felt in the sale ring, while other owners bred merely from milk yield instead of from good animals with good yields. The result has been that in some cases constitution has been impaired and symmetry and type have been neglected. The most serious aspect of the high prices prevalent in agriculture, and in every industry in the mad period following the successful termination of a long and anxious war, was that few constructive breeders were offered any inducement to improve the butterfat content of their herds. That the matter was not lost sight of altogether is remarkable, and that so much progress has been made is in the circumstances distinctly creditable. But further progress can and must be made, and the quickest and safest way is to eliminate all low butterfat testing cows from herds at a time like the present when values are lower than has been the case for some years. It is the low butterfat testing cow that brings discredit upon the breed, and these animals must be eliminated, so that their undesirable features may not be perpetuated. The days of undue fashion and of phenomenal milk yields merely as such are over. Pedigree is still very useful and there are many phenomenal milking cows that could not be prevented save by sheer ignorance, from giving gigantic yields. But extremes should be avoided, and due and proper consideration given to each of the following important features: Type, constitution, symmetry, quality, milk and butterfat. The ideal is still a herd of handsome, typical strong cows that average 1,000 gallons of four per cent milk, and that all pass the Tuberculin Tests. The methods now being pursued by the best breeders bring nearer the time when the achievement of such ideal may be fairly general."

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

Sept. 23—Solon, Ia., Joe Raim.
Sept. 25—Troy, Pa., Bradford Co., Breeders, 60 Head. Troy-Canton Breeding & Sales Assn., Mgrs.
Sept. 28—Stroudsburg, Pa., Purebred Cattle Community sale.
Sept. 29—Stroudsburg, Pa., Grade Cattle Community sale.
Oct. 3—Earlville, N. Y., Earlville Consignment sale.
Oct. 6—Owatonna, Minn. Dairy Center Sale. R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y.
Oct. 6—Trenton, N. J., S. Hansen Dispersal & New Jersey Consignment. New Jersey H-F Assn., P. P. Van Nuys, Belle Mead, Mgrs.
Oct. 8—Springfield, Mass., Third Eastern States Sale, R. Austin Backus, Sales Manager Mexico, N. Y.
Oct. 8—Detroit, Mich. National Dairy Show Sale. E. M. Hastings, Pulaski, N. Y., Mgr.
Oct. 12—Highland, Wis., Dispersal Sale of Charles & Mayme Duffey.
Oct. 14—Roberts, Wis., C. N. Johnston Dispersal. Melin-Petersen Co., 306 Gorham Bldg., Minneapolis, Mgrs.
Oct. 15—Springfield, Mass., 3d Eastern States Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y., Mgr.
October 20—Seward, Ill., The Logan Farm Holstein Sale.
Oct. 21—Howell, Mich., 12th Annual Howell Sales Co., Guy Wakefield, Flowerville, Sec.
Oct. 22—Montrose, Pa., Susquehanna County Holstein-Friesian Association Fifth Annual Sale.
Oct. 23—Moorhead, Minn., Ernest Schroeder & T. H. Skrei Dispersals. Melin-Petersen Co., 306 Gorham Bldg., Minneapolis, Mgrs.
Oct. 23—Troy, Pa., Bradford Co. Annual Fall Sale, 60 head. Troy-Canton Breeding & Sales Assn., Mgrs.
Oct. 26—Fond du Lac, Wis., Clark's Fall Special. Jas. R. Garver, Madison, in charge of publicity.
October 27-28, 1926—Orange, Va., Virginia Holstein-Friesian Club Sale.
Nov. 1-2—Northfield, Minn. Carleton College Farms Dispersal. Melin-Petersen Co., Minneapolis, Mgrs.
November 2-3, 1926—Fond du Lac, Wis., Fond du Lac County Holstein Breeders' Sale, S. H. Bird, Mgr., South Byron, Wis.
Nov. 3-4—Trenton, N. J., The Cinque-State Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y., Mgr.
Nov. 4—Monroe, Wis., Green Co., H. Breeders Association Annual Fall, Ed. Bayrhafer, Sec.
Nov. 5—Portland, Ore., Pacific Int'l. Exposition Holstein Sale.
Nov. 8—Topeka, Kans., Ira Romig & Sons Dispersal, 100 Head. W. H. Mott, Herrington, Mgr.
November 10-11, 1926—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Club Sale, C. H. Van Skiver, Secretary, Jasper, N. Y.
Nov. 10-11—Fond du Lac, Wis., Holstein Bdrs. Purebred Sale, S. H. Bird, So. Byron, Mgr., Chas. Pohlman, Ripon, Inspector.
Nov. 16-19—Watertown & Waukesha, Wis. U. S. National Holstein Sale.
Nov. 17—Oskaloosa, Kans., Roy H. Johnson.
Dec. 1—Whittemore, Ia., A. A. Dreyer Dispersion.
June 2-3, 1927—Springfield, Mass., The National Convention Sale.

DAUPHIN COUNTY FAIR

The exhibit of Holstein-Friesian cattle at the Dauphin County Fair contained animals of excellent quality.

In the Aged Bull Class, Mr. S. T. Witmer of Union Deposit, Pa., carried off first honors winning with Ormsby Sensation 3d.

In the Aged Cow Class, Ira Shenk won first place, Clayton Gingrich 2d, E. H. Walter 3d, Roy Shenk 4th, and Ira Shenk 5th and 6th.

In the Senior Yearling Heifer Class, S. T. Witmer won first and second place, Ira Shenk 3d place and S. W. Rutherford 4th and M. R. Rutherford 5th.

In the Special Heifer Class, Mr. S. T. Witmer won first and second places.

IOWA STATE FAIR

In the Aged Bull Class, Modern Woodmen Sanatorium, Woodmen, won first place with Corwin Wimple De Kol Ormsby; second place was won by Femco Farms, Breckenridge, with Minchaba Sir Pietertje Ormsby; Vial & Abbott, Downers Grove, took third place with Tritomia Pietertje Ormsby Lad; Board of Control, Des Moines, Ia., won fourth place with Cherokee Piebe Erica; fifth place was won by C. E. Griffith, Big Cabin, with Sir Johanna Bess Segis; and Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka, won sixth place with Count College Cornucopia.

In the Three-Year-Old Bull Class, H. O. Larsen, Dike, won first place with Forum Patriarch; Paul P. Stewart, Maynard, took second place with Tritomia Ormsby Pietertje; third place was won by A. J. King, Kansas City with Berylwood Prince Johanna Segis; A. J. Lashbrook, Northfield, won fourth place with Dean Colantha Segis Ormsby; Femco Farms won fifth place with Sir Nudine Colantha Ormsby; and Hargrove & Arnold, Norwalk, took sixth place with Triune Ormsby Piebe 29th.

In the Two-Year-Old Bull Class, Femco Farms won first place with Blue Earth Duke Ormsby; second place was won by R. T. Ringling, White Sulphur Springs, with Rose Glen Ondine Homestead; third place was won by R. T. Ringling with Rose Glen Joe Posch; H. O. Larsen won fourth place with Forum Lord Masterpiece; Hargrove & Arnold won fifth place with King Piebe 30th; and A. J. King took sixth place with King Sylvia Eli Ormsby.

In the Senior Yearling Bull Class, Paul P. Stewart won first place with Butter Boy Prince Ormsby; Paul P. Stewart won second place with Boy Tritomia Beauty; third place was won by Board of Control with Iowana Ona Ollie; Femco Farms won fourth place with Femco Prince Ormsby Pontiac; fifth place was won by Board of Control with Mt. Pleasant Sir Bonda Ormsby; R. T. Ringling took sixth place with Rose Glen De Kol Posch; seventh place was won by Wm. R. Gillette & Sons, Fostoria, with Entry; and eighth place was won by Board of Control with Prince Skylark Mercedes of Davenport.

In the Junior Yearling Bull Class, H. O. Larsen won first place with Forum

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?
My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Penna.

THE OLD HOME FARM



HEIFERS AND HEIFER CALVES OF THE BEST BREEDING FOR SALE

Two of these heifers are sired by Mahwin King Johanna Rue, my 30-lb. bull.

EUGENE B. BENNETT
Allamuchy, New Jersey.

I would like to hear from breeders having purebred Holstein-Friesian cows and heifers for sale. They must be tuberculin tested, good individuals and well grown. Address

H. C. REINHOLD
East Petersburg, Penna.

Monroe County Breeders Sale

Purebred and Grade dairy cattle.

Purebred Holsteins, Ayrshires, Guernseys and Jerseys will be sold on September 28th, and the Grade dairy cattle will be sold the following day, September 29th.

Sale is to be held at Clearview Stock Farms, one mile north of Stroudsburg, Penna., near the Delaware Water Gap.

Col. George W. Baxter will do the selling.

ROY M. DECKER
Corresponding Secretary
38 N. Seventh Street
Stroudsburg, Pa.

WANTED—Fifteen two- or three-year-old Holstein heifers bred to freshen early this Fall. Also fifteen yearlings not bred. Must be good individuals, well grown, tuberculin tested or from accredited herds. Give price, full particulars, breeding, etc. c/o Department J, Box 110, Harrisburg, Penna.

Mead's the Man



When you are sick you usually consult a competent physician.

When you are holding an auction sale of purebred cattle you should exercise the same good judgment, and secure the services of an auctioneer who knows cattle, values and men. My years of experience are a guarantee that I can make you some money at your next sale.

Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora, New York

Mead's the Man

Triune Ormsby; A. J. Lashbrook won second place with Mt. Riga Piebe Segis Lad; third place was won by A. J. Lashbrook with Dean Fay Homestead Ormsby; fourth place was won by Modern Woodmen with Woodcraft Pontiac De Kol Ormsby; Board of Control took fifth place with Cherokee Fobes Sir Elgin; A. J. Lashbrook won sixth place with Dean Homestead Bess Ormsby; Board of Control won seventh place with Clarinda King Celia Korndyke; eighth place was won by A. J. King with Ormsby Superba Triune; and Romig & Sons took ninth place with Shungavalle Sir Cornucopia.

In the Bull Calf Class, Femco Farms won first place with Femco Pride; second place was won by H. O. Larsen with Forum King Tulip; C. E. Griffith took third place with Mt. Riga Sir Beauty Beets; H. O. Larsen won fourth place with Forum Don Ormsby; fifth place was won by A. J. Lashbrook with Dean Inka Segis Ormsby; Paul P. Stewart took sixth place with Entry; R. T. Ringling won seventh place with Rose Glen Canary Pietertje; eighth place was won by Gillette & Sons with Iowa Duke Victor; and Board of Control took ninth place with Cherokee Fobes Butter Boy.

In the Aged Cow Class, Board of Control won first place with Rhoda Johanna Pietertje; second place was won by Femco Farms with M. B. B. White; R. T. Ringling took third place with Alcartra Johanna De Kol Burke 6th; H. O. Larsen won fourth place with Forum Pontiac Queen; fifth place was won by Paul Stewart with Sadie Hengerveld Pontiac Aaggie; Board of Control took sixth place with Prilly Homestead Gerben; and seventh place was won by Paul P. Stewart with Erica Pietertje Ormsby.

In the Three-Year-Old Heifer Class, C. E. Griffith won first place with Aaggie Buckeye Beauty 2d; second place was won by A. J. Lashbrook with Lashbrook Pearl Ormsby; H. O. Larsen took third place with Long Hollow Mercedes Butter Boy; fourth place was won by Femco Farms with Johanna Bess Fayne; Femco Farms won fifth place with Lady Pride Pontiac Lieuwkije; sixth place was won by Paul P. Stewart with Tritonia Pietertje Lass; and Romig & Sons took seventh place with Wyndtje Josephine Walker 3d.

In the Two-Year-Old Heifer Class, Paul P. Stewart won first place with Twilight Tritonia Ormsby; second place went to H. O. Larsen with Forum Betsy Skylark; C. E. Griffith took third place with Pabst Creator Mignonette 2d; Hargrove & Arnold won fourth place with Tritonia Ormsby Lady; fifth place was won by Romig & Sons with Shungavalle Sienke Walker; Board of Control won sixth place with Cherokee Wayne Ormsby; and A. J. Lashbrook took seventh place with Lashbrook Segis Glen.

In the Senior Yearling Heifer Class, H. O. Larsen won first place with Forum Diana Masterpiece; second place was won by C. E. Griffith with Grahamholm Hazel Colantha; Board of Control took third place with Cherokee Piebe Lay Sarcastic 2d; fourth place was won by A. J. King with Celle Daisy Ormsby; H. O. Larsen won fifth place with Forum Aaggie Perfection; Femco Farms won sixth place with Femco Ruby Karen Bess; seventh place was won by Board of Control with Island Park Model Ormsby; Gillette & Sons won eighth place with Iowa Duchess Mamie; Board of Control won ninth place with Clarinda Pambytuning Ormsby Piebe; and Romig & Sons won tenth place with Shungavalle Cornucopia Segis.

In the Junior Yearling Heifer Class C. E. Griffith won first place with G. B. A. Lady Jess Homestead; second place was won by H. C. Larsen with Forum Patricia; R. T. Ringling won third place with Rose Glen Iris Helen; A. J. King took fourth place with Diana Fayne Triune Ormsby; fifth place was won by Paul P. Stewart with Miss Tritonia Nina Pontiac; Paul P. Stewart won sixth place with Miss Tritonia Pietertje Star; Board of Control took seventh place with Island Park Dulcina; Femco Farms won eighth place with Femco Floa Ruby Karen; ninth place was won by Femco Farm with Korndyke Fobes Burke Jewel and Gillette & Sons took tenth place with Iowa Duchess Fobes.

In The Heifer Calf Class, H. O. Larsen won first place with Forum Josie Ormsby; second place was won by C. E. Griffith with Mt. Riga Piebe Heilo; A. J. King took third place with Miss Ormsby Triune Star Belle; fourth place was won by H. O. Larsen with Forum Stylist Madison; fifth place was won by Femco Farms with Femco Princess Korndyke Ormsby; Gillette & Sons won sixth place with Entry; Iowana Farms won seventh place with Iowana Tritonia Ona De Cola; eighth place was won by H. O. Larsen with Forum Betty Skylark; A. J. King won ninth place with Lady Pearl Ormsby Triune and Board of Control took tenth place with Miss Ormsby Alban Crescent.

The Senior and Grand Champion Bull was won by Modern Woodmen with Corwin Wimple De Kol Ormsby.

The Junior Champion Bull was won by Paul P. Stewart with Butter Boy Prince Ormsby.

The Senior and Grand Champion Female was won by Board of Control with Rhoda Johanna Pietertje.

The Junior Champion Female was won by H. O. Larsen with Forum Josie Ormsby.

In the Graded Herd Class, H. O. Larsen won first place; C. E. Griffith won second place; Paul P. Stewart won third place; Board of Control won fourth place; Femco Farms won fifth place; Modern Woodmen won sixth place, and seventh place was won by Gillette & Sons.

In the Yearling Herd Class, H. O. Larsen won first place; Paul P. Stewart won second place; Board of Control won third place; Femco Farms won fourth place;

A. J. Lashbrook won fifth place; R. T. Ringling won sixth place; and R. T. Gillette & Sons took seventh place.

In the Calf Herd Class, H. O. Larsen won first place; Iowana Farms won second place; A. J. King won third place; Board of Control won fourth place; R. T. Ringling won fifth place; and Gillette & Sons took sixth place.

In the Get of Sire Class, Paul P. Stewart won first place with Tritonia Pietertje Ormsby; Gillette & Sons won second place with King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe; third place was won by Femco Farms with Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 14th; fourth place was won by C. E. Griffith with Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King; H. O. Larsen took fifth place with Forum Patriarch; sixth place was won by Board of Control with Ormsby Alban, and seventh place was won by Romig & Sons with Count College Cornucopia.

In the Produce of Cow Class, H. O. Larsen won first with Owanda Gerben Barber; second place was won by H. O. Larsen with Forum Maud Masterpiece; C. E. Griffith took third place with Aaggie Buckeye Beauty; Iowana Farms won fourth place with Iowana Fayne De Cola; fifth place was won by R. T. Ringling with Fancher Farm Helen; Gillette & Sons took sixth place with De Kol Pontiac Victor Beauty; and seventh place was won by A. J. Lashbrook, with Lashbrook Inka Segis.

WISCONSIN STATE FAIR

In the Aged Bull Class, Carnation Milk Farms of Seattle and Oconomowoc won first place with Prince Cornucopia Tobe Pontiac; R. Rabenhorst & Son of Manitowoc, Wis., took second place with Sir Bess Ormsby Longfield; W. A. Sayre, Jefferson, won third place with Walcowis Abbekerk Ollie; Baltz Hoesley, Hartford won fourth place with North Star Joe Homestead; R. C. Stolper, Random Lake won fifth with De Kol Pabst Korndyke Star and H. W. Halback & Sons, Watford, took sixth place with Sir B. F. Ormsby Alice Pontiac.

In the Three-Year-Old Bull Class, Halback & Sons, L. J. Halbach, L. V. Garvens, Baird Bros. and W. Swartz & Sons, Waukesha Co., won first place with Sir Fobes Ormsby Hengerveld; second place was won by Jos. Piek, Hartford with Piek Spring Pabst Sir De Kol; J. D. McDonald, West Salem, took third place with Milcoaggie King Hengerveld Segis; fourth place was won by R. L. Anderson, Whitewater, with Sir Ollie De Kol Netherland; Jefferson County Asylum, Jefferson won fifth place with King Mutual Fan; and sixth place was won by Marathon Co. Assn. with Sir Pietertje Ormsby Fantasy.

In the Two-Year-Old Bull Class, J. D. McDonald, won first place with Plaut Harcourt Creator; Minnesota Holstein Co., Austin, took second place with Sir Star Laura Segis; third place was won by Pabst Holstein Farms, Oconomowoc, with Pabst Admiration; Jos. Piek won fourth place with Piek Spring Pabst Sir Colantha; J. D. McDonald won fifth place with Oldenburg Ormsby Pontiac Walker; and H. A. Brace & Sons, Lone Rock took sixth place with King Mercedes of Cold Spring.

In the Senior Yearling Bull Class, Jos. Piek won first place with Piek Spring Pabst Sir Johanna; J. D. McDonald took second place with King Homestead Piebe Lad; third place was won by R. C. Stolper with King Bess Ormsby Fobes Beets; Phillip Linker, Hartford, won fourth place with Sir Colantha Ollie; A. M. Anderson, Whitewater, won fifth place with Eldon Ollie and Carnation Milk Farms took sixth place with Entry.

In the Junior Yearling Bull Class, Pabst Holstein Farms won first place with Pabst Perfection; second place was won by Minnesota Holstein Co., with Sir Inka De Mar Wren Ormsby; J. D. McDonald took third place with King Superior Hengerveld; Jefferson Co. Asylum won fourth place with King Julia Creamelle; Milwaukee Co. Inst. Farms, Wauwatosa, won fifth place with Milco Royal Homestead; and sixth place was won by Carnation Milk Farms with Sir Burton Ormsby.

In the Senior Bull Calf Class, John Zoberlin, Plymouth, won first place with General Homestead Mercedes 2d; second place was won by J. P. Riordan, Mayville, with Harvest Matador Chief; Milwaukee Co. Inst. Farms took third place with Entry; fourth place was won by Heck Bros.—Lyons—with Elder Lawn Ollie Korndyke; Carnation Milk Farms won fifth place with Prince Matador Prospect; and J. D. McDonald took sixth place with King Westmoreland Hengerveld.

In the Junior Bull Calf Class Carnation Milk Farms won first place with Carnation Avon Sir Inka; second place was won by Carnation Milk Farms with Carnation Romeo Colantha, J. W. Burbach, Waukesha, took third place with Entry; W. H. Gruhle, West Bend, won fourth place with General Mona Ormsby; fifth place was won by Philip Linker with Entry; and sixth place was won by Minn. Hol. Co. with Sir Homestead Inka May.

In the Aged Cow Class Milwaukee Co. Inst. Farms won first place with Clothilde Piebe Longfield; second place was won by Carnation Milk Farms with Ruby Fayne Posch; Charles F. Shuman, Whitewater took third place with Mercedes Barbetta De Kol; fourth place was won by Pabst Holstein Farms, with Lady Boerinhurst Pontiac; John B. Cain, Glenbeulah, took fifth place with Colantha Copia 2d and J. D. McDonald took sixth place with Goodlands Vickery Vale Lina.

In the Four-Year-Old Heifer Class Gustave Pabst, Dousman, took first place with Hollyhock Piebe Fobes; second place was won by Carnation Milk Farms with Carnation Matador Mercedes Selah; Minn. Hol. Co. won third place with Star Segis Homestead; Pabst Holstein Farms won fourth place with Pabst Virginia Rose 5th; fifth place was won by A. Peters, Sharon, with Rose Hope Tritonia; and

Accredited Holsteins

Of good type and superior dairy quality.

Bred to the grand young bull, Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago, whose sire is a show bull of wonderful merit and whose dam produced 53,664.1 lb. milk, 2,268.59 lb. butter in two years.

Reasonable Prices
Highest Quality

L. L. Allis

Rummerfeld, Bradford Co., Pa.

My Former Herdsire



KING ALCARTRA RAG APPLE POSCH

stood at the head of my herd for several years.

If you are in the market for a good heifer or bull calf of this breeding at a reasonable price, write me. My herd is accredited.

Montrose. A. R. BUSH Pennsylvania.

To My Friends and Patrons

I wish to advise those wanting to hold a Fall sale that I will sell at Montrose, Penna., on October 22d. At this time, I have October 20th, 21st, and 23d open and I would like to book some place in the State of Pennsylvania or Maryland, that would be within easy traveling distance of each other. If such sales can be arranged the cost can be reduced in way of selling expenses. Should you wish my service at a sale on one of these dates, write or wire at once.

Col. C. M. Hess

677 N. Howard St. Akron, Ohio

A two-year-old heifer that produces 20,771.2 lb. milk and 723.4 lb. butter in ten months is a real heifer.

Clara Clothilde Lyons

the dam of our herdsire made that great record.

We have sons and daughters of this great sire for sale.

Our Herd is Accredited.

FRED B. KEENEY
Wyoming Co., Laceyville, Pa.

LET US SELL YOU A SON OR DAUGHTER OF



COLONEL JOH LYONS

whose thirty nearest dams averaged 30 lb. butter in 7 days.

Our combined milking herd numbers about 140 head of outstanding individuals. Both herds are accredited.

L. N. Mack & Son Floyd E. Mack
Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Penna.

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE

at prices that the

EVERYDAY BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

can well
afford to pay

HARRY C. REYNOLDS
SCRANTON, PA.

Herd under the Accredited Plan

Southern Wis. Colony and Tr. School, Union Grove, took sixth place with Lady Ormsby Piebe Pontiac.

In the Three-Year-Old Heifer Class, Carnation Milk Farms won first place with Walcows Mooie Creamelle; second place was won by Pabst Hol. Farms with Pabst Countess Mahomet Pontiac; Carnation Milk Farms took third place with Carnation Pauline Matador; fourth place was won by Carnation Milk Farms with Carnation Matador Aaggie Colantha; Swoboda Bros. Elkhorn, won fifth place with Colantha Pabst Creator; and Emil Titel, Plymouth, took sixth place with Vickery Vale Ormsby Bess.

In the Two-Year-Old Heifer Class, Carnation Milk Farms won first place with Canary Posch Dewdrop; Pabst Holstein Farms won second place with Pabst American Beauty; third place was won by Minn. Hol. Co. with Miss Mechthilde Superior Segis; fourth place was won by J. W. Jones & Sons, Milton with Jonsie Ollie Segis Pontiac; J. D. McDonald won fifth place with Plant Korndyke Segis Creator; and J. D. McDonald took sixth place with Plant Pearl Creator.

In the Senior Yearling Heifer Class, Minn. Hol. Co. won first place with May Walker Inka Segis; second place was won by Pabst Hol. Farms with Pabst American Beauty; Manitowoc Co. Asylum, Manitowoc, took third place with Asylum Rigtje Clothilde; fourth place was won by D. W. Huenink, Cedar Grove with Pietertje Maid Pontiac Ormsby 2d; Gustave Pabst won fifth place with Hollyhock Circe Mercedes Dora; and Jefferson Co. Asylum took sixth place with Madam Beauty Creamelle.

In the Junior Yearling Heifer Class, Jefferson Co. Asylum won first place with Inka Creamelle Colantha; second place was won by Minn. Hol. Co. with Bess Fobes Segis Inka; third place was won by J. W. Burbach, with Bride Pietertje Prince; Wis. School for the Blind took fourth place with De Kol Ormsby Pontiac Maid; J. D. McDonald took fifth place with Piebe Milcoaggie Segis Pearl; H. E. Dickinson, Oconomowoc, won sixth place with Diemere Gloria White Clover Ollie.

In the Senior Heifer Calf Class, Carnation Milk Farms took first place with Carnation Segis Tillie; second place was won by Gustave Pabst with Hollyhock Alma Coin Fobes; Pabst Hol. Farms won third place with Pabst Fashionable Lady; H. A. Brace & Sons won fourth place with Cold Spring Star Clyde; fifth place was won by Pabst Hol. Farms with Pabst Delight; and Heck Bros. took sixth place with Elder Lawn Pietertje Ollie Beauty.

In the Junior Heifer Calf Class, H. E. Dickinson won first place with Entry; second place was won by J. D. McDonald with Dressie Pontiac Segis; Jefferson Co. Asylum took third place with Inka Wayne Creamelle; Curtis Austin won fourth place with Calf Club Entry; fifth place was won by R. Rabenhorst & Sons with Birch Lawn Burke Longfield; and J. W. Jones & Sons took sixth place with Jonsie Black Beauty.

The Senior and Grand Champion Bull was won by Halbach & Co. with Sir Fobes Ormsby Hengerveld.

The Junior Champion Bull was won by Jos. Piek with Piek Spring Pabst Sir Johanna.

The Senior and Grand Champion Cow was won by Gustave Pabst with Hollyhock Piebe Fobes.

The Junior Champion Female was won by Minn. Hol. Co. with May Walker Inka Segis.

In the Graded Herd Class Pabst Holstein Farms won first; second place was won by Carnation Milk Farms; J. D. McDonald took third place; Minnesota Holstein Co. won fourth place; Carnation Milk Farms won fifth place; and Jefferson Co. Asylum took sixth place.

In the Young Herd Class, Pabst Holstein Farms, won first; Minnesota Holstein Co. won second; third place was won by Jefferson Co. Asylum; J. D. McDonald took fourth place; Gustave Pabst won fifth place; and sixth place was won by Jos. E. Piek.

In the Calf Herd Class, Carnation Milk Farms won first place; Heck Bros. won second place; third place was won by J. D. McDonald; Gustave Pabst took fourth place; Pabst Holstein Farms won fifth place; and H. A. Brace & Sons took sixth place.

In the Get of Sire Class, Pabst Holstein Farms won first with Creator; Minn. Hol. Co. won second place with Sir Inka Superior Segis; third place was won by Gustave Pabst with Sir Bess Ormsby Fobes; Carnation Milk Farms won fourth place with Matador Segis Walker; fifth place was won by Jos. E. Piek with Johanna Rag Apple Pabst; J. D. McDonald won sixth place with Pabst Creator; and seventh place was won by Jefferson Co. Asylum with Dutchland Creamelle Denver Prince.

In the Produce of Cow Class, Halbach & Sons won first place with Alice De Kol Hengerveld Pontiac; second place was won by Carnation Milk Farms with Gypsy Pontiac Ruby; Pabst Holstein Farms won third place with Colantha Gladi Korndyke; fourth place was won by Jos. E. Piek with Boulder Johanna Rag Apple; J. D. McDonald won fifth place with Wilsendale Jane Harcourt; and Minn. Hol. Co. won sixth place with May Walker Ollie Homestead.

In the Dairy Herd Class, Carnation Milk Farms won first place; Jefferson Co. Asylum won second place, third place was won by Minnesota Holstein Co.; Pabst Holstein Farms took fourth place; Wis. School for the Blind won fifth place, and sixth place was won by Southern Wis. Colony and Tr. School.

In the County Herds Class, Waukesha won first place; Jefferson won second

place; Sheboygan took third place, fourth place went to Washington; LaCrosse won fifth place; sixth place went to Manitowoc; Walworth took 7th place; Dane won eighth place; Milwaukee took ninth place; Clark won tenth place and eleventh place went to Marathon.

Wisconsin Institution Specials. In the Aged Herd Class Wis. State Hospital for Insane won first place; Wis. School for the Blind won second place; and third place was won by State Industrial School for Boys.

In the Young Herd Class, Wis. School for the Blind won first place; Southern Wis. Colony & Tr. School won second place, and Wis. State Hospital For Insane took third place.

In the Calf Herd Class Wis. School for the Blind won first place; Wis. State Hospital for Insane won second place; and Southern Wis. Colony & Tr. School took third place.

In the Get of Sire Class, State Industrial School for Boys took first place and Southern Wis. Colony & Tr. School took second place.

In the Produce of Cow Class, State Industrial School for Boys won first place and second place went to Wis. School for the Blind.

OHIO STATE FAIR

In the Class for Bulls Four Years or Over, Echo Farms, won first with Lyons Mutual Burke; Karl Nims, second with Meadow Holm Peep Hartog; Elmer Frazier, third with Segis Pontiac Aaggie Lad; Floyd H. Carter, fourth with Sindt Segis De Kol and the Ona Company fifth with Onaco Clothilde Beauty.

In the Class for Bulls 3 Years and Under 4. The Rieck Certified Dairy Farms Co., took first place with King Ona Jolie Fayne; Billiwhack Stock Farm, second with Sir Adna Perfection; Ohio State University, third with Infallible and W. P. Smart, fourth with Ona King White Horse.

In the Class for Bulls 2 Years and Under 3, Hargrove & Arnold won first with K. P. O. P. 51st; F. Koons second with King Segis Korndyke Gladi; Elmer Frazier third with Merrygold Tritomia Piebe; Paul McNish fourth with Bell Farm Colantha Changeling; Echo Farms fifth with Entry; and R. F. Shields sixth with Echo Segis Mercedes Vashti.

In the Class for Bulls 18 Months and Under 2 Years, Billiwhack Stock Farm, won first with Berylwood Prince De Kol; Rolland E. Maxwell second with Ormsby Pietertje Piebe of Merry Max; Karl Nims third with King Pietertje Jewel Clothilde; Hargrove & Arnold fourth with K. P. O. P. 59th; and Echo Farms fifth with Echo S. H. Dan.

In the Class for Bulls, 1 Year and Under 18 Months, Hargrove & Arnold won first place with T. O. P. 59th; Billiwhack Stock Farm second with Billy Homestead De Kol; Echo Farms third with Echo Segis K. Ormsby; Elmer Frazier fourth with Colantha Cleveland De Kol; The Rieck Certified Dairy Farms Co. fifth with King Ona Aaggie Beets; The Ona Company sixth with Ona Farm Hartog Champion; T. Chapman seventh with Ormsby Countess De Kol Sensation; and Jacob Hawk eighth with Sir Pietertje Ormsby Pride De Kol.

In the Class for Bulls 4 Months and Under 1 Year, The Rieck Certified Dairy Farms Co. won first with Friend Piebe 3d; Hargrove & Arnold won second with Nirvana Ormsby Lad; Karl Nims won third with Friend Piebe 6th; Hargrove & Arnold fourth with T. O. P. 66th; Elmer Frazier fifth with Merrygold Rodney Ormsby; Robert Close sixth with Entry; The Ona Company seventh with King Ona Pontiac Concordia; and Echo Farms took eighth place with Echo S. Beechwood.

In the Class for Cows 5 Years or Over, Billiwhack Stock Farm took first place with Model Segis Prilly Gelsche; Clair I. Miller won second with Queen Mercedes Ormsby De Kol; Karl Nims third with Meadow Holm Wayne Clothilde; Billiwhack Stock Farm fourth with Jean Bonnie Pontiac; The Rieck Certified Dairy Farms Co. fifth with Lillian Rubenstine Pietertje; Echo Farms sixth with E. Colantha De Kol; Wilbert Schumacher seventh with Canna De Kol Johanna Ormsby.

In the Class for Cows 4 Years and Under 5, Billiwhack Stock Farm won first with Jennie De Kol Segis Walker; Hargrove & Arnold second with Lady Korndyke Ormsby Piebe Slim; Corkwell & Best third with Kleeveltd Ivo Pettibone; Ohio State University fourth with Ohio Maudine Ormsby; Rolland E. Maxwell fifth with Pauline Piebe of Merry Max; and J. R. Smart sixth with Surprise Colantha Segis Delmarg.

In the Class for Cows 3 years and Under 4, Billiwhack Stock Farm won first with Miss Tritomia Fobes Walker; J. R. Smart second with Delwary Greeman Ona Fayne; The Rieck Certified Dairy Farms Co., third with Beauty Creator Bonheur; Echo Farms, fourth with S. Angeline Ormsby; The Ona Company, fifth with Onaca Sama Segis; Zimmerly Bros., sixth and Clair I. Miller, seventh.

In the Class for Heifers, 2 Years and Under 3, Billiwhack Stock Farm, took first place with Miss Papoose Piebe; Elmer Frazier, second with Merrygold Starie Belle Piebe; Hargrove & Arnold, third with Iowa Duchess Yuma; Robert P. Rupprecht, fourth; Karl Nims, fifth with Monclova Prilly Betty Canary; The Rieck Certified Dairy Farms Co., sixth with Monclova Prilly De Kol Clytie; Echo Farms, seventh with E. S. Faunstead Edith, and Echo Farms, eighth with E. S. Jeanie.

In the Class for Heifers, 18 Months and Under 2 Years, The Ralph King Estate took first with Sparrow Hawk Fayne Jewel; Hargrove & Arnold, second with

Early Rise Herd

We breed Holsteins that produce milk at a profit. We are not in business for our health, and any cow that proves unprofitable goes to the butcher.

You men who are looking for good, straight, healthy Holsteins can find just what you want here.

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R. D. 2

South New Berlin, N. Y.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

Quality Cattle OUR KIND



JOSEPHINE KAREL MECHTHILDE

Every animal in this herd has passed Three Clean Tuberculin Tests. They are not only choice individuals and big producers, but produce milk of high quality, as our herd test runs from 3.7 to 3.9%.

I want to sell a few.

H. A. STOTTLEMYER
Hagerstown, Maryland R. 5

King Segis Pontiac and

King of the Pontiacs

were two of the greatest bulls that ever lived.

Their blood was combined to produce

KING PONTIAC
ALCARTRA PIETJE

"King" does not need any further introduction—you all know him but you do need one of his sons for a herdsire.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

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100 ENVELOPES

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Salesman, Salesladies and Retail merchant. My items fit all of you. Salesman averages \$1.00 profit for every dealer called on. Costs dealer \$2.00, he sells for \$3.50 makes \$1.50 on \$2.00 invested. Salesman makes \$1.00. If you are a Salesman or wish to become one. If you never sold anything in your life I will tell you how to make better than \$100.00 a week. (Address) Geo. L. Lane, Mansfield, Ohio.

Chenango County,

New York

is one of the greatest Holstein sections in America and our herd is one of the best in this great country.

Our herdsire is a son of a show cow that produced 882.10 lb. butter in one year in the Dairymen's Division.

His five nearest dams average 29.23 lb. butter in seven days.

One of his sons would do your herd a lot of good, and we have them priced so that you just can't resist buying one.

Our herd is under State and Federal Supervision and the last test was Clean.

PINE RIDGE FARM

Dan E. Anderson, Owner

R. D. 3 Norwich, N. Y.

One of our advertisers is in the market for a proven herdsire. He must be a show animal and from a good producing family. A young sire of serviceable age of the right type, conformation and breeding would be considered. Give price and description of animal in first letter. C/o Department W, Box 110, Harrisburg, Pa.

Triune Sunny Lady Piebe; Hargrove & Arnold, third with Triune Lady Burke; Ohio State University, fourth with Ohio Maudine Ivaloy; The Rieck Certified Dairy Farms Co., fifth with Monclova Ivaloy Prilly Dorothy; Echo Farms, sixth with E. Segis Colantha Carrie; Paul McNish, seventh with Ormsby Korndyke Sensation Pontiac and Karl Nims, eighth with Aaggie Johanna Ona.

In the Class for Heifers, 1 Year and Under 18 Months, Hargrove & Arnold took first with Triune Van Betta; Karl Nims, second with Ona Button Jewel; Elmer Frazier, third with Merrygold Agnes Matador; The Rieck Certified Dairy Farms Co., fourth with Pietertje Beets Prospect; The Rieck Certified Dairy Farms Co., fifth with Nancy Ona Sunrise; Billiwhack Stock Farm, sixth with Berylwood Lassie Princess; Elmer Frazier, seventh with Merrygold Esther Matador; and Eli Smith, eighth with Ormsby Butter Girl Burke.

In the Class for Heifer Calves, 4 Months and Under 1 Year, Hargrove & Arnold took first with Triune Papoose Piebe; Elmer Frazier, second with Merrygold Alice Ormsby; A. Nelson McDonald, third with Max View White Beauty; Billiwhack Stock Farm, fourth with Billiwhack Princess Creamelle; Henderson Bros., fifth with Prilly Segis of Minnowbrook; The Rieck Certified Dairy Farms Co., sixth with Rieck Farm Mayo; Mrs. M. A. Barker, Jr., seventh with Barkrest Colantha Pontiac; while Paul McNish stood eighth with Koningen Pauline Eureka.

Echo Farms had Senior and Grand Champion Bull in Lyons Mutual Burke. Hargrove & Arnold had Junior Champion Bull in T. O. P. 59th.

Billiwhack Stock Farm had Senior and Grand Champion Female in Jennie De Kol Segis Walker.

In the Class for Graded Herd, Billiwhack Stock Farm took first; Hargrove & Arnold, second; The Riecks Certified Dairy Farms Co., third; Echo Farms, fourth; Karl Nims, fifth; The Ona Company, sixth; and Elmer Frazier, seventh.

In the Class for Yearling Herd Hargrove & Arnold took first place; Karl Nims, second; Echo Farms, third; and Elmer Frazier, fourth.

In the Class for Calf Herd, Hargrove & Arnold, took first; Karl Nims, second; Echo Farms, third; and Elmer Frazier, fourth.

In the Class for Get of Sire, Hargrove & Arnold stood first on Get of Triune Ormsby Piebe and second on Get of King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe; The Ralph King estate, third on Get of King Pietertje Jewel Korndyke; The Rieck Certified Dairy Farms Co., fourth on Get of King Korndyke Abbecker Prilly; Echo Farms stood in fifth and eighth places, Karl Nims, sixth on Get of Friend Piebe; and Elmer Frazier, seventh.

In the Class for Produce of Cow, The Rieck Certified Dairy Farms Co., took first on Produce of Pet De Kol Beets; Billiwhack Stock Farm, second on Produce of Madam Tritomia Fobes; Karl Sims, third on Produce of Ona Pontiac Clothilde; Elmer Frazier, fourth on Produce of Merrygold Belle Snowflake Bo Peep; Hargrove & Arnold, fifth on Produce of Lady Papoose; Elmer Frazier, sixth on Produce of Adelaide Tritomia Prilly; Dr. A. E. Best, seventh on Produce of Kleveeldt Alice Peribone; and Ohio University, eighth on Produce of Ohio Maudine Yet.

In the Class for County Herd, Geauga County took first; Portage County, second; Medina County, third; and Bluffton District, fourth.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR

In the Class for Bulls, 4 Years Old or Over, Harry Yates of Orchard Park, N. Y. took first and second prizes with Count Paul Echo Posch and Paul Pontiac Posch; Frank P. Knowles of Auburn, Mass., third with H. K. Ormsby Cornucopia; F. M. Mandigo of Putaski, N. Y., fourth with Busy Corner Rag Apple; and H. D. Scott of Granville, N. Y., fifth with King Pontiac Champion.

In the Class for Bulls, 3 Years and Under 4, Baker Farm of Rockingham, N. H., took first with F. F. Pontiac King Segis Bush; Kingsford Farms, Oswego, N. Y., second with K. P. O. P. 47th; and Lloyd C. Morris of Earlville, N. Y., took third with Sir Daybreak Prospect.

In the Class for Bulls, 2 Years and Under 3, Dr. M. M. Slocum of Barneveld, N. Y., took first with Count Piebe Hengerveld; and Peter Krog of Liverpool, N. Y., second with King Jewel Colantha.

In the Class for Bulls, 1 Year and Under 2, Prison Camp and Hospital, West Rutland, Mass., took first with Duke Pearl Asiatic; H. V. Bump of Cambridge, N. Y., second with Marathon Pontiac Ormsby; Harry Yates, third with King Sylvia Schuiling; Ralph E. Brown of Liverpool, N. Y., fourth with Bell Farm Inkason; and Harold E. Crego of Baldwinsville, N. Y. fifth with Triune Ormsby Piebe 58th.

In the Class for Senior Bull Calf, Harry Yates took first and second prizes with Count Johanna Ormsby Posch and Count Paul Netherland; Frank P. Knowles, third with Highlawn King Cornucopia; R. M. & J. H. Stone of Marcellus, N. Y. took fourth and sixth places while Baker Farm stood fifth with Farm Colantha Fobes.

In the Class for Cows, 4 Years or Over, Harry Yates took first with FAVORIT Pontiac Echo, third with FAVORIT Pietje Posch Mercedes and fourth with Colantha Posch Abbecker; while Dr. M. M. Slocum took second with Princess Mercedes Pontiac; Baker Farm fifth with Princess Piebe Mercedes Ormsby; and LeRoy Munro of Elbridge, N. Y., took sixth with Drumlin Ita.

In the Class for Cows, 3 Years and Under 4, Harry Yates took first and second places with Sylvia Posch Netherland and Dewdrop Posch; Hollis Farms, Lacona, N.

Y., third with Albina Ormsby Burke; and H. D. Scott, fourth with Twin Creek Martha Delia De Kol.

In the Class for Heifers, 2 Years and Under 3, Harry Yates took first, fourth and sixth places with Duchess Lenox Korndyke Posch, Netherland Maud Ladoga and Ormsby Hilda Posch; while Herbert S. McQueen of Liverpool, N. Y. took second with Queendale Bush Cornucopia; Baker Farm, third with Triune Piebe Fobes; and H. V. Bump, fifth with North Star Model.

In the Class for Senior Yearling Heifers, Baker Farm took first with Rose De Kol Wayne Butter Boy 4th; Harry Yates, second with Pledge Onyx Colantha; Frank P. Knowles, third with Highlawn Sylvia Cornucopia; Harold H. Smith, fourth with Frances Jewel Ormsby Segis; Wayne L. Brown of Liverpool, N. Y., fifth with Korndyke Pontiac Jemina; and LeRoy Munro, sixth with Drumlin Echo Pietertje Lass.

In the Class for Junior Yearling Heifers, Baker Farm took first with Miss Triune Johanna; Harry Yates, second with Tidy Tensen Posch; Frank P. Knowles, third with Fluella Ship and Reliance; Harry Yates, fourth with Sylvia Netherland Posch; Geo. E. McGeoch, fifth with Maple Lanolda Champion Star; C. S. Church & Son of Baldwinsville, N. Y., sixth with Oswego River Posch Johanna.

In the Class for Senior Heifer Calves, Harry Yates took first with Sweet Canary Posch; Baker Farm took second and sixth places with Bakerbred Triune Silda Shepard and Baker Farm Colantha Bleeker; while R. M. & J. H. Stone had third place; Frank P. Knowles, fourth with Highlawn Segis Lass; and Dr. M. M. Slocum, fifth with C. P. H. O. Artis Veeman.

In the Class for Graded Herd, Harry Yates took first and third places; while Baker Farm was second; Dr. M. M. Slocum, fourth; and Frank P. Knowles, fifth.

In the Class for Yearling Herd, Frank P. Knowles took first prize.

In the Class for Calf Herd Harry Yates took first place; Baker Farm, second; Frank P. Knowles, third; and R. M. & J. H. Stone, fourth.

In the Class for Get of Sire, Harry Yates took first and second prizes with Get of Count Paul Posch and Get of Count Korndyke Posch; while Baker Farm took third with Get of Triune Ormsby Piebe 27th; Frank P. Knowles, fourth with Get of Overhill Cornucopia; Geo. E. McGeoch, fifth with Get of North Star General Champion; and R. M. & J. H. Stone, sixth with Get of Marcellus Segis.

In the Class for Produce of Dam, Harry Yates took first place with Produce of Drumlin Netherland Maud; Baker Farm, second with Produce of Miss Piebe Fobes; Frank P. Knowles, third with Produce of Highlawn Goldie; H. D. Scott, fourth with Produce of Emma Pontiac Flex; Harold H. Smith, fifth with Produce of Dennisdale Segis Francis; and Dr. M. M. Slocum, sixth with Produce of Korndyke Veeman May.

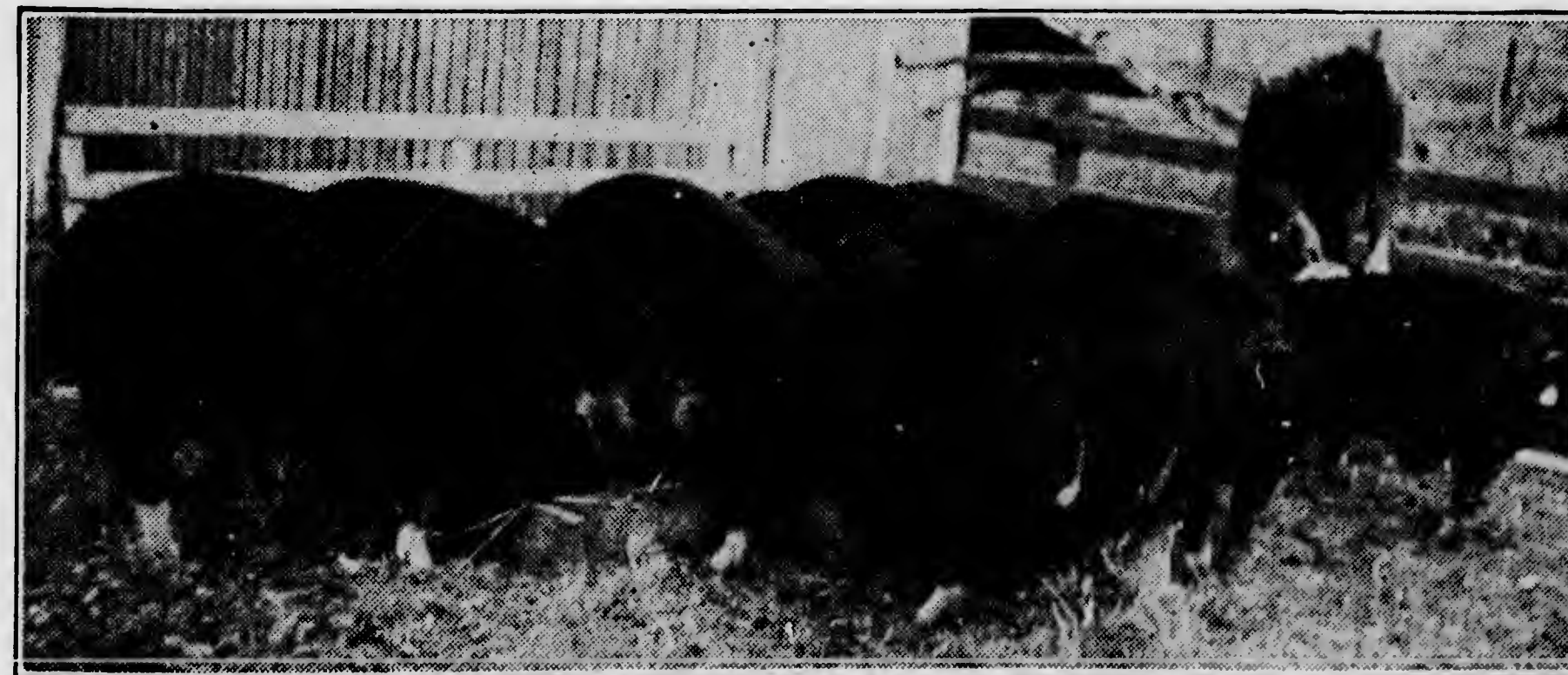
In the Class for Best Four Cows Over 3 Years Old, Harry Yates took first and third places; while Dr. M. M. Slocum took second and Frank P. Knowles took fourth.

In the Class for Best Four Females, 2 Years or Over, Bred by Exhibitor Harry Yates won first prize. Harry Yates had Senior and Grand Champion Bull in Count Paul Echo Posch. Prison Camp and Hospital had Junior Champion Bull in Duke Pearl Asiatic. Harry Yates had Senior and Grand Champion Female in FAVORIT Pontiac Echo. Baker Farm had Junior Champion Female in Rose De Kol Wayne Butter Boy 4th.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

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keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

For sale or rent at Allamuchy, N. J., a house with electric lights, bathroom and steam heat and forty acres of good land. Further information, price and terms on application to E. B. BENNETT, Allamuchy, N. J.

If You Want Fresh Cows, Springers, Heifers or Young Bulls

BRED IN THE PURPLE, you can secure them in Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania, from the following breeders and dairymen whose establishments are within easy driving distance of Tunkhannock, Thompson, or Montrose. *You are invited to inspect these herds and make your own selection.*

A. L. Bowell & Son...Thompson

A. R. Bush.....Montrose

L. N. Mack & Son....Montrose

Floyd E. Mack.....Montrose

Cecil L. A. Resseguie...Kingsley

A. E. Robinson.....Montrose

Robert Springer....Factoryville

PENNSYLVANIA COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS

The Cow Testing Association work in Pennsylvania for the month of July as reported by G. R. Gearheart of Pennsylvania State College, shows that there were thirty-six Associations containing 13,836 cows on test. Seventeen hundred and sixty cows giving more than 40 lb. fat and 1,741 producing more than 1,000 lb. milk.

Of the cows in the 40 lb. list, 490 gave more than 50 lb. fat and 1,039 gave more than 1,200 lb. milk. There are fifty cows reported on official test. During the month 121 unprofitable cows were sold and 6 bulls purchased, also 17 separators tested.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

Clair Hindman, Tester for Schuylkill County, reports that twenty-six herds containing 319 cows in milk were tested during the month of August. Two profitable and four unprofitable cows were sold during the month.

Twenty-nine cows in the Association made over 40 lb. fat and six cows made over 50 lb. fat. Forty-nine produced over 1,000 lb. and twenty-four over 1,200 lb. milk.

COW TESTING ASSOCIATION REPORT—MIFFLIN COUNTY, PENNA.

Mifflin County Cow Testing Association finished their second year August 1, 1926, with 18 members, says Mr. D. C. Drake, Tester in charge. In addition one member was in the Association part of the year. During the year 16 profitable, and 14 unprofitable cows were sold and 27 cows reacted to the T. B. Test. The total number of cows in the Association during all or part of the year was 238. There is an increase of 816 lb. milk and 25 lb. butterfat above the previous year's result.

The result for the whole year members is as follows:

Average per cow:	
Pounds of milk	8,380
Pounds of butterfat	305.0
Percentage of butterfat	3.6
Value of product	\$222.36
Cost of pasture	9.38
Cost of roughage	24.09
Cost of grain	63.35
Total cost of feed	86.82
Value of product above feed cost	\$135.54
Returns for \$1.00 expended for feed	2.56

INDIVIDUAL HERD RECORDS

Nine herds with an average of five or more cows exceeded an average of 300 lb. butterfat, a complete list follows:

Name of Owner	Average No. of Cows	Lb. Milk	Lb. Butterfat
R. H. King	9.33	12,265	412.3
J. B. Byler	8.33	11,876	284.5
A. C. Yoder	11.83	10,357	349.3
U. K. Peachey	8.58	9,400	336.0
B. R. Byler	8.25	8,645	322.3
Jacob P. Yoder	5.83	8,704	318.0
S. W. Zoek	8.50	7,233	313.0
John C. Fleming	10.0	9,290	308.2
Rudy J. Yoder	20.08	8,655	305.8

INDIVIDUAL COW RECORDS

Following is a grouping of all cows producing more than 300 lb. butterfat:

Group 1 above 200 lb. butterfat	cows 2
Group 2 400 to 500 lb. butterfat	cows 14
Group 3 300 to 400 lb. butterfat	cows 54

Sixteen cows produced more than 400 lbs. butterfat. A complete list of these cows follows:

Owner	Pounds Milk	Pounds Butterfat
J. B. Byler	15,275	517.6
R. J. Yoder	10,325	500.5
R. H. King	12,954	497.6
A. C. Yoder	14,185	469.9
J. C. Fleming	11,320	469.9
R. H. King	13,347	468.3
J. B. Byler	13,739	454.4
R. H. King	13,842	447.0
J. B. Byler	15,053	443.5
J. K. Yoder	8,757	439.1
B. R. Byler	11,552	435.2
R. H. King	12,060	427.2
J. B. Byler	11,986	416.0
Jonas D. Yoder	7,375	404.1
R. H. King	13,057	402.3

Mr. D. C. Drake, the Tester, in making his report makes particular reference to the fact that Mr. R. H. King was able to produce milk at the rate of 78 cents per one hundred pounds, while it cost the owner of the lowest producing herd in the Association, \$1.38 to produce a hundred pounds of milk.

The King herd showing a good margin of profit while the low producing herd was kept at a loss. Mr. King's herd received ordinary good care and feed but were milked only twice each day.

TO NEW HOLLAND

Mr. S. T. Witmer, Union Deposit, Pa., reports the sale of two excellent foundation animals to Mr. John Snyder, of New Holland, Lancaster County, Pa.



WILLOWDELL ORMSBY BERNADETTE

Mr. Snyder is building up a herd of Purebred Holsteins and shows excellent judgment in selecting foundation stock as the above photograph will show.

Willowdell Ormsby Bernadette 1500133 is one of the cows recently purchased from the Witmer herd. She is a daughter of Ormsby Sensation 3d 339429.

A. E. Cramton, Detroit, Mich., recently sold the herdsire, XL Ona Butter Boy, to Anton Kuhl, Saginaw, Mich.

Norvell Bros., of Danville, Ky., purchased the nicely marked young bull, Count Colantha America, from Albert Seewer, of Stanford, Ky.

BEWARE THE GENTLE BULL

Usually it is the "gentle bull" that maims and kills, says *The Indiana Farmer Guide*. A bull that is known to be vicious is handled, as a rule, carefully and without taking chances. But a bull that never has caused any trouble gains the confidence of those who work about him. Then some day—without the least warning—the "bull instinct" asserts itself.

One should never attempt to handle a bull on a halter. When there is only a strap or a length of rope between a bull and oneself the animal has all the best of it. On the other hand, the most vicious bull may be handled safely and controlled without difficulty through the use of a bull-staff. This bit of herd equipment, which costs only a few dollars, has saved many a life from being sacrificed. In the case of bulls that have always kept the peace it is considered too much effort to use the bull-staff. This is the start of trouble for which the "gentle bull" usually is blamed but for which he is not quite so responsible as are those who take a chance.

OCTOBER TWENTY-SECOND

Two of the best things in the Susquehanna County Sale are daughters of King Tweed Spring Farm consigned by Allen Jayne. They are very heavy producers with cow testing records as follows:

Meadowside Tweed De Kol Lass, 14,651 milk; 598.3 butter, 305 days. Value of product over cost of feed, \$181.60.

Meadowside Queen Segis Korndyke 2d, 13,022 milk; 501 butter, 267 days. Value of produce over cost of feed, \$150.00.

The former has four fine daughters in the sale by Dutchland Konigen Sir Aggie, No. 293488.

S. W. Loomis has a cow, Korndyke Eeke De Kol 2d, that is a good individual. Her breeding is not so fashionable but she is a great cow. Five years old.

Wm. Bennings consignment is nearly if not quite up to his usual excellence. If you remember he has topped the sale for single or price average except twice. His cattle are all young and high in quality. They are by King Ideal Fayne Ormsby, No. 405008.

George Edwin Miller, of Fargo, sold a pair of females to D. G. Radcliff, Fargo, N. D., in August.

All the Cattle in Crawford County, Pa.

Have been tuberculin tested TWICE under the Accredited Area Plan. In the second test 99.2% passed CLEAN.

When buying Holsteins, purebred or grade, why not come to Crawford County. The producing capacity and individuality of our cattle equal their health record.

Any of the men listed below would be pleased to supply your needs or put you in touch with responsible breeders who can.

L. S. Brown,Saegertown
Ralph C. Jackson,
.....Conneaut Lake
Maple Grove Stock Farm, F.
Jones, Mgr.,Centerville
O. I. Martin,
.....Cambridge Springs

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

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OUTSIDE PAINT \$1.50 per gallon, 5 gallon cans. Satisfaction guaranteed. BOTTING, Marathon, N. Y.

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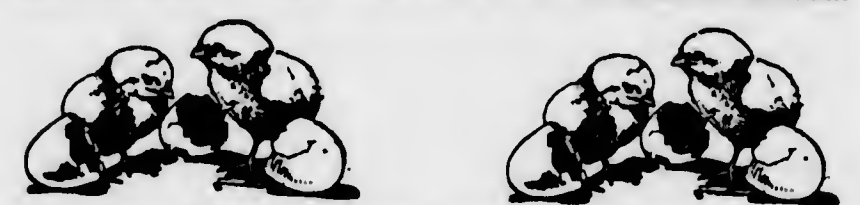
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NEW ZEALAND REDS—Blue Americans and Gray Flemish Giants for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. CHAMBERLAN BROS., Sudduth Road, Normal, Ill.

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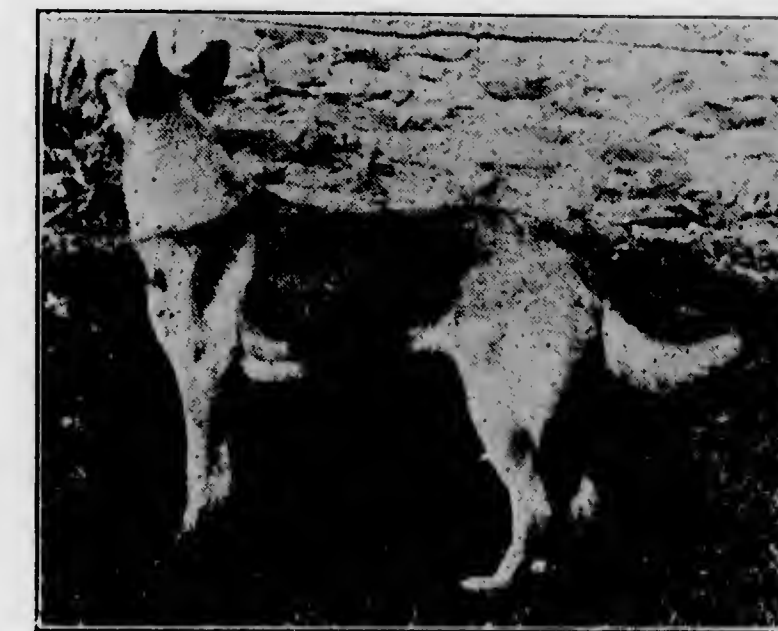
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SEND \$1 for 12 Dahlia Bulbs. All colors, labeled, worth \$3. BOLTS DAHLIA FARM, Stepney, Connecticut, Dept. H.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

"HOMEMAKER" house apron, medium size, 50c. RUTH DENNING, Route 1, Woodbridge, Conn.

BUY YOUR FERTILIZER at manufacturers' wholesale price—in car lots, 15 tons or over delivered at your nearest station. Write THE J. A. TROTTER CO., East Liverpool, Ohio.



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GENTLE SHETLAND PONIES. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Jno. M. CUNNINGHAM, Brandy, Va.

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SHEEP FOR SALE. Grade Hampshire ewe lambs averaging 90 pounds each, large enough for breeding this fall. Price, \$15.00 each. SAMUEL T. EARLE, 1431 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

SHETLAND PONIES—Fancy breeding and quality, \$30.00 up. BROOKS PONY FARM, Belmont, Iowa.

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POLAND CHINA BOARS, size and quality, large litters, easy feeders. ARTHUR WULF, Stockton, Ill.

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This great cow was the foundation cow of our great Hornless Strain of Holsteins.

She has been dead for several years but her descendants are carrying on the good work that is such a strong characteristic of this great family.

If you are in the market for a young bull or a few good females, write us, or better yet, pay us a visit.

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Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

Maple Shade Stock Farm



Colantha Sir Walker Pietertje 407203.

Colantha Sir Walker Pietertje is one of the five bulls heading Maple Shade Stock Farm. He is splendidly bred, his 21 nearest dams averaging 30.85 lb. butter in 7 days. The other four sires are equally as high-class.

My herd is composed of 250 females. The milking herd averaged between 350 and 400 lb. of fat last year in Cow Testing Association work on two milkings a day.

Place your order now for your herdsire out of one of my best producing cows.

Price right—Quality of the best.

Herd tuberculin tested.

If you are in Philadelphia to the Sesqui-Centennial come out to Westtown and look my herd over.

Visitors welcome at all times.

M. L. JONES

Westtown,

Pennsylvania

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM



MAPLE GROVE YBMA GLISTA 330879

We are offering for sale a son and a daughter of our 34-lb. senior herdsire, Clever Model Glista 314740. Male—MAPLE GROVE RADIO DE KOL GLISTA 486085. Born February 28, 1926. Sire—Clever Model Glista 314740. 1 A. R. O. daughter.

Dam—Maple Grove Annie De Kol Glista 632234. 408.0 milk and 16.59 butter in 7 days.

Female—MAPLE GROVE MABEL HESSELTJE GLISTA 1062514. Born January 17, 1926.

Sire—Clever Model Glista 314740.

Dam—Maple Grove Hesselhje Elgin 551882. 443.3 milk and 16.61 butter in 7 days.

This is a fine pair and they will make a good showing in any herd. \$160 takes them both. Our herd is ACCREDITED.

F. JONES, Manager

R. D. 4, Centerville, Crawford Co., Penna.

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Offers 15 Young Cows and Bred Heifers

This is your opportunity to secure some good foundation stock or replenish your milk supply. Remember that I am a breeder and not a dealer and my herd is ACCREDITED.



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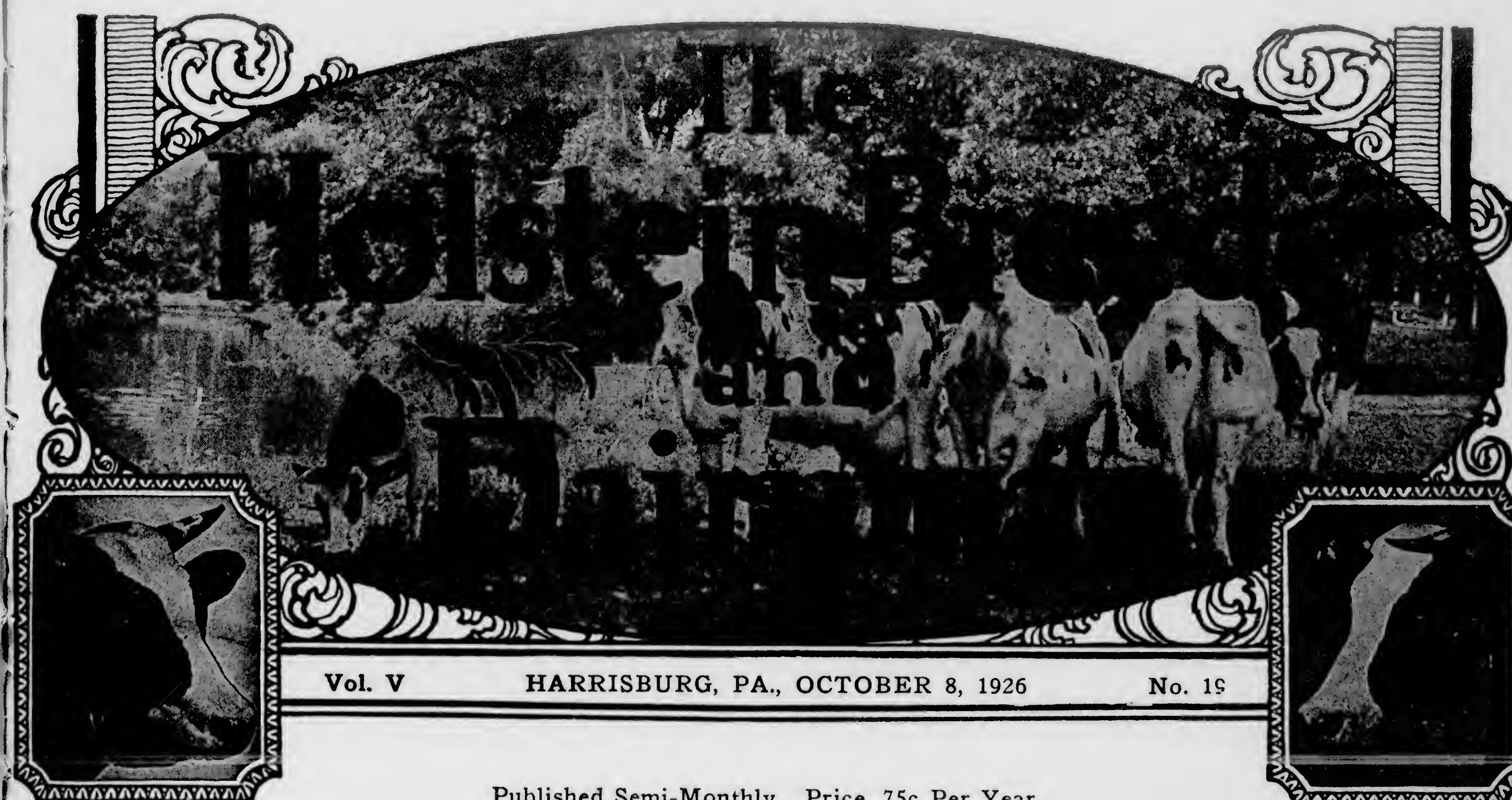
Susquehanna Judge Segis Leoraline is making a name for himself through his daughters and his name will go down in Holstein history as one of the good sires.

I would like to sell you a calf sired by this great bull.

MURRAY A. MILLER

R. D. 3

Milton, Pa.



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Entered as second-class matter April 8, 1922 at the post office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879.



SPRING FARM PONTIAC MAID 2D

I am offering for immediate sale, twin bull calves born July 14, 1926.

Their dam has been exhibited at different fairs for the last fifteen years and has always taken first prize.

The dam and two nearest dams of their sire averaged 31.2 lb. butter and 941.5 lb. milk in 7 days.

Price for choice, \$100.00

DAVID FALCONER

Scottsville, Michigan.

There has never been a reactor in my herd.

Maple Shade Stock Farm



Colantha Sir Walker Pietertje 407203.

Colantha Sir Walker Pietertje is one of the five bulls heading Maple Shade Stock Farm. He is splendidly bred, his 21 nearest dams averaging 30.85 lb. butter in 7 days. The other four sires are equally as high-class. My herd is composed of 250 females. The milking herd averaged between 350 and 400 lb. of fat last year in Cow Testing Association work on two milkings a day.

Place your order now for your herdsire out of one of my best producing cows.

Price right—Quality of the best.

Herd tuberculin tested.

If you are in Philadelphia to the Sesqui-Centennial come out to Westtown and look my herd over.

Visitors welcome at all times.

M. L. JONES

Westtown,

Pennsylvania

Elmwood Farm



A Promising Son of Rolo Pontiac Fayne

We are offering young animals for sale sired by Rolo Pontiac Fayne 385047, whose dam, Rolo Mercena De Kol 613854 holds the world's short-time record for butterfat production.

Colantha Minnie Monk, one of the cows in the herd produced 1,907 pounds of milk containing 87.7 pounds of butterfat in C. T. A. work.

It is animals of this breeding that I am offering for sale.

If you are in the market for a herdsire or foundation females, why not buy Holsteins of this character.

I would be glad to have you write me your wants or better still come and look my herd over.

CHARLES WERTHEIMER

Frederick,

Maryland.

Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna 186066,
my senior herdsire, is for sale.

He is sired by Colantha Johanna Lad 8th, one of the best bulls of the breed who combines in the closest degree the blood of Colantha Johanna Lad and Pontiac Korndyke.

His dam, May Butter Girl De Kol, is a 1000 lb. cow with a fine list of daughters.

Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna has been shown at the Northumberland Co. Fair every year since 1921 and has never been defeated.

He is gentle and well broken and as far as is known, is perfect in every way.

I am also offering my Junior herdsire, LOYALSOCK JEMIMA MECHTHILDE 391025.

His sire, King Jemima Segis, is a direct descendant of the second highest three generation combination in the world. Their average is 1216 lb. butter and nearly 27,000 lb. milk a year.

His dam, Lady Mechthilde Segis Pontiac, a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Count has a record as a Junior two-year-old of 20,226 butter and 413 milk.

For particulars write

C. R. SAVIDGE

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The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. V

HARRISBURG, PA., OCTOBER 8, 1926

No. 19

Admits Facts Were Kept from the Public

The Maryland Farmer Admits Facts Were Withheld from the Public With Reference to the Alleged Fraudulent Methods Uncovered by the Agricultural College Authorities in the Making of Official Records at Springfield State Hospital

IN A front page story appearing in the October 1st issue of the *Maryland Farmer*, published at Baltimore, Maryland, the writer after briefly reviewing the alleged irregularities in making official records at Springfield State Hospital indulges in a series of contradictory statements, apparently in an endeavor to evade the real issue. The article reads in part as follows:

"As a result of alleged irregularities in making returns from cow tests and in registration, Forrest G. Farr is no longer Superintendent of the dairy herd at Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville. Unhappily, there has been injected into the situation contending interests between two Holstein-Friesian breed organizations. It is charged in a series of affidavits that milk from test cows at Springfield was enriched by the addition of cream from a bottle hidden under the feed in box stalls and by giving the cows a 'dope' that, for a period, added a higher percentage of butterfat content. Also, there are allegations of having 'switched' in a grade calf for a purebred that died, thus registering the grade as a purebred.

"To the Purebred Industry such situations are not unknown, and, with all breed Associations, machinery has been developed for meeting them."

The writer states that such situations are not unknown and with all breed Associations machinery has been developed for meeting them. In Maryland this machinery seems to have been put out of commission by political interference.

The Agricultural College through an agreement with the breed Associations is authorized to supervise the making of official records and is to select capable Supervisors to do the work and it is the duty of these Supervisors, working with and through the College, to carefully weigh the milk at each milking, determine the butterfat percentage and see to it that the rules pertaining to the making of official records are in all respects complied with and report any irregularities to the College authorities who in turn are to inform the proper officers of the Association.

The rule governing this procedure as found in Volume 36 of the Holstein-Friesian Advanced Registry Year Book, Page 9, Paragraph 4, is as follows:

"In conducting any official test period in a semi-official test, in addition to the rules of the Holstein-Friesian Association the Supervisor appointed shall follow the rules for the conduct of official tests as laid down by the Experiment Station or Agricultural College appointing him and in charge of official testing in the State in question. In case no specific rules with reference to conducting tests are in force in the State then the 'Rules for the Supervision of Official Tests,' as recommended by the American Dairy Science Association should be followed in every detail. The Supervisor shall also make a detailed report of the test over his signature and affidavit, which report shall be sent through the hands of his appointing officer to the Superintendent of Advanced Registry as soon as possible. In all States in which the oath of office is administered to Supervisors, the affidavit may be omitted."

In the above rule it is made very plain that the Supervisor shall send through the hands of his appointing officer to the Superintendent of Advanced Registry, a full report as soon as possible.

On Page 11 Rule X of the above mentioned Volume of the Holstein-Friesian Advanced Registry Year Book, we find the rules governing the conduct of the Superintendent of Advanced Registry when there is any question raised concerning the irregularity in making official records. The rule is as follows:

"RULE X

"ENTRIES DEFERRED, REFUSED OR CANCELLED

"No test of any cow or cows shall be accepted for Advanced Registry by the Superintendent, unless it shall appear that such tests have been in all things honestly and fairly conducted, and that the Rules of the Association have been complied with. If the Superintendent shall be satisfied that any dishonest, improper or fraudulent practice in connection with the making of any test has been employed, or a reasonable suspicion thereof exists, he may reject such test, or, if the same has been previously accepted by the issuing of a certificate therefor, the Board of Directors, if satisfied that the rules of the Association have been violated or that any dishonest, improper or fraudulent practices in connection with the making of any test has

been employed, may cancel such acceptance and certificate after notice and a hearing, given and had in the manner prescribed in Sections 9 and 10 of Article I of the By-Laws of the Association in reference to charges against members. And if it shall be ascertained that the spirit and intent of the Rules for the conduct of tests for Advanced Registry have at any time been wilfully violated or evaded in the making of any test, or that any improper, dishonest or fraudulent practice in the making of any test has been employed, or that an application to the Superintendent of Advanced Registry for the acceptance of a test or a record that was made by the employment of any such means, or the reporting of any record to the Superintendent of Advanced Registry made or influenced by any such practice, the person or persons so violating or evading these Rules or employing such improper, dishonest or fraudulent practice or applying to the Superintendent of Advanced Registry for the acceptance of any test made or influenced by any such practice, or reporting to the Superintendent of Advanced Registry a test, or record, made or influenced by any such practices may be censured, suspended or expelled from the Association after notice and a hearing given and had as prescribed in Sections 9 and 10 of Article I of the By-Laws of the Association in reference to charges against a member."

While it is true, as the writer of the Maryland article states, that the breed Associations have machinery to protect their records and the public against fraud; in the Maryland affair this machinery was interfered with by politicians in such a way that the alleged fraudulent practices indulged in in making official records at Springfield State Hospital were not reported to the proper officer of the Holstein-Friesian Association.

It has been alleged that after the College, which is the proper tribunal in the State of Maryland to supervise the making of official records, had conducted an investigation at Springfield State Hospital and had in its possession affidavits showing that the cows on official test were being given dope and cream was being added to the milk, the Board of Regents stepped in and took the matter out of the hands of the College authorities; testing was permitted to continue at Springfield State Hospital for several months, until after certain animals on yearly test had completed their records, and the records were accepted by the Advanced Registry Department of the Holstein-Friesian Association. Following the accepting of these records testing was discontinued at Springfield State Hospital and Mr. Forrest G. Farr, Superintendent, announced that he was leaving his position.

The writer of the Maryland article fails to make the above point clear to his readers but tries to confuse the real issue by inferring that it is a controversy between two Registry Associations, using the following language:

"Unfortunately, in this case, there has developed an acrimonious condition among two breed associations—the Holstein-Friesian Association of America—and a rival Association. These unfortunate developments at Springfield have brought the two breed Associations into another campaign of calumnies, entirely aside from the facts in the case."

The Maryland issue is not an issue between two

breed Associations. It is purely a question where the same political influences dominates the Board of Directors of a State Hospital, the State College and the Board of Regents. The College conducted an investigation and as a result, has in its possession affidavits alleging that fraudulent methods were being used in making official records at that Institution. The Board of Regents came to the rescue of the management of the Hospital or those implicated in making the records and it is alleged instead of permitting the College authorities to report the results of their investigation to the proper officer of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, they took the matter in charge and the facts were kept from the public.

The writer of the Maryland article would have his readers believe that the matter HAS BEEN and is being handled in the regular way, informing his readers as follows:

"Acting under usage and direct instructions from the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Maryland authorities have carried out the practice of a check-up on the evidence with the view to comply with the request of the Holstein-Friesian Association that the case be not submitted until proper time should make it possible to send along with the evidence comments on the local point of view."

After the writer has carried his readers along, apparently endeavoring to make it appear that everything has been handled in the regular way, and continually trying to make it appear that it is a controversy between two Registry Associations, when in fact it is not, in his effort to deny, does he not really establish the truthfulness of the alleged statement to the effect that the matter was being hushed up?

One of the statements alleged in Mr. Wallace's affidavit was that the matter had been taken out of the hands of the College authorities by the Board of Regents and was being hushed up or words to that effect. As proof of Mr. Wallace's statement the writer of the Maryland article fully confirms what Mr. Wallace has alleged using the following language:

"In fact, the situation was that the authorities, in reviewing the evidence, had the thought to pass up the whole matter without recommendation to Malcolm H. Gardner, Superintendent of Advanced Registry, of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, located at Delavan, Wisconsin, and his associates."

If the above statement is true, as it appears in the *Maryland Farmer*, if the authorities in reviewing the evidence had the thought to pass up the whole matter without recommendation to Mr. M. H. Gardner and had not, as late as September 14, 1926, reported the matter; if the facts alleged in the affidavits made before the College authorities as the result of an investigation conducted by the College into the methods practiced at Springfield State Hospital in making official records were false; if there was no truth in these statements; if the cows were not being doped; if cream was not being added to the milk, and further if there was no attempt being made whatsoever to make dishonest records, why did the Board of Regents interfere with the College authorities?

Why did they not pass this information along to the

proper officer of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America in the regular way?

Again, if the authorities in reviewing the evidence had thought to pass the whole matter up without recommendation, why, after the cows on test had completed their yearly records, did they discontinue testing and dismiss Mr. Farr?

A little farther on the writer under the heading, "A Mix-Up," makes the following statement:

"In the opinion of those assigned to investigate the facts in the case, the situation suddenly changed from the ordinary fraud investigation to a mix-up between breed Associations. First was wide publicity of a sensational nature in a breed publication printed at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and then a hot-headed reply from Mr. Gardner, thus lifting the matter out of the usual procedure."

Thus far does it not appear that the writer of the Maryland article has tried to detract his reader's attention from the true issue by inferring three times that it is a controversy between breed Associations, when really it is a question involving the making of fraudulent records and keeping the facts from the public.

The reference to Mr. Malcolm H. Gardner's printed leaflet as a "hot headed reply," might tend to reveal the true purpose which the writer of the Maryland article had in mind—namely to deceive his readers and make it appear that the Maryland affair was being handled in the regular way; that the Board of Regents had advised the Holstein-Friesian Association and that there had been no attempt to hush the matter up and keep it from the public as alleged in Mr. Wallace's statement.

The writer of the Maryland article had previously told his readers that the matter was being thoroughly investigated by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America working in conjunction with the Maryland authorities and yet Mr. Gardner, who is Superintendent of Advanced Registry and who is the proper officer of the Holstein-Friesian Association to first consider the matter, denies that he knows anything about it and uses the following language:

"That the Maryland Agricultural College has not to the present time laid before me any charges against any Maryland man or Institution.

"That the Maryland Agricultural College has not submitted any affidavits of any kind made by anyone connected with testing in Maryland.

"That the Maryland Agricultural College has not advised me of any investigation made or hearing given in relation to any testing in Maryland."

The writer would try to have his readers believe that the management of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and the Maryland authorities were conducting an investigation. However, he does not state whether the officers of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and the Maryland authorities are investigating the alleged fraud in the making of official records at Springfield State Hospital as uncovered by the investigation conducted by the Agricultural College or whether the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and the Maryland authorities are investigating the attempt to hush the matter up and keep the facts from the public.

If the writer means to infer that the officers of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and the Maryland authorities are investigating the alleged fraud practiced at Springfield State Hospital in making official records as disclosed by the Maryland Agricultural College, naturally the question would be asked: Was this investigation started immediately after the Board of Regents took the matter out of the hands of the College authorities? If so—

Why did Malcolm H. Gardner make the statement that he knew nothing about the Maryland affair if the Association and the Maryland authorities were making an investigation?

Why was testing permitted to go on at Springfield State Hospital?

Why were the records accepted before the investigation was completed and all the facts had been determined?

If the writer in the *Maryland Farmer* wished to convey to his readers that the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and the Maryland authorities are now investigating the alleged fraud as revealed by the investigation conducted by the Maryland Agricultural College and were inquiring into the irregular procedure of the Board of Regents in taking the matter out of the hands of the College authorities and keeping the facts from the public and from the officers of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and why testing was permitted to continue at Springfield State Hospital until the cows on test had completed their yearly record and why at that time testing was discontinued and Mr. Forrest G. Farr's services were dispensed with, we believe his readers and Holstein breeders would look forward to receiving a full report. It was such an investigation that was recommended by the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

The *Holstein-Friesian Register* under date of October 1st published the following with reference to the Maryland matter:

"Charges involving fraud in records made at the Springfield (Maryland) State Hospital and a charge of false registration have appeared in a paper published in Pennsylvania. In consequence of this fact, a conference with the Chairman of the Executive Committee of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America leads to the publication of the following statement, made by him:

"The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, through its proper offices, has been, and is still, making a searching investigation. The result of this investigation will as heretofore, be made known to our membership at the proper time."

In our issue of September 8th we printed the affidavits made before the authorities at Maryland Agricultural College, alleging that cows on test at Springfield State Hospital were being doped and cream was being added to the milk, these affidavits were dated February 12th and March 25th and 26th. We also asked the following questions:

"What purpose was back of the Board of Regents in taking the Springfield State Hospital matter out of the hands of Prof. Ingham and Dr. Meade?

"Why should the Board of Regents be interested in hushing this matter up?

"Why should the Advanced Registry Department of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America accept the records?"

On September 14th Mr. Malcolm H. Gardner replied in a printed leaflet over his signature that he knew nothing about the Maryland affair, using the language which we have quoted above.

Mr. Gardner by virtue of his position as Superintendent of Advanced Registry is the proper officer in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America to receive all information concerning the making of official records yet he, as stated above, knew nothing about the Maryland matter until he read the account as it appeared in the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN under date of September 8th.

On October 1st, the Chairman of the Executive Committee issued a statement appearing in the *Holstein-Friesian Register*, as quoted above, to the effect that the Holstein-Friesian Association of America through its proper officer HAS BEEN and is still making a searching investigation.

If it is true that the proper officer of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America HAS BEEN and still is making a searching investigation, why did Mr. Malcolm H. Gardner, Superintendent of Advanced Registry, under date of September 14, 1926, deny all knowledge of the Maryland matter?

Just how long has the proper officer of the Association been making the investigation?

Was the investigation started after the published report that appeared in our issue of September 8th, or after Mr. Gardner's announcement which was dated September 14th, or was the investigation started about February or March after the Maryland Agricultural College authorities had affidavits in their possession alleging that fraudulent methods were being practiced?

If the proper officer of the Association HAS BEEN making an investigation, why was testing permitted to be continued at Springfield State Hospital?

Why were the records accepted before the investigation was completed, if the Association is STILL investigating?

Why did Malcolm H. Gardner, after accepting the record of Howard Star Annette Prince 603305 give the matter such wide publicity in the press over his signature as quoted below?

"I am pleased to announce that the Holstein-Friesian cow Howard Star Annette Prince 603305 has just closed a long-time test, and is credited with 28,779.6 lb. milk containing 1,055.22 lb. fat in 365 days, thus showing an average of 3.67 per cent fat in the milk. She freshened at the age of 5 years, 7 months, 10 days. Her sire is Beauty Pietertje Prince 15th 182493; her dam is Annette De Kol Piebe 234883. She was bred by Mr. J. W. Howard, Genesee Depot, Wis., and is now owned by the Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville, Md. At the age of 3 years, 4 months, 5 days, she is credited with 444.8 lb. milk containing 13.302 lb. fat in 7 days; while continued on long-time test she is credited 14,673.8 lb. milk containing 501.09 lb. fat in 305 days. Freshening at the age of 4 years, 3 months, 24 days, her 7-day official test shows 624.3 lb. milk containing 20.936 lb. fat, and in 30 days she is credited with 2,624.7 lb. milk containing 84.916 lb. fat. Being

continued on test, she is credited in semi-official test with 22,316.4 lb. milk containing 793.65 lb. fat in 365 days. During the lactation period just finished her best 7-day official production was 689.3 lb. milk containing 25.62 lb. fat. During the year's test in addition to a 7-day strictly official period she had twelve other test periods of which one was a retest. Nine different Supervisors were employed in the conduct of the test. Her 365-day production of 1,055.22 lb. fat, equivalent to 1,319.02 lb. butter on the 80 per cent basis, gives her 38th place among the cows producing above 1,000 lb. fat, she being the 105th cow to gain the honor of producing above 1,000 lb. fat in 365 days."

"MALCOLM H. GARDNER, Supt. A. R.

Delavan, Wis., May 11, 1926."

Strickland Dispersal

MR. RAYMOND B. STRICKLAND of Nicholson, Penna., announces the dispersal sale of his entire herd consisting of fifty head.

Mr. Strickland was raised on a farm and has been associated with Black and White cattle from his early childhood. As a very young boy he went to live with his grandfather, Oliver Squiers. Mr. Squiers was a very thrifty and prosperous farmer and one of the pillars in his neighborhood. For years Mr. Squiers conducted a dairy with grade Holsteins buying a few purebreds in his later life as Raymond reached maturity.

When his grandfather died, Raymond took over the farm and herd and in building up and further improving the dairy, purchased some very popular breed animals.

Mr. Strickland was fortunate in having as one of his near neighbors, Foster Riker who owned the noted sire, King Hengerveld Hartog, to whom Mr. Strickland bred many of his best cows. King Hengerveld Hartog is one of the best sires that ever stood in the State of Pennsylvania, his daughters have developed into large handsome big producers with splendid udders.

Later Mr. Strickland purchased an interest in King Model Pontiac Korndyke. This bull was backed by remarkable records as they were made in those days. His dam, as a three-year-old was credited with producing 413.8 lb. milk and 20.35 lb. butter.

For a time Mr. Strickland engaged in the making of official records but soon found that it was not profitable and devoted his efforts to building up a working dairy of profitable producers which he is now offering for sale.

There are two things that don't tell you much in the matter of live stock markets, to wit: fake sales and top prices.—*Sioux City Daily Live Stock Record*.



GROWING INTO MONEY

Learning How To Do By Doing



SWEDESBORO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Reading from left to right the boys names are as follows: Back row—Harry Longbottom, a visitor with the group; Carl Bresler, Alvin Carter, Stanton Godfrey, Henry Holton, Joseph Packer, Merritt Weatherby, and Howard Sadler. Front row—J. Louis Welsh, Instructor; Raymond Acton, Henry Bresler, Norman Shivel, Herbert Godfrey, and Clarence String.

THE Swedesboro High School, though young in years, is making good progress. The Agricultural Department is even younger, and is just beginning its third year of work under a new instructor, J. L. Welsh, formerly of Pennsylvania, a 1926 graduate of the Agricultural Department of the Pennsylvania State College.

Our enrollment this year is small, but we do not allow that to interfere with the work we are planning to do. It is the accepted plan of the Vocational School to learn how to do by doing, and our work is planned in that way. Courses are outlined and analyzed on an approved job group basis, having in mind the selecting of jobs as they actually appear on the farm.

Classes are conducted in three ways—recitation, laboratory, and field trips. For instance, we believe we can get the theory of seed corn selection by recitation, but that we can best learn the process by actually selecting the corn in the field. Farmers are glad to cooperate with us in this work, knowing that they are doing a real community service, and quite frequently we can offer help and advice. We, in turn, offer our time and services to our friends by helping them test seed corn, by testing milk to locate boarder cows, and assisting in other ways from time to time.

But the usual September to June school period is not the limit for the vocational agricultural boys. One of the important features of their year's work lies in the project that is required of each boy during the summer months. It is here that the boy learns how to plan and

complete an enterprise in a sound, business-like manner. This project is operated on a business basis, organized with the purpose of good financial returns for the time and money invested. It is the instructor's work during these summer months to supervise these enterprises and offer advice and suggestions as needed.

At the present time we are studying dairy cattle judging in preparation for a contest at the Trenton, N. J., State Fair. At this fair one boy from each New Jersey Vocational School will compete for a place on the team of four to represent the state at the National Stock Show at Detroit in October. A place on this team is very desirable, as the winning team receives very worth while prizes, including college scholarships.

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The accompanying snapshot of the agricultural boys of the Swedesboro High School was taken while the group was spending a day of study at the recent Sesqui-centennial Stock Show. The object of the visit was to see some of the best livestock that is found in the country, meanwhile studying the various breeds for correct form and type. We think that it was a day well spent, and is but one more illustration of how a field trip may be used for instruction.

"Why should the Advanced Registry Department of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America accept the records?"

On September 14th Mr. Malcolm H. Gardner replied in a printed leaflet over his signature that he knew nothing about the Maryland affair, using the language which we have quoted above.

Mr. Gardner by virtue of his position as Superintendent of Advanced Registry is the proper officer in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America to receive all information concerning the making of official records yet he, as stated above, knew nothing about the Maryland matter until he read the account as it appeared in the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN under date of September 8th.

On October 1st, the Chairman of the Executive Committee issued a statement appearing in the *Holstein-Friesian Register*, as quoted above, to the effect that the Holstein-Friesian Association of America through its proper officer HAS BEEN and is still making a searching investigation.

If it is true that the proper officer of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America HAS BEEN and still is making a searching investigation, why did Mr. Malcolm H. Gardner, Superintendent of Advanced Registry, under date of September 14, 1926, deny all knowledge of the Maryland matter?

Just how long has the proper officer of the Association been making the investigation?

Was the investigation started after the published report that appeared in our issue of September 8th, or after Mr. Gardner's announcement which was dated September 14th, or was the investigation started about February or March after the Maryland Agricultural College authorities had affidavits in their possession alleging that fraudulent methods were being practiced?

If the proper officer of the Association HAS BEEN making an investigation, why was testing permitted to be continued at Springfield State Hospital?

Why were the records accepted before the investigation was completed, if the Association is STILL investigating?

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Allendale

WE VISITED the farm of Mr. Lynn Allen of Houghton, N. Y., last week and were shown one of the best producing herds of Holsteins in the township of Rushford.

This herd numbers 25 head and is headed by one of the best reproducing sons of Colantha Johanna Lad 8th. In fact, he is a full brother in blood to Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna, being a son of May Butter Girl De Kol, who has been credited with 1,067 lb. butter, 25,594 lb. milk in a year, record made at 9 years from three quarter udder. There are 14 daughters of this bull now in the herd. Six daughters were two years old last spring, freshening in April and May, and are now averaging over 40 lb. milk per day. These are very typy cows some of them fit for the show ring.

There are six daughters coming two years old and due to freshen next spring that are exceptionally well grown and show good development for the age. There are two heifer calves nearing one year old.

Mr. Allen said it was up to him to either change herdsires or sell these promising young cows. He has decided to retain the Old Bull and try to raise another bunch of heifers of this high quality. He cannot make himself part with this good descendant of the noted Colantha family.

The "Allendale" Herd has been accredited for over three years. Not a single mature cow has ever been retained that at freshening time milked less than 60 lb. per day on good dairy care. In fact, Mr. Allen is one of the Real Breeders and Dairymen in a Real Dairy Community.

L. E. G.

A Good Beginning

MR. FRED SPAULDING, one of our readers of Alexander, New York, reports that he has just recently purchased thirteen fine young Purebred Holstein-Friesian cows from near Alfred Station, New York. Mr. E. H. Waite assisted Mr. Spaulding in making his selection.

The purchase included five daughters of Sir Elnora Sadie Vale Korndyke, one of them, a junior two-year-old, Lady Oatha Sadie Vale freshened in April and is still producing over 40 lb. milk per day on two milkings and she is on pasture.

Two daughters of King Korndyke Glista were selected. They are very promising young cows.

Mr. Spaulding is looking for a good herdsire. One that will improve on his present good lineup of foundation cows.

L. E. G.

Breeders Sale

MR. HUGH JONES, Manager of the Susquehanna County Breeders Sale, sends us the following items:

Some of the offerings to the Susquehanna County Holstein Sale not touched in last issue are as follows:

Dr. L. M. Thompson has some very milky looking daughters of his famous Bell bulls all with good records or from record dams.

Floyd E. Mack has consigned some extra nice daughters

of Grand Champion Segis 2d in calf to Colonel Joh Lyons.

Sprout Brothers have four fine heifers of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje breeding in calf to their son of Creator Champion Pabst Piebe.

H. D. and T. J. Brown offer four heavy milkers, one a daughter of Tobe Rag Apple Korndyke and all in calf to their good individual son of the show bull, Woodmont Echo Sylvia Champion. Some will be fresh before sale time.

L. A. Wells consigns some daughters of his former King Korndyke Sadie Vale herdsire that should make good in any dairy.

E. D. Ellsworth will sell a number, some daughters of his 40 lb. bull, The Potentate, others in calf to this



DAUGHTERS OF GRAND CHAMPION SEGIS 2D OWNED BY L. N. MACK

bull. Two in calf to his good individual 32 lb. Echo Sylvia herdsire.

E. M. Aldrich and Everett Aldrich present for consideration two good producers of Colantha, Burke, and Pontiac breeding.

Besides the cow mentioned in the last issue, S. W. Loomis has two other very nice cows in the sale.

Harold E. Pierson offers his son of Sir Echo Sylvia Johanna from a 26 lb. daughter of King Pontiac Hengerveld Ormsby.

This, in addition to the Bennings and Jayne consignments mentioned in the last issue, constitute a sale that is seldom equaled for health, individuality and production.

Chewing gum costs America \$50,000,000 annually, which is a lot of money to stick under tables and chairs.



PRODUCERS AND CHOICE INDIVIDUALS

Remember that this is an Accredited Herd; that the cattle of this entire county, when recently tuberculin tested, passed 99.2% Clean, and that this herd has always been headed by high class bulls.

Can spare a few good ones raised here.

L. S. BROWN

Saegerstown, R. D. 1, Crawford Co., Pa

West Virginia State Fair

By G. MALCOLM TROUT

ALTHOUGH the Holstein showing at the 46th West Virginia State fair was somewhat below normal this year as compared to previous years the quality was unquestionably without equals ever shown on Wheeling Island. Prof. A. A. Borland of Penna. State College who did the judging, stated that he had seen few Holstein Cows having such a perfectly shaped udder and even placement of teats as the winning cow in the three-year-old class, K. P. Dean's Pietertje. This cow was an outstanding individual, but there were many other animals which reflected also high quality.

The closest competition for ribbons was between the James M. Paxton and Son herd and that of the Echo Farms of Long Run, Ky. Harry A. Jones showing the outstanding female won the blue ribbon in the three-year-old cow class and later won senior and grand championship on the same animal. Paxton won four firsts and had the senior and grand champion bull. The Echo Farms captured eleven firsts and had the junior champion bull and junior champion female.

In the aged bull class Judge Borland awarded the



KING ECHO SYLVIA ALCARTRA LAD, WINNER OF GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP AT WEST VIRGINIA STATE FAIR, AND OWNER MR. JAMES PAXTON, OF HOUSTON, PA.

blue ribbon to King Echo Sylvia Alcartra Lad, owned by James M. Paxton and Son of Houston Pa. The competition in this class was close, but because of his fine handling qualities and style he was awarded first place over Lyons Mutual Burke, a bull of great size and constitution owned by the Echo Farms.

The aged cow class produced a cow, K. P. Dean's Pietertje, shown by Harry Jones, Frederickstown, Pa., that was without an equal in her class. A cow of stylish appearance, symmetry, perfectly shaped udder showing unusual veining, she would make other matrons step to place over her even in a class at the National shows. Because of her outstanding individuality, attractiveness and wonderful development of udder and placement of teats she was later awarded senior and grand championships.

A summarized report of the Holstein show is as follows:

Exhibitors: E. E. Brundige, Worthington, Ohio; Echo Farms, Long Run, Ky.; Harry A. Jones, Fred-

erickstown, Pa.; Roy Neidlemyre, Sherrard, W. Va., James M. Paxton and Son, Houston, Pa.

HOLSTEIN AWARDS AT THE WEST VIRGINIA STATE FAIR SEPT. 4-11, WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA

Bull, 3 Years Old or Over

1—King Echo Sylvia Alcartra Lad 387528, James M. Paxton and Son, Houston, Pa., 2—Lyons Mutual Burke 318444, Echo Farms, Long Run, Ky.

Bull, 2 Years Old and Under 3

1—King Alcartra Lyons Abbecker 443235, James M. Paxton & Son, Houston, Pa.; 2—Echo Segis Mercedes Yashte 443948, Echo Farms, Long Run, Ky.

Bull, 18 Months and Under 2 Years

1—Echo Segis Hengerveld Dan 467296, Echo Farms, Long Run, Ky.; 2—Paul Carrie Alcartra 469026, James M. Paxton & Son, Houston, Pa.

Bull, 1 Year and Under 18 Months

1—Echo Segis Konigen Ormsby 467296, Echo Farms, Long Run, Ky.

Bullcalf, 4 Months and Under 1 Year

1—King Sadie Alcartra Echo 485252, James M. Paxton & Son, Houston, Pa.; 2—Echo Sigo Beechwood Alcartra 485464, Echo Farms, Long Run, Ky.; 3—Echo Sigo Konigen Fayne 485465, Echo Farms, Long Run, Ky.

Cow, 4 Years Old or Over

1—Echo Colantha De Kol Pet 649998, Echo Farms, Long Run, Ky.; 2—Poplar Carry Alcartra, James M. Paxton and Sons, Houston, Pa.; 3—Dasie Dalzell Mercedes Belle 4th 343204, James M. Paxton & Son, Houston, Pa.; 4—De Kol Hamlin Wallentze 958358, James M. Paxton and Son, Houston, Pa.

Cow, 3 Years Old and Under 4

1—K. P. Dean's Pietertje, Harry Jones, Frederickstown, Pa.; 2—Segis Angeline Ormsby 841106, Echo Farms, Long Run, Ky.

Cow, 2 Years Old and Under 3

1—Echo Segis Jeanie 933643, Echo Farms, Long Run, Ky.; 2—Echo Segis Farmstead Edith 933645, Echo Farms, Long Run, Ky.; 3—Dasie Lorine 1019042, James M. Paxton and Son, Houston, Pa.

Heifer, 18 Months and Under 2 Years

1—Echo Segis Colantha Carrie 1013905, Echo Farms, Long Run, Ky.; 2—Queen Alcartra Bess 1019043, James M. Paxton and Son, Houston, Pa.; 3—Echo Segis Colantha Ormsby 1027132, James M. Paxton and Son, Houston, Pa.

Heifer, 1 Year and Under 18 Months

1—Wixom Key Ruth 2nd 943998, James M. Paxton and Son, Houston, Pa.

Heifer Calf, 4 Months and Under 1 Year

1—Echo Segis Colantha Dorothy 1071122, Echo Farms, Long Run, Ky.; 2—Echo Segis Betty, 1071120, Echo Farms, Long Run, Ky.; 3—Agnes Beets Alcartra 1091853, James M. Paxton and Son, Houston, Pa.; 4—Echo Segis Pansy, 1071121, Echo Farms, Long Run, Ky.

Graded Herd

1—Echo Farms, Long Run, Ky.; 2—James M. Paxton and Son, Houston, Pa.; 3—James M. Paxton and Son, Houston, Pa.

Yearling Herd

1—Echo Farms, Long Run, Ky.; 2—James M. Paxton and Son, Houston, Pa.

Calf Herd

1—Echo Farms, Long Run, Ky.; 2—James M. Paxton and Son, Houston, Pa.; 3—Echo Farms, Long Run, Ky.

Get of Sire

1—Echo Farms, Long Run, Ky.; 2—James M. Paxton and Son, Houston, Pa.; 3—Echo Farms, Long Run, Ky.

Produce of Cow

1—Echo Farms, Long Run, Ky.; 2—James M. Paxton and Son, Houston, Pa.; 3—James M. Paxton and Son, Houston, Pa.

Senior Champion Bull

1—King Echo Sylvia Alcartra Lad 387528, James M. Paxton and Son, Houston, Pa.

Junior Champion Bull

1—Echo Segis Konigen Ormsby 457277, Echo Farms, Long Run, Ky.

Grand Champion Bull

1—King Echo Sylvia Alcartra Lad 387528, James M. Paxton and Son, Houston, Pa.

Senior Champion Female

1—K. P. Dean's Pietertje, Harry Jones, Frederickstown, Pa.

Junior Champion Female

1—Echo Segis Colantha Dorothy 1070022, Echo Farms, Long Run, Ky.

Grand Champion Female

1—K. P. Dean's Pietertje, Harry Jones, Frederickstown, Pa.

Elmwood

THE Elmwood herd owned by Charles Wertheimer of Frederick, Maryland, is credited with having the two highest producing females in the Frederick County Cow Testing Association for the month of August.

One cow is credited with producing 1,907 lb. milk containing 87.7 lb. butterfat and the second, with having produced 1,798 lb. milk containing 64.7 lb. butterfat.

Two other cows in the herd are included in the ten highest producing cows in the Association for the month. The cows in the Wertheimer herd are maintained strictly under economical milk producing conditions.

The Elmwood herd is headed by Rolo Pontiac Fayne. This bull is classed among the "aristocrats." His good sons and daughters with their straight tops and their producing qualities show that he is an aristocrat, and without doubt is one of the best sires to be found.

Mr. Wertheimer has a wonderful herd of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle and what is more, they pay



ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE AND OWNER

their own way. The herd is run for economical milk production as well as to breed animals of outstanding type and producing qualities.

A West Virginia darky, a blacksmith, recently announced a change in his business as follows:

"Notice—De copartnership heretofore resisting between Me and Mose Skinner is hereby resolved. Dem what owe de firm will settle with me, and what de firm owes will settle wid Mose."—*Walkover Press*.

Rastus—"We done sold all our black mules cause we figgured they et more 'an the white ones."

Sambo—"How you all figger dat?"

Rastus—"We figgured and we figgured, and all we could find out was dat we had more black ones than white ones."

Visitor—"And how old is your baby, dear?"

Small Sister—"He isn't old at all. He's a this year's model."—*Christian Register*.

Uncle Ab says that folks who can make decisions don't need to waste time in conferences.

THE OLD HOME FARM



HEIFERS AND HEIFER CALVES OF THE BEST BREEDING FOR SALE

Two of these heifers are sired by Mahwin King Johanna Rue, my 30-lb. bull.

EUGENE B. BENNETT
Allamuchy, New Jersey.

Accredited Holsteins

Of good type and superior dairy quality.

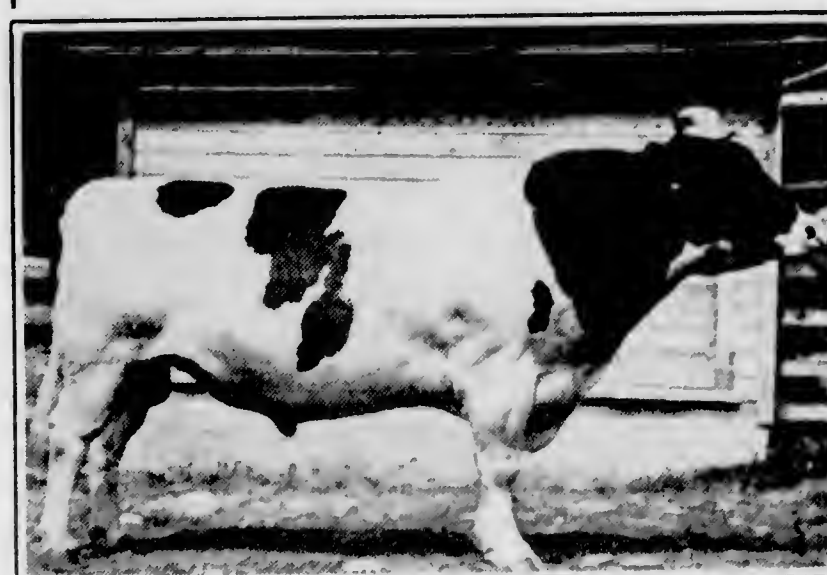
Bred to the grand young bull, Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago, whose sire is a show bull of wonderful merit and whose dam produced 53,664.1 lb. milk, 2,268.59 lb. butter in two years.

Reasonable Prices
Highest Quality

L. L. Allis

Rummerfield, Bradford Co., Pa.

My Former Herdsire



KING ALCARTRA RAG APPLE POSCH : stood at the head of my herd for several years.

If you are in the market for a good heifer or bull calf of this breeding at a reasonable price, write me. My herd is accredited.

A. R. BUSH
Montrose, Pennsylvania.

New Secretary American Jersey Cattle Club

MR. MORLEY was born in 1891 on a farm in Potter County, Penna. He worked his way through high school and after graduation taught school for three years. In 1913 he took a two-year course in agriculture at Pennsylvania State College, working in the Dairy Department in his spare time. Mr. Morley next studied at the University of Missouri. On completing the work for his B.A. degree, he was awarded a graduate scholarship. He took advantage of this to prepare for a master's degree. Following this he served in the United States Army. In 1919 he took a position in the extension service of Pennsylvania State College, where he remained as dairy extension specialist for six years.



MR. L. W. MORLEY, SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB

Mr. Morley has been associated with the American Jersey Cattle Club since August, 1925, when he was appointed Director of its extension and register of merit work.

He was appointed Secretary of the Association on September 7th to succeed R. M. Gow who had resigned to take the position of Treasurer.

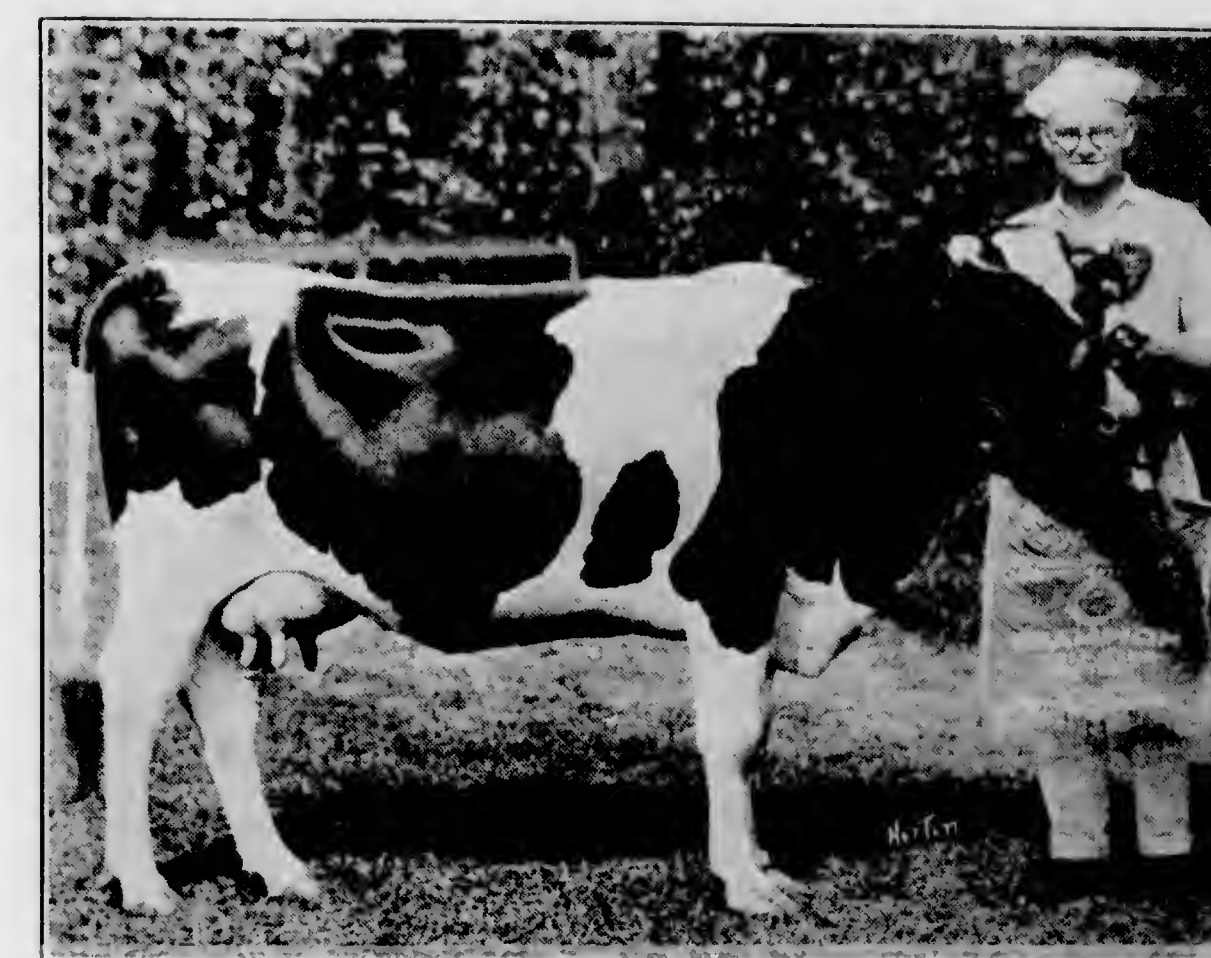
Intensive training in extension work, coupled with character, natural ability and a winning personality, qualify Mr. Morley for the secretarial duties which he has assumed. He believes in the value of having a first-hand knowledge of conditions in various parts of the country, and will spend considerable time in the field. He has an intimate knowledge of breeders' problems, and this close contact will be maintained in future.

Two Grand Champions

WITH his purebred two-year-old Holstein, Herman Keil, a club boy and son of a blacksmith of Springfield, Brown County, Minnesota, won the grand championship of the Holstein breed in the boys' and girls' dairy calf club department of the recent Minnesota State Fair and Northwest Dairy Exposition. There were 194 calves in the show as against 167 in 1925.

Herman has been a calf club member since 1923. He named his heifer Keil's Stockfarm Johanna Homestead and has now exhibited her for three years.

"I feed her regularly three times a day and give her all the fresh water she wants to drink," says Herman.



HERMAN KEIL AND GRAND CHAMPION AT MINNESOTA STATE FAIR, 1926

"I have learned a lot through my club work. Feeding, management, care, and showing are all very interesting. Boys and girls should take part in club work, not just for the fun they can get out of it, but for what they can learn and make use of in after years."

Sunny Lawn Stock Farm

ONE of the leading Holstein breeders and farmers in Northumberland County, Penna., is Murray A. Miller. We take a great deal of pride in telling our readers about Mr. Miller and his accomplishments because he is real and genuine.

In wheat cutting time we were passing by Mr. Miller's farm just as he was starting to harvest his wheat and we snapped his photograph which we are including.

Mr. Miller now informs us that after the wheat was thrashed that it yielded 54 bushels and 4 lb. to the acre. This is a record yield. The average yield for the State of Pennsylvania as shown in the Government report for 1925, is 20 bushels per acre. The average for Ohio is 15 bushels per acre; Wisconsin 19 bushels per acre. Idaho stands first with an average of 27 bushels per acre. Mr. Miller's average of over 54 bushels per acre of winter wheat is far greater than the average of any state—nearly three times the average of his own State.

Mr. Miller had not entered in any wheat growing contest. He merely prepared his field and sowed it in the regular way. At thrashing time the yield was so bounteous that he took the trouble to measure the field which comprised thirteen acres.



TURNING 54 BUSHEL TO THE ACRE

Selecting Breeding Stock

DURING the Fair and Show season when we see so many animals of excellent type and conformation exhibited in the show ring; when we see so many animals highly fitted and in the "pink" of condition, there is a possibility that we will fix in our mind an ideal of type and conformation based upon the animals which we see in the show ring rather than the animals we find in their everyday working clothes.

A breeder of improved live stock to be successful



KING TWEEDE SPRING FARM
Former herdsire at Springdale, now owned by Abner S. Deysher, Reading, Penna.

must learn to choose breeding animals as they appear in the rough.

Mr. B. F. Jones, formerly one of the leading breeders of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, and one who is recognized as a good judge of dairy cattle of all breeds, in selecting breeding stock prefers to make his selection when the animals are in the rough. He lays great emphasis on the fact that the bony structure of an animal is permanent; that straight top lines,



WOODMONT ECHO SYLVIA CHAMPION
A former Springdale herdsire.

broad hips, deep chests and well sprung ribs are characteristics that can be determined best when the animal is not excessively fat. That fat often covers up physical defects; that the laying on of body fat is the camouflage resorted to in covering up physical defects in the show ring.

Mr. B. F. Jones was not a theorist but practiced what he preached. One of the former herdsires heading the Jones herd was King Tweede Spring Farm. When it became necessary for Mr. Jones to dispose of this sire in order to avoid in-breeding, he was consigned to the

Brentwood sale, winning second place in the Brentwood Show and being purchased by Mr. Abner S. Deysher to head the Berks Farm herd where he now stands as Senior herdsire. King Tweede's daughters are among the best females developed in the Berks Farm herd.

The next herdsire which Mr. Jones selected was Woodmont Echo Sylvia Champion. Mr. Jones stated that he had inspected nearly five hundred bulls before he found Woodmont. At three years old he was shown at the Syracuse Fair and won first place in his class and was a strong contender for the Grand Championship. We are showing "Woodmont" below.

The next and last herdsire which Mr. Jones selected was King Beauty Sylvia Lyons. We are showing a picture of "King" with Mr. B. F. Jones standing just back of the animal and Mr. G. F. Decker who owned



KING BEAUTY SYLVIA LYONS
Now owned by Miller Brothers, Clarks Green, Penna.

an interest in him, at the animal's head. At the time this photograph was taken "King" was thin in flesh yet he shows the characteristic straight top line, it not being necessary to train the animals to pose in order to show a straight rump.

Breeders should learn more about good cows and good herdsires as they appear in working form.

Valuable Suggestions

STANCHIONS FOR CALVES

IF THE calves are kept together in a large pen, it is very difficult to feed them by hand unless they are tied. When they are loose the milk often is spilled, and the larger calves get part of the smaller ones' share. Very simple stanchions may be constructed to prevent losses of milk and insure the equal distribution of the feed. To prevent the calves from sucking one another, they should be kept in the stanchions for some time after feeding.

A calf stanchion may be constructed of cheap or scrap lumber. It is usually 36 to 40 inches high and has a 4-inch space for the calf's neck.

MARKING CALVES FOR IDENTIFICATION

It is important that each calf be marked plainly so as to permit of easy identification. This is particularly necessary in purebred herds, and should be done in all herds of any considerable size, even if composed of grades.

A number of marking systems have been in general use, among which the following are some of the most

common: Leather strap around the neck, with brass tag attached; ear tags of various forms; notches and holes in the ears; and tattoo marks in the ears.

The leather strap with tag around the calf's neck is a convenient method of marking. The advantages of this system are that the number may be observed readily and no disfiguration of the animal is necessary. The cost, however, is somewhat higher than that of other systems because of the first cost of the straps and tags and because their renewal is sometimes necessary.

Ear tags of various materials and forms are perhaps the most common means of identification; these tags are inexpensive and easy to attach, but have the disadvantage of being easily torn from the ears.

Marking animals by means of holes and notches in the ear is practiced in many herds, and a number of systems are in use for this purpose.

The notches are made with a punch specially designed for the purpose. Care should be taken to make them so that they can be readily detected in running the fingers along the edge of the ear. Under no circumstances should they be made with a knife, as the outlines of a small cut made by such an instrument become obliterated or may be confused with the slight natural indentations of the ear as the animal grows older. It is also very difficult to make the cut of the right size with a knife, and if too large the animal is greatly disfigured. This system, while causing a slight disfigurement of the animal, is very simple, and if rightly done the notches are scarcely noticed. A serious disadvantage, however, is that mistakes in marking cannot be easily corrected. To illustrate the use of this method the following examples are given: No. 7, two notches on lower edge and one notch on upper edge of left ear; No. 46, one notch on lower edge of right ear, one notch on upper edge of right ear, and two notches on lower edge of left ear; No. 152, one notch in center of left ear, one notch on lower edge of right ear, two notches on upper edge of right ear, and two notches on upper edge of left ear. The following list of numbers illustrates the use of the system:

Serial numbers for calves	Punch numbers to be used in making the combination
1	1
2	1, 1
3	3
4	3, 1
5	3, 1, 1
6	3, 3
7	3, 3, 1
8	3, 3, 1, 1
9	3, 3, 3
10	10
50	30, 10, 10
100	100
123	100, 10, 10, 3
234	200, 30, 3, 1
345	200, 100, 30, 10, 3, 1, 1
456	200, 200, 30, 10, 10, 3, 3

Sixty-three different numbers, which is far more than enough for most herds, can be made by using combinations in which each different punch position is used only once. These are 1, 3, 4, 10, 11, 13, 14, 30, 31, 33, 40, etc.; 100, 101, 103, etc.; 200, etc.; 300, etc.

The identification of an animal by means of tattoo

marks in the ears has become quite common in recent years. This system of marking animals has the advantage of not disfiguring the animal, and if properly applied the tattoo is permanent, so that the chance of losing the identity of the animal by the loss of the tag is greatly lessened. On the other hand, it requires close inspection to distinguish the marks in the ears.

FEEDING AND MANAGEMENT OF YOUNG DAIRY STOCK —FEEDING FROM SIX MONTHS TO ONE YEAR OF AGE

As has been previously stated, it is a common practice among dairymen to feed skim milk until the calf is approximately six months old. Usually the time of weaning depends upon the availability and cost of milk.

When milk is fed in abundance it furnishes the greater part of the protein necessary for the growth of the animal. If no milk is fed it becomes necessary for the protein to be provided from some other source. Probably this can be done most economically by the use of some legume, such as alfalfa, clover, soy beans, or cowpea hay. When hay of this sort is not available it is necessary to provide the bulk of the protein in a grain mixture. In either case, plenty of roughage should be supplied to the growing heifer at all times. During summer, when good pasture is available, the heifer needs no supplementary feed, although a little hay and grain are sometimes advisable late in the season to insure steady growth.

Part of the roughage should be silage, if it is available. A heifer six months to one year old will consume 5 to 15 pounds of silage a day.

The quantity of grain to be fed depends very largely upon the individual animal's growth and condition, as well as upon the price of the grain. Some feeders desire a rapid growth of the young animals, and for this reason feed heavily with grain, while others are satisfied with a slow growth and try to carry their young stock largely on roughage. Either extreme is unwise and a medium course between the two is advisable. A safe rule to follow is to feed one pound of grain for the first hundredweight of the heifer and one-half pound for each additional hundredweight.

If heifers are bred to a heavy bull, it is advisable to use a breeding rack in order to avoid danger of permanent injury to the heifer from the weight of the bull. Such a rack is inexpensive and easily constructed.

HANDLING YOUNG HEIFERS

Young heifers should be handled as much as possible in order that they may not be shy when they enter the herd. A good plan is to bring the "springing" heifer up to the barn some time before she is due to calve and get her accustomed to the halter and stanchion and to being handled. A little care in this way often prevents considerable trouble after calving, and usually insures a gentle cow.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, *Farmers' Bulletin No. 1336*.

Little Georgie—Do you folks ever have family prayers before breakfast?

Little Albert—No, we have prayers before we go to bed. We aren't afraid in the daytime.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Storing Vegetables

ASUBJECT of this sort may seem out of place in the portion of this magazine devoted to women's interests, but even in this, really a man's job, the feminine part of the household is involved. All summer long, the housewives have been canning everything they could get their hands on, and that would seem to be enough for them to do. But when it comes to storing for winter use the vegetables that cannot be dried or canned, it is very often up to the women to jog the men's memory, and to keep on jogging until the last vegetable is safely under cover. Many times, the opportunities slip by and when it is too late, the busy men wake up to the fact that much good food has been improperly stored and consequently lost.

In olden times, farmers laid up stores of fruits and vegetables for winter use, because at that season of the year, the sources of supply in the outside world were more or less inaccessible. To-day, with roads kept open except in case of severe storm, such is not the case, but there are two other good reasons why the farmer should and does plan to raise and store enough vegetables and fruits to feed the family the year round—economy and quality of product. If the home grown stuff, eaten by the average farmer's family in the course of the year, had to be paid for at store and market rates, the bill would probably stagger belief. It would be quite worth while to go through the cellar of a thrifty farm family and take stock of the food ready for winter use, and all raised on the premises. And then the quality of the stuff thus stored, is far ahead of the produce to be bought in the average town market, even where it can be purchased. For the wise man chooses only the best to be put away for future use, and with proper attention, the quality is but little impaired by storage.

WHEN TO STORE

But like every thing else, there is a right and wrong way to go at this thing, and what is as important, a right and wrong time. Most root crops should be safely stored before hard frosts, though a few may be left out till later. The weather should be closely watched if the best results are desired. Beets, turnips, and carrots may be left in the ground until just before hard frosts, but it is not wise to take any chances with that staple—potatoes. Pumpkins and squash will stand light frosts, as will celery and cabbage, while kale is even improved by them. Onions should be pulled when the tops die in the early fall, then the tops should be cut off a couple of inches from the vegetables, which should then be left spread out in a dry place for a couple of weeks. Even in their winter quarters, onions keep better if spread out in a dry place, since moisture would have a tendency to cause them to sprout or rot. In cutting the tops off beets, at least a couple of inches

should be left on, and more would be better. Parsnips and salsify are better left in the ground until spring, though they may be dug and used in the fall. Beans should be gathered as soon as the pods are dried out, then hulled and stored in a dry place.

WHERE TO STORE

The storeroom for vegetables in the average farm home is the cellar. The up-to-date farmer has a root cellar, not only for keeping supplies for the home but also for the cattle, and for the few who are so equipped, the storage problem is easily solved. Should a pit be dug for this purpose, care should be taken that the drainage is good, else the contents will spoil. If a barrel out doors is used, it should first be covered with about a foot of straw, then about eighteen inches of dirt, and after the earth has frozen another layer of straw, or better yet, manure. The main trouble with the out door pit or barrel is the difficulty of access, especially if needed quickly. If kept in the cellar, the women folks can help themselves unaided. But should the cellar be used for storage, it is absolutely necessary that the vegetable room be separate from the furnace, if only by a space well boarded off. Complete separation is better. It should be well ventilated and lighted, a circulation of air being especially necessary. This may be done by adjusting the windows, while the modern storage room has ventilators installed in the walls.

If the cellar air is cool and moist, potatoes will usually keep well in bins until sprouting time in the spring; and usually there are too many of them to store in boxes or barrels of sand or earth as other root vegetables should be stored. It is almost impossible to keep carrots, turnips and beets unless they are buried in soil, for if exposed to the air they wither up in a few weeks. The best way to do is to get a container of some sort, box, barrel or crock, put in a layer of earth, then of vegetables then earth and cover well at the top. Carrots so cared for have been firm and sound eight months after they have been laid away. Cabbage is hard to keep, and the bulk of it is better buried out doors. If the roots are left on, they may be hung up in a cool dark place and kept for some time, and a few cared for as the other vegetables. If one wishes to keep some of the unusual vegetables or fruits, clean sawdust may be used. Melons, grapes, cucumbers and peppers may be buried in sawdust and kept a few weeks. A well loaded pepper plant may be pulled up by the roots and hung up in a dry, dark place and the peppers used as needed. Celery should be dug with plenty of soil on the roots, then set in a box of soil in the cellar, packed as closely together as possible, and the roots kept moist. All light should be excluded from the stalks that blanching may continue. Squash and pumpkins keep best stored on shelves, in a warm dry air.

CONDITION

But all the care in the world in storing these things will avail nothing, if the vegetables themselves are not in first class condition when they are stored. As in canning, nothing will come out of the cellar in any better condition than when put in, save, of course, such things as need mellowing to be at their best. Imperfect fruits and vegetables might better be used at once or thrown away than be carried into storage, not only to deteriorate themselves but to contaminate other sound ones. The labor of storing such is worse than lost. Great care should be taken in handling that they are not bruised, which would tend to start decay.

Since vegetables that are stored are done so at the end of the season, it is hardly necessary to say anything about maturity, since that would naturally be the case. But they should all be mature and they should all be sound, else all efforts would be but time wasted, as vegetables will not keep unless they are mature.

WORTH WHILE

All this may seem like a lot of work, but so is canning; and by these extra pains taken with crops raised in the family garden, the most is made of hours of labor spent in the garden. It certainly is the height of folly to slave for hours under the hot summer sun, harvest, and carry the crops indoors, only to see them waste and wither away. The variety of diet thus afforded helps to maintain the good health of the family to say nothing of enjoyment that is provided at small cost.



GREENBROOK POLLYANNA BUTTER GIRL

353307

One of my foundation cows.

The desirable combination of Health, Production and Individuality is found in my herd.

My present herdsire is C. W. Walker Fayne 438827, sired by Finderne Sir Valdessa 216590 and out of Walker Fayne Butter Girl.

If you are in the market for Purebreds I would be mighty glad to quote you prices.

My herd is under State and Federal supervision and has passed two clean tests.

GEORGE SNODGRASS

Woodbine

Pennsylvania

Cheap Talk

HON. F. O. LOWDEN, who talks much about agriculture but says little, now declares that "some way must be found to stabilize the prices of the products of agriculture," but he doesn't propound any plan to do it. He says that "distributors are able to prevent wide fluctuations," but keeps the method of preventing them a secret from the distributors, many of whom would like to know, and so would all of us. As the old proverb saith, "Talk is cheap."—*The Stockman and Farmer.*

Editor's Note.—Hon. F. O. Lowden is President of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

Ormsby Sensation 3d

ORMSBY SENSATION 339429, a son of Ormsby Sensation, Senior herdsire in the Spring Brook Farm herd, owned by S. T. Witmer of Union Deposit, Penna., has been sold to Mr. Aaron Erdman of Lykens Valley.

Ormsby Sensation 3d carried off the Grand Championship at the Dauphin County Fair and is a wonderful individual—one of the best bred animals to be found anywhere and his many good daughters speak for his transmitting qualities.

Mr. Erdman is one of the leading breeders in Lykens Valley, a practical farmer and owns a splendid dairy of Purebred Holsteins.

Time is seldom wasted that is spent making the meals good to look at as well as good to eat.



A HERD OF PRODUCERS

Notice the Size and Type of our cows—their large, capacious udders. They are WORKERS.

They are bred to CREAMELLE KORN-DYKE KONIGEN or to KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP, a son of King of the Ormsbys, from a 904-lb. year record daughter of Judge Segis.

HERD ACCREDITED Prices Right

A. L. BOWELL & SON

Susquehanna Co.

Thompson, Pa.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

R. A. BALDWIN, Associate Editor

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Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years \$1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

OCTOBER 8, 1926

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

A Change Recommended

THE placings of the several Holstein animals in the aged classes at the Sesqui-Centennial Live Stock Show brought forcibly before us a doubt which has sometimes arisen before as to whether the show ring is being of the greatest possible educational value.

"The Holstein-Friesian Association of America has a True Type Committee which includes some of the very best judges of the breed and which has been very successful in deciding on just what the ideal Holstein type is. For two weeks previous to the Philadelphia show we followed the placings of one member of this committee and at the Sesqui-Centennial we saw another member pass on many of the same animals. We saw one man place an aged bull grand champion at two successive shows. The next judge put him ninth with at least five of the bulls he had beaten less than a week previously above him. The cow that one man put second, the other judge sent to the barn because she lacked true Holstein type, although she had previously beaten some of those that were left in line.

"No one questions either the honesty of these men, or the fact that they are able, experienced cattle men, but certainly such widely divergent placings within a week's time cannot both be right and we are frank to admit we are not just sure which is right. While there will always be differences of opinion between men judging the same kind of livestock, we wonder if it isn't possible for members of the same True Type Committee to more nearly agree on that "true type" in actual practice. The reader who follows the shows through their published reports, as well as the man who watches several of them or shows his animals there, must sometimes be badly confused and surely, in such cases, fails to get the maximum possible educational value from these shows.

"It would seem from this that the personal opinions of judges still predominate in placing animals in the show ring. The breeder who understands the prefer-

ence of the judge under whom his animal will pass, is most likely to win. This has been common knowledge of those who have shown cattle and have been 'fans' of the show ring. To get away from this personal element in judging dairy cattle and to work constantly for a definite type, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America has adopted the ideal type of Holstein. Notwithstanding this, we still have the pleasure of guessing the judge."

The above editorial appearing in *Hoard's Dairyman* prompts us in making the statement that we do not believe it is fair to all concerned to permit any one Judge to pass upon the entries at Shows of a National character such as was the Sesqui-Centennial Livestock Show and the National Dairy Show.

We believe that the animals at National Shows should be judged by a committee of three and in no case should two of the three Judges, judge continually at the same show year after year. Judges are human and have their friends and favors, therefore a committee of three and a change of the majority each year we believe is a true solution of the problem of fair judging.

Once a Month

WE HAVE just received our copy of the October 1st issue of *The Holstein-Friesian Register* and note that it is now being published monthly.

The Holstein-Friesian Register is the oldest Holstein publication in America. For years it was published semi-monthly on the first and fifteenth.

When the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN was started nearly five years ago, the first issue went out under date of January 1, 1922. At the suggestion of Judge Frederick M. Peasley of Cheshire, Conn., and to coöperate with Mr. Frederick L. Houghton in a clubbing arrangement, we changed our publishing dates from the 1st and 15th to the 8th and 22d so that our readers with a single subscription for both publications would receive the Holstein news each week.

Failure of Official Records

IN AN article appearing in the *Jersey Bulletin* written by Prof. G. C. White of Connecticut Agricultural College, entitled "Some Principles of Dairy Cattle Breeding," Prof. White makes the following statement:

"Official records have often been actually misleading to the uninitiated and even well known breeders have erred in their selection from these records. The records themselves have not been at fault, but rather the interpretation has been faulty. In Holstein circles men have talked about 20, 30 and 40 pound seven-day butter records, oftentimes disregarding the milk entirely. But considering the influence upon the fat percentage of a well fitted, recently freshened cow anyone will agree that 30 lb. butter produced from 600 lb. milk is much more indicative of dairy ability than a 30 lb. record produced from 400 lb. milk by a Holstein.

"Also consideration usually has not been given to the fact that the extended official record has been surrounded by special conditions, favorable to its making. Many a man has selected a bull whose dam has an

official record of 10,000 to 12,000 lb. milk, expecting thereby, to effect improvement in his herd. But cows milked and fed three times daily and supplied with fine rations and various attentions will produce forty per cent more than they are capable of under routine barn conditions. Therefore, the bull from a 10,000 to 12,000 lb. record dam is likely to be from a cow capable of 6,000 to 7,000 lbs. in her working clothes. These facts do not condemn the official test. They simply indicate how these test records should be interpreted."

The Professor in the above paragraphs makes the statement "these facts do not condemn the official test."

It might be that if a clock does not keep correct time the fault would not be with the clock but rather with the person who did not know how to interpret the situation.

Official records should not be conducted for the purpose of seeing how much milk and how much butter it is possible to force a cow to produce in a given period of time but rather the records should show as nearly as possible the normal hereditary, economical milk production and butterfat percentage.

The advocates of official records contend that they are useful in selecting breeding stock and determining the milking qualities of a dairy cow. If that be true, then those who supervise the records and give them an official stamp should exert greater care to avoid placing an official stamp on an exaggerated record.

Official Records Retard Breed Production

IN THE early history of the Holstein-Friesian breed in America, the official records were considered as being an important factor in promoting interest in the breed and in extending the breed.

Through practical demonstration it has been shown that official records are not to be relied upon in selecting breeding stock or in choosing dairy cattle. The system has been kept alive by the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars collected from the breeders of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle through increased fees—90 per cent of the breeders have not patronized the Advanced Registry Department.

The propaganda that has emanated from the Advanced Registry Department in support of the work for a time created a favorable impression on the dairy public. This, in later years has been offset by the fact that so many dairymen had sustained a heavy financial losses from investing in cattle at increased prices with values based on artificial records.

A prominent breeder's confession:

"I am going to confess, I would not give 5 cents for an A. R. O. record test of a cow under conditions which most of them are tested. The worst buys I ever made in my life were high record cows tested where I thought there could be no question of the fairness of the test. I believe that the H. F. A. is all wrong in many of the practices it encourages and its methods are conducive of much that is plain dishonesty among its members. We want to cease to worship at the feet of a golden Holstein. Let her be judged on her merits. There is nothing in a name and there is nothing in a breed unless it is superior, and no amount of hot air,

dod-gasted, blowing will ever increase that merit one iota. Her breed has got to be measured in the last analysis by her value as a milk producing animal, not by her ancestry, not by her backers or what they say of her, not because she is the fifth or sixth descendant from some noted ancestor whose record might have been surpassed by many another unknown animal if he had had the opportunity, not by any of the vain-glorious, silly, bunkum that many of the breeders are wont to indulge in in their advertisements of their animals. All these things give the outsider an idea that the cow business is pretty much a skin game while the very fact that bulls have sold for \$50,000 and \$100,000 and it has been published that this and that and that and the other cow was worth so much and had made such and such and such records, has done more to cause the public to object to paying a decent price for milk than any other one thing that has ever occurred in connection with the breed."

BRITISH FRIESIAN PROGRESS RETARDED BY OFFICIAL RECORDS

Mr. R. Wallace in reviewing the history of the British Friesian progress as it appears in the *Farmer and Stockbreeder Year Book*, published in London in the year 1926, referring to importations of Friesian cattle in South Africa, makes the following statements:

"In the first place, it was unfortunate that the Government insisted on a certain high milking pedigree for each animal; but many of the best Friesians in the wide expanse of South Africa had never been recorded. It amounted to this—that there was practically no choice of animals, for almost all that conformed to the milking pedigree requirements had to be taken to make up the number. We could have obtained in South Africa animals much more suitable for our requirements, but they were barred by the milk pedigree restrictions, and the selectors had to take the best of what would pass the milk pedigree test. What was wanted was not so much milk as type and constitution. That the South African cattle have brought constitution there cannot, I think, be any doubt; but if it had not been for the restrictions, we could have got cattle much more suitable for the requirements of British Friesian breeding.

"The tremendous rush for these cattle when sold at Slough is now a matter of history. There were among them some very good animals, but they cost breeders too much money. Still, dear as they were, they should, over a number of years, pay for themselves. If they did not bring to British Friesian breeding exactly what was wanted, and although they were not the best that could have been obtained, they certainly brought constitution, and while their effect is not as obvious as that of the 1914 importation, they are proving of great assistance in developing the breed."

A dog and cat laundry has been opened in Brockton, Mass. An attendant calls at the home for the animals and delivers them fully bathed, massaged and marcelled.

Will the price of corn give Iowa two Democratic senators?

Origin of the Turkey

FOR years efforts have been made to find out if the turkey really originated in America. Historians tell us that the stock of wild turkeys from which our domesticated breeds sprung originally inhabited the forests of North America. That would justify our claim. But we are also told, on equally good authority, that wild turkeys abounded in South America and Australia. That being so, full credit does not belong to America.

But the race as found in North America was quite different from what was discovered in South America and Australia. The latter were known as the Brush variety, a tropical breed, not near so handsome as the North American breed, and could not endure a cold climate.

It is said of the Brush turkey that having strong feet, they use them in gathering together a large heap of leaves and earth, in which they bury their eggs, to be incubated by the heat of fermentation. As soon as the egg is hatched, the chick works its way to the light where it finds its mother waiting to protect it.

The bird as found in Australia, near the coast, also buries its eggs. These turkeys come down to the beach and dig a hole in the warm sand, in which the hen deposits a single egg. When this is covered she returns to the hills for food, sometimes going as far as ten to fifteen miles, and does not return for ten days, when she comes back and lays another egg in the same place, laying as many as seven or eight in a season.

After the eggs are deposited in the sand they are no longer cared for by the mother. The egg is hatched by the warm sand, and the chick must work its way to the surface and take care of itself.—*Exchange.*

The New York Equity Action

WE ARE informed that the action brought by George E. Stevenson and 53 other members against the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and which was referred to Ex-Judge Wheeler, as the Official Referee, came to a hearing before the Referee during the month of June. That at the hearing a motion was made by the attorneys for the defendant to dismiss the complaint in the action upon the ground that the case of George against the Holstein-Friesian Association of America was *stare decisis* in this matter. The immediate point involved in this motion and decision is whether or not the act of the New York Legislature, which became a law May 5, 1923, and after the George case had been argued in the Court of Appeals, was designed to control and did control the meetings of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and confined such meetings to the State of New York. It will be remembered that the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the George Case had held, that meetings without the State were legal. Upon appeal, the Court of Appeals sustained the Appellate Division but the decision of both of those Courts was founded upon the facts and the law before the Act of May 5, 1923, became a law. It was urged by the counsel for Mr. Stevenson that after the passage of the Law of 1923, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America should be restricted to holding its

meetings in the State of New York, notwithstanding the two decisions of the George Case.

Because of the wording of the Appellate Division's decision, Judge Wheeler felt that he was bound by it and so assuming felt that it was not wise for him to render a full decision in the case but felt rather that the matter should again go to the Court of Appeals for discussion there, as to whether or not the Association was restricted in the holding of its meetings to the State of New York and at the end of his opinion he says:

"As a conclusion of the whole matter, the Referee is of the opinion the motion of defendant's counsel to dismiss the complaint and for judgment on the pleadings should be granted. I think by reason of the prolonged litigation heretofore had, touching questions here involved and that only a final settlement of them can be reached by a preparation of them in the Court of Appeals, that it is for the interests of all parties that judgment on the pleadings should be directed.

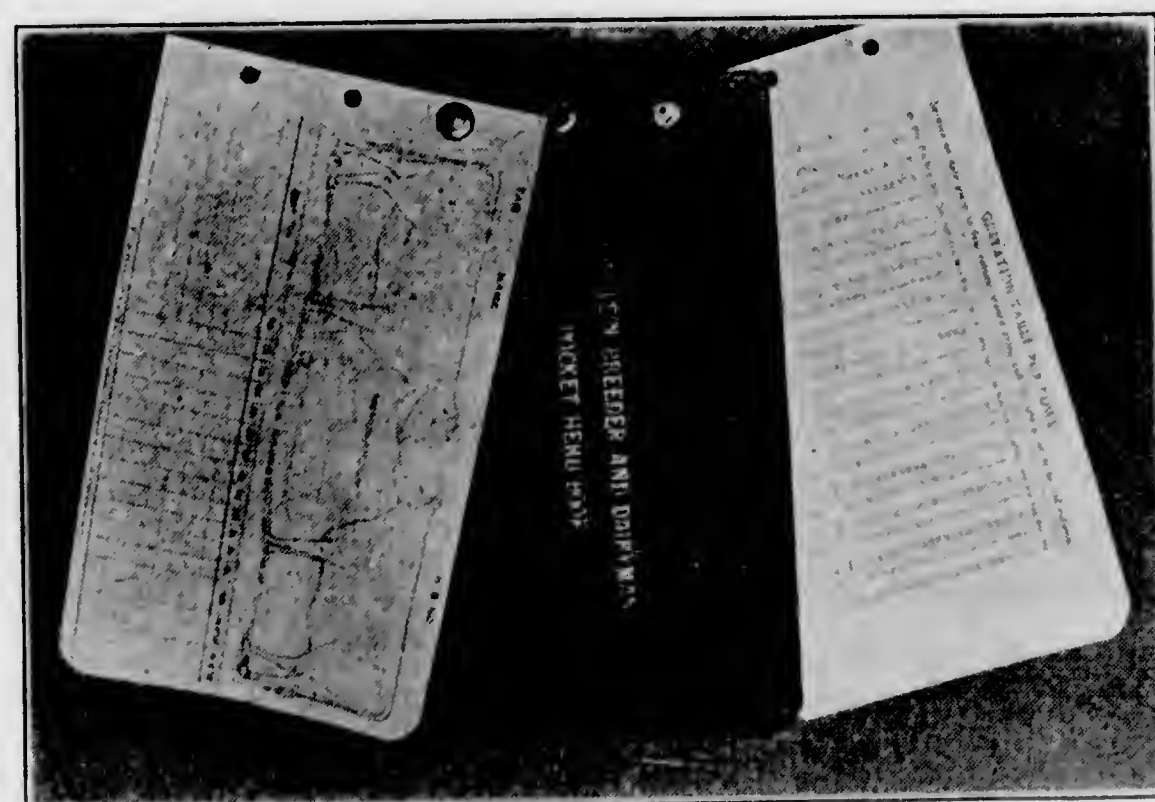
So ordered to the end that if the plaintiffs so desire, the questions raised may be presented to the Court of Appeals in the quickest way."

Judge Wheeler, of course, realized that the Appellate Division would, as a matter of course, sustain their previous ruling and to save the expense of a prolonged trial before him and to hasten a final decision in the Court of Appeals granted the motion.

We understand that the case is to be appealed and that probably sometime about the first of the year, we will be able to report what the Court of Appeals has to say upon the question.

A layman would conclude from the order made by Judge Wheeler that he agreed with the contention of the plaintiff but that he felt that to save time and obviate expense the Court of Appeals should be asked to pass upon the question in the quickest way without involving other questions.

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FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS

- Oct. 2-9—Atlanta, Ga., Southeastern Fair Association.
- Oct. 2-9—Muskogee, Okla., Oklahoma Free State Fair.
- Oct. 4-9—Richmond, Va., Virginia State Fair.
- Oct. 4-9—Birmingham, Ala., Alabama State Fair.
- Oct. 5-9—Brockton, Mass., Brockton Fair.
- Oct. 6-13—Detroit, Mich., National Dairy Exposition (Holstein Judging Oct. 7th.).
- Oct. 7-16—Atlanta, Ga., Southeastern Fair.
- Oct. 9-16—Detroit, Mich., National Dairy Exposition.
- Oct. 9-24—Dallas, Texas, Texas State Fair.
- Oct. 11-16—Meridian, Miss., Mississippi-Alabama Fair.
- Oct. 11-16—Raleigh, N. C., North Carolina State Fair.
- Oct. 11-16-26—Little Rock, Ark., Arkansas State Fair.
- Oct. 12—Hampshire-Franklin H.-F. Club Field Day and Tour.
- Oct. 14-23—Macon, Ga., Georgia State Exposition.
- Oct. 18-23—Columbia, S. C., South Carolina State Fair.
- Oct. 28 to Nov. 7—Shreveport, La., Louisiana State Fair.
- Oct. 30 to Nov. 6—Portland, Ore., Pacific International Live Stock Show.
- Nov. 1-6—Wichita, Kans., Kansas National.
- Nov. 8-13—Phoenix, Ariz., Arizona State Fair.
- Nov. 11-20—Beaumont, Texas, South Texas State Fair.
- Nov. 11-16—Little Rock, Ark., Arkansas State Fair.
- Nov. 13-20—Kansas City, Kans., American Royal Live Stock Show.
- Nov. 18-27—Jacksonville, Fla., Florida State Fair.
- Jan. 4-8—Ogden, Utah, Ogden Live Stock Show.
- Jan. 8—Greenfield, Mass., Annual Meeting Hampshire-Franklin H.-F. Club.
- Mar. 6-13—Ft. Worth Texas, Southwestern Exposition & Fat Stock Show.

WINNINGS AT FAIRS

MICHIGAN STATE FAIR

In the Class for Bulls, 3 Years or Over, Lakefield Farms won first with Count Veeman Segis Piebe; Baynewood Farms, second with King Pontiac Segis Lad De Kol 7th; Calcite Farms, third with Wandemere King Clothilde; Detroit Creamery Co., fourth with Swastika Ona Alexis; and Washtenaw County Holstein-Friesian Association fifth with Entry.

In the Class for Bulls, 2 Years Old and Under 3, James B. Jones, first with Count Paul Calamity Veeman; Pabst Holstein Farms, second with Pabst Admiration; Baynewood Farms, third with Netherland Ormsby Prince; Otto Meitz, fourth with Entry; Hargrove & Arnold, fifth with King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe 51st; and J. F. Berkheimer, sixth with Paul Ormsby Korndyke Posch.

In the Class for Bulls, 18 Months and Under 2 Years, Lakefield Farms, won first with Sir Bess Ormsby Fobes 34th; Hargrove & Arnold, second with King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe 59th; and Red Rose Farm, third with King Rose Ormsby.

In the Class for Bulls, 1 Year and Under 18 Months, Pabst Holstein Farms won first with Pabst Perfection; Hargrove & Arnold, second with Triune Ormsby Piebe 59th; A. H. Buhl, third, with Admiral Traverse Pride; Pabst Holstein Farms, fourth with Pabst Prilly Model; Lakefield Farms, fifth with Count Veeman Segis Piebe 19th; and R. P. Ullman sixth with Ollie Pontiac Ruby Ormsby.

In the Bull Calf Class, 4 Months and Under 1 Year, J. F. Berkheimer won first with Ollie Pontiac Segis Pontiac; Lakefield Farms, second with Count Veeman Segis Pontiac 29th; R. P. Ullman, third with King Mildred Colanhus; C. H. Smith, fourth with Nirvana Ormsby Lad; J. F. Berkheimer, fifth with Ormsby Pontiac Segis Sensation; and Pabst Holstein Farms, sixth with Pabst Prilly Champ.

In the Class for Cows, 4 Years Old or Over, Detroit Creamery Farms, won first with Lady Boon Jewel Fayne; Pabst Holstein Farms, second with Lady Boerinhurst Pontiac; Detroit Creamery Farms, third with Princess Copia Walker 2d; Lakefield Farms, fourth with Dutchland Creamelle Mutual; Calcite Farms, fifth with Brookfield Segis Hengerveld and A. H. Buhl sixth with Wauseona Aaggie Pride.

In the Class for Cows, 3 Years Old and Under 4, J. F. Berkheimer won first with Pearl Mooie Ormsby; Pabst Holstein

Farms, second with Pabst Countess Mahomet Pontiac; Baynewood Farms, third with Baynewood Reba Hengerveld; John M. Stern, fourth with Tuscola Canary Vale; Pabst Holstein Farms, fifth with Pabst Lady Boerinhurst; and Lakefield Farms, sixth with Dutchland Creamelle Lady Ascalon.

In the Class for Heifers, 2 Years Old and Under 3 in Milk, Hargrove & Arnold won first with Iowa Duchess Yuma; James B. Jones won second with Lady Tensen Francy; Pabst Holstein Farms third with Pabst Pontiac Edith De Kol; Detroit Creamery Farms, fourth with Bell Farm Charity; Baynewood Farms, fifth with Baynewood Sylvia De Kol 2d; and Tuscola County Calf Club sixth with Lawndale Carrie 2d.

In the Class for Heifers, 2 Years Old and Under 3, Dry, Pabst Holstein Farms won first with Pabst American Beauty; J. F. Berkheimer second with Daisy Queen Fobes Ormsby; J. F. Berkheimer, third with Princess Ormsby Tritomia; Calcite Farms, fourth with Ardenteemie Mary; and Hargrove & Arnold fifth with Lady Papoose Piebe.

In the Class for Heifers, 1 Year and Under 18 Months, Pabst Holstein Farms won first with Pabst Canary Orchid Blossom; Detroit Creamery Farms, second with Johanna Colantha Fobes De Kol; J. G. Hays, third with Kumboss Lady Walker; James B. Jones, fourth with Juliet Oakwood Pontiac; Detroit Creamery Farms, fifth with Alcartra Pride Fobes; and Tuscola County Calf Club, sixth with Winnwood Sarah.

In the Heifer Calf Class, 4 Months and Under 1 Year, Hargrove & Arnold won first with Triune Papoose Piebe; Pabst Holstein Farms, second with Pabst Fashionable Lady; Detroit Creamery Farms, third with Velvet Rose Pride; J. F. Berkheimer, fourth with Ormsby Sensation Lady Johanna; and Pabst Holstein Farms fifth with Pabst Delight.

James B. Jones won the Senior Championship with the bull, Count Paul Calamity Veeman.

Pabst Holstein Farms won the Junior Championship with the bull, Pabst Perfection.

James B. Jones won the Grand Championship with the bull, Count Paul Calamity Veeman.

Detroit Creamery Farms won the Senior Championship with the female, Lady Boon Jewel Fayne.

Hargrove & Arnold won the Junior Championship with the female, Triune Papoose Piebe.

Detroit Creamery Farms won the Grand Championship with the female, Lady Boon Jewel Fayne.

In the Graded Herd Class, Pabst Holstein Farms won first; James B. Jones, second; Hargrove & Arnold, third; Detroit Creamery Farms; fourth; and Lakefield Farms, fifth.

In the Yearling Herd, Pabst Holstein Farms won first; Hargrove & Arnold, second and Lakefield Farms, third.

In the Calf Herd Class, Detroit Creamery Farms won first; Hargrove & Arnold, second; Pabst Holstein Farms, third; J. F. Berkheimer, fourth and Lakefield Farms, fifth.

In the Get of Sire Class, Pabst Holstein Farms won first with Get of Creator; Hargrove & Arnold second with Triune Ormsby Piebe; Pabst Holstein Farms third with Get of King Segis Alcartra Prilly; Hargrove & Arnold fourth with Get of King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe; Baynewood Farms fifth with Get of King Segis Pontiac Lad De Kol 7th.

In the Class of Produce of Cows, Pabst Holstein Farms won first with Produce of Lisle Colanhus Gladi Korndyke; Pabst Holstein Farms, second with Produce of Lady Boerinhurst Pontiac; Hargrove & Arnold, third with Produce of Lady Papoose Piebe; Pabst Holstein Farms fourth with Produce of Lady Pontiac Butter Boy; and Lakefield Farms, fifth with Produce of Dutchland Pietertje Fayne.

In the County Herd Class, Macomb County won first; Washtenaw County, second, and Tuscola County, third.

MINNESOTA STATE FAIR

In the Class for Bulls, 4 Years or Over, F. E. Murphy won first with Minnehaha Sir Pietertje Ormsby; J. D. McDonald

second with Sir Aaltje Dowager Segis; Vial & Abbott, third with Tritomia Pietertje Ormsby Lad; Grahamholm Farm fourth with King Creamelle Colantha; and Hauser & Sons won fifth with Oakwood Canary Homestead.

In the Class for Bulls 3 Years and Under 4, Forum Holstein Farm, won first with Forum Patriarch; Glanz Bros., second with Count Pietertje Mercedes Canary; P. P. Stewart, third with Tritomia Ormsby Pietertje; Hauser & Sons Malting Co., fourth with Sir Ragapple Johanna Segis; J. D. McDonald fifth with Nulro Aaggie King Hengerveld Segis.

In the Class for Bulls, 2 Years and Under 3, J. D. McDonald won first with Plaut Harcourt Creator; Arden Dairy Products Co., second with King Segis Pontiac Count Homestead; F. E. Murphy third with Blue Earth Duke Ormsby; J. D. McDonald fourth with Oldenburg Ormsby Pontiac Walker; A. H. Bruce fifth with Segis Ormsby Oak; and F. E. Gleason, sixth with Prince Inka Superior Segis.

In the Class for Bulls, 18 Months and Under 2 Years, P. P. Stewart, won first with Butter Boy Tritomia Beauty; P. P. Stewart, second with Butter Boy Prince Ormsby; J. D. McDonald third with King Homestead Piebe Lad; R. P. Crane fourth with Brookholm Aaggie Mercedes; State School for Feeble Minded fifth with Redfield Piebe Wa Wa Lad; and August Block sixth with Sir Inka May Pietertje.

In the Class for Bulls, 1 Year and Under 18 Months, Frank C. Johnson, first with Sir Inka May Flossie; J. D. McDonald won second with King Superior Marathon; E. A. Barthelemy, third with St. Cloud Ormsby Marathon; A. J. Lashbrook fourth with Dean Fay Homestead Ormsby; Grahamholm Farm, fifth with Maywood Dutchland Pinky Lad; and Forum Holstein Farm sixth with Forum Triune Ormsby.

In the Bull Calf Class, 4 Months and Under 1 Year, F. E. Murphy, won first with Femco Pride; F. E. Murphy, second with Femco Pontiac Clothilde Aaggie; Grahamholm Farm, third with Grahamholm Colantha Champion; J. D. McDonald, fourth with Gewina Homestead King Milcoaggie; J. D. McDonald, fifth with King Westmoreland Hengerveld; and A. J. Lashbrook sixth with Dean Colantha Bess Ormsby.

In the Class for Heifers, 18 Months and Under 1 Year, Forum Holstein Farm, won first with Forum Diana Masterpiece; Harvey Kuchenbecker, second with Mercedes Pontiac Celeste Judith; Edith Huseby third with Amelia Magali Pontiac; L. A. Seath fourth with Waveland Creamelle Korndyke Lucy; State School for Feeble Minded, fifth with Redfield Pauline Bess; A. H. Bruce sixth with Segis Kappijne Walker; and seventh R. P. Crane, with Brookholm Sensation.

In the Class for Heifers, 1 Year and Under 18 Months, Forum Holstein Farm, won first with Forum Patricia; Forum Holstein Farm, second with Forum Vesta Diamond; J. D. McDonald, third with Piebe Milcoaggie Segis Pearl; J. D. McDonald, fourth with De Kol Milcoaggie Queen Segis; Grahamholm Farm, fifth with Grahamholm Denver Cornucopia; F. E. Murphy, sixth with Korndyke Fobes Burke Jewel; and Walfrid T. Mattson, seventh with Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 41st.

In the Class for Cows, 4 Years or Over, John B. Irwin, won first with De Kol Clothilde Monona; P. P. Stewart, second with Erica Pietertje Ormsby; J. D. McDonald, third with Goodlands Vickery Vale Lina; Forum Holstein Farm, fourth with Forum Pontiac Queen; Grahamholm Farm fifth with Sadie Peeress Gelschicola; and F. E. Murphy sixth with M. B. B. White.

In the Class for Cows, 3 Years and Under 4, F. E. Murphy, won first with Lilith Pontiac De Kol Pride; Forum Holstein Farm, second with Long Hollow Mercedes Butter Boy; J. D. McDonald, third with Beauty Ormsby Mercedes Rose; P. P. Stewart, fourth with Tritomia Pietertje Lass; A. J. Lashbrook, fifth with Lashbrook Pearl Ormsby; and Grahamholm Farm, sixth with Edgeland Audrey Colantha Burke.

In the Class for Heifers, 2 Years and Under 3, E. A. Barthelemy, won first with Mankato Lassie Ormsby 2d; P. P. Stewart, second with Miss Pontiac Aaggie Ormsby; J. D. McDonald, third with Plant Pear Creator; John B. Irwin, fourth with Betty Queen Johanna; F. E. Murphy, fifth with Edgeland Pelham Colantha Burke; and A. J. Lashbrook, sixth with Lashbrook Helen Ormsby.

In the Class for Heifer Calves, 4 Months and Under 1 Year, Forum Holstein Farm, won first with Forum Josie Ormsby;

Forum Holstein Farm, second with Forum Stylist Madison; Grahamholm Farm, third with Grahamholm Colantha Segis Maid 3d; J. D. McDonald, fourth with Dressie Pontiac Segis; and Arden Dairy Products Co., fifth with Lady De Kol Segis Bess 2d.

In the Graded Herd Class, J. D. McDonald won first; Forum Holstein Farm, second; P. P. Stewart, third; F. E. Murphy, fourth; Grahamholm Farm fifth; and John B. Irwin, sixth.

In the Yearling Herd Class, Forum Holstein Farm, won first; J. D. McDonald, second; State School for Feeble Minded, third; Grahamholm Farm, fourth; A. J. Lashbrook, fifth; and F. E. Murphy, sixth.

In the Calf Herd Class, Forum Holstein Farm won first; J. D. McDonald, second; Grahamholm Farm, third; August Block, fourth; and F. E. Murphy, fifth.

In the Get of Sire Class, Paul P. Stewart won first with Tritomia Pietertje Ormsby; Forum Holstein Farms, second with Forum Patriarch; Grahamholm Farm, third with Dutchland Creamelle Colantha Lad; F. E. Murphy, fourth with Pride of Sir Piets; J. D. McDonald fifth with Pabst Creator; and E. A. Barthelemy, sixth with Mankato Ruby Marathon Ormsby.

In the Produce of Cow Class, Forum Holstein Farms, won first with Owanda Gerben Barber; F. E. Murphy, second with Pehlam Butter Girl Artis De Kol; J. D. McDonald, third with Wilsendale Jane Harcourt; Grahamholm Farm, fourth with Aaggie Cornucopia Grahamholm; Grahamholm Farm, fifth with Blossom Butter Girl Ormsby; and State School for Feeble Minded sixth with Redfield Wa Wa Belle.

INDIANA STATE FAIR

In the Class for Bulls, 3 Years Old and Over, Carnation Milk Farms, won first with Prince Cornucopia Tobe Pontiac; A. H. Randolph, second with Whitehurst Colantha Artis Lad; Rock River Farms, third with R. R. Sir Johanna Hengerveld; Rock River Farm, fourth with R. R. Sir Johanna Tula Withoorn; Billiwhack Stock Farms fifth with Sir Adna Perfection; and Paul & Merriam sixth with Sir Pietje Pontiac Victoria.

In the Class for Bulls, 2 Years and Under 3, Carl E. Rudolph, won first with Tower Hill King; Minnesota Holstein Company, second with Sir Star Laura Segis; Indiana State School for the Deaf, third with M. M. Creamelle Bess Ormsby; Paul & Merriam, fourth with Marathon Burke 11th.

In the Class for Bulls, 18 Months and Under Two Years, Billiwhack Stock Farms won first with Berylwood Prince De Kol Retha; Roland E. Maxwell, second with Ormsby Pietertje Piebe of Merrymax; Rock River Farms, third with R. R. Star Joe; A. F. Randolph, fourth with Whitehurst Hengerveld Artis; Paul & Merriam, fifth with Homelhurst Concordia Ormsby; and W. O. Osborn, sixth with Canary Korndyke Segis King.

In the Class for Bulls, One Year and Under 18 Months, Minnesota Holstein Company, won first with Sir Inka De Mar Wren Ormsby; Billiwhack Stock Farms, second with Billy Homestead De Kol; Carnation Stock Farms, third with Prince Fobes Johanna Beets; Elmer Frazier, fourth with Colantha Cleveland De Kol; Rock River Farms, fifth with R. R. Peter and A. F. Randolph sixth with Artis Lad Colantha.

In the Class for Bulls, 4 Months and Under 1 Year, Adam Pancake, won first with Sir Inka Ormsby; Carnation Milk Farms, second with Carnation Romeo Colantha; Carnation Milk Farms, third with King Jewel Matador Alban; Minnesota Holstein Co., fourth with Sir Bess Ormsby May; Billiwhack Stock Farms, fifth with Billiwhack Prince Ambro; and Elmer Frazier sixth with Merrygold Paul Ormsby.

Carnation Milk Farms won the Senior and Grand Championship with the bull, Prince Cornucopia Tobe Pontiac.

Billiwhack Stock Farms won the Junior Championship with the bull, Berylwood Prince De Kol Retha.

In the Class for Cows, 4 Years and Over, Billiwhack Stock Farms, won first with Model Segis Prilly Gelsche; R. V. Rasmussen, second with Colantha Hark Delaphene; Carnation Milk Farms, third with Cascade Merry Mercedes; A. F. Randolph, fourth with Mamsell Maple Grove Jewel; R. V. Rasmussen, fifth with Molly Marie Barrington 2d; and Carl E. Rudolph, sixth with Canary Longfield Pet Oak 2d.

In the Class for Cows, 3 Years and Under 4, Carnation Milk Farms, won first with Carnation Pauline Matador; Billiwhack Stock Farms, second with Miss Tritomia Fobes Walker; Carnation Milk Farms, third with Carnation Matador Aaggie Colantha; Minnesota Holstein Co., fourth with Julia Abbecker; R. V. Rasmussen, fifth with Pabst Creator Lady Korndyke; and R. V. Rasmussen, sixth with Miss Pietertje Ormsby.

In the Class for Heifers, 2 Years and Under 3, Minnesota Holstein Co., won first with Miss Mechthilde Superior Segis; Carnation Milk Farms, second with Canary Posch Dewdrop; Billiwhack Stock Farms, third with Miss Papoose Piebe; Carnation Milk Farms, fourth with Carnation Matador Lulu Walker; R. V. Rasmussen, fifth with Forum Floa Madison; and Carnation Milk Farms, sixth with Hazelwood Segis Pauline Heilo.

In the Class for Heifers, 18 Months and Under 2, Minnesota Holstein Co., won first with May Walker Inka Segis; Adam Pancake, second with Bess Aaggie Jewel; Carnation Milk Farms, third with Highland Grove Bessie Netherland; Carnation Milk Farms, fourth with Tirania North Star Joe Homestead; Paul & Merriam, fifth with Freda Fayne Aaggie Lad Dottie; and Rock River Farms, sixth with R. R. Star Wera.

In the Class for Heifers, 1 Year and Under 18 Months, Billiwhack Stock Farms, won first with Berylwood Lassie Princess; Minnesota Holstein Co., second with Bess Fobes Segis Inka; R. V. Rasmussen, third with May Inka Homestead; Carnation Milk Farms, fourth with Wood Creek Pontiac Belle; Elmer Frazier, fifth with Merrygold Agnes Matador; and Paul & Merriam, sixth with Paul & Merriam Aaggie Fayne.

In the Class for Heifer Calves, 4 Months and Under 1 Year, Carnation Milk Farms, won first with Carnation Segis Tillie; Billiwhack Stock Farms, second with Billiwhack Princess Creamelle; Carnation Milk Farms, third with Carnation Ormsby Queen Segis; Minnesota Holstein Co., fourth with Maudlene Inka May; Elmer Frazier, fifth with Merrygold Alice Ormsby and C. E. Rudolph, sixth with Old Mill De Kol Prilly Rose.

Billiwhack Stock Farms won the Senior and Grand Championship with the female, Model Segis Prilly Gelsche.

Minnesota Holstein Co., won the Junior Championship with the female, May Walker Inka Segis.

In the Get of Sire Class, Minnesota Holstein Co., won first; Carnation Milk Farms, second; Rock River Farms, third; C. W. Newman & Sons fourth; Elmer Frazier, fifth; and A. F. Randolph, sixth.

In the Produce of Cow Class, Carnation Milk Farms, won first; Billiwhack Stock Farms, second; Minnesota Holstein Co., third; R. V. Rasmussen, fourth; Carl E. Rudolph, fifth; and A. F. Randolph, sixth.

In the Yearling Herd Class, Minnesota Holstein Co., won first; Rock River Farms, second; Elmer Frazier, third; Paul & Merriam fourth; and Indiana State Farm, fifth.

In the Calf Herd Class, Carnation Milk Farms, won first; Minnesota Holstein Co., second; A. F. Randolph, third; Rock River Farms, fourth, and A. F. Randolph, fifth.

MARYLAND STATE FAIR

In the Class for Bulls, 3 Years Old or Over, Harry Yates, won first with Count Paul Echo Posch; The Rieck Certified Dairy Farms, won second with King Ona Jolie Fayne; Mountain View Farm, third with Trebm King Colantha Calamo; Harry Yates, fourth with Paul Pontiac Posch; Baker Farm, fifth with King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe 40th, and Karl Nims, sixth with Meadow Holm Peep Hartog.

In the Class for Bulls, 2 Years and Under 3, Paul McNish won first with Bell Farm Colantha; and Mountain View Farm, second with Grahamholm Contraband Colantha.

In the Class for Bulls, 1 Year and Under 2, Karl Nims won first with King Pietertje Jewel Clothilde; Overbrook Holstein Dairy, second with Prince Riverside Ormsby De Kol; Harry Yates, third with King Sylvia Schuilling; H. E. Robertson, fourth with King Piebe of York 32d; H. E. Robertson, fifth with Sir Homestead Pontiac Beets 2d; and The Rieck Certified Dairy Farms, sixth with King Ona Aaggie Beets.

In the Class for Senior Bull Calves, The Rieck Certified Dairy Farms, won first with Friend Piebe 3d; Harry Yates, second with Count Johanna Ormsby Posch; Baker Farm, third with Baker Farm Colantha Fobes; Overbrook Holstein Dairy,

fourth with Essex Ultra Prince; Mountain View Farm, fifth with Trebm King Posch Colantha; and Karl Nims, sixth with Friend Piebe 6th.

In the Class for Junior Bull Calves, The Rieck Certified Dairy Farms, won first with Friend Piebe 7th; Mountain View Dairy Farm, second with Trebm General Colantha; Overbrook Holstein Dairy, third with King Sweet Ona Korndyke; Curtis L. Roop, fourth with Atwood Butterboy; Brentwood Farm, fifth with Brentwood Prospect Matador; and John G. Grau, sixth with Entry.

In the Class for Cows, 4 Years Old or Over, Harry Yates, won first with Faforit Pontiac Echo; Baker Farm, second with Princess Piebe Mercedes Ormsby; Harry Yates, third with Faforit Pietertje Posch Mercedes; The Rieck Certified Dairy Farms, fourth with Jolly Ona Button Clothilde; Harry Yates, fifth with Colantha Posch Abbecker; and Overbrook Holstein Dairy, sixth with Friedaella Elkindale Ormsby.

In the Class for Cows, 3 Years and Under 4, Harry Yates, won first with Sylvia Posch Netherland; H. E. Robertson, second with King Piebe of York Juliet; Brentwood Farm, third with Hazelwood Stella Queen; Harry Yates, fourth with Dewdrop Posch; Pinery Farms, fifth with Jolly Ona Pontiac 2d; and Overbrook Holstein Dairy, sixth with Chesney Leodora Fayne Sweet.

In the Class for Heifers, 2 Years and Under 3, Karl Nims, won first with Monclova Prilly Betty Canary; Harry Yates, second with Duchess Lenox Korndyke Posch; Baker Farm, third with Triune Piebe Fobes; Brentwood Farm, fourth with Carnation Prospect Mary; Harry Yates, fifth with Netherland Maud Ladoga; and The Rieck Certified Dairy Farms, sixth with Monclova Prilla De Kol Clytice.

In the Senior Yearling Heifer Class, Baker Farm, won first with Rose De Kol Wayne Butter Boy 4th; Harry Yates, second with Pledge Onyx Colantha; Pinery Farms, third with Sparrowhawk Fayne Jewel; Brentwood Farm, fourth with Brentwood Prospect Susie; Karl Nims, fifth with Aaggie Johanna Ona; and Mountain View Farm, sixth with Trebm Alamy Colantha.

In the Class for Junior Yearling Heifers, Baker Farm, won

SPRING BROOK FARM



Ormsby Sensation 3d 339429

Male calf, born in August 1926, For sale.

He is sired by Ormsby Sensation 3d 339429, who is the sire of some handsome individuals.

His dam is Wayland De Kol Climax 717590. She is one of the best cows in my herd and a beautiful animal.

This calf is one of the nicest I have ever offered for sale.

My herd is ACCREDITED.

S. T. WITMER

Union Deposit, Dauphin County, Penna.

first with Miss Triune Johanna; Harry Yates, second with Tidy Tensen Posch; Karl Nims, third with Ona Button Jewel; H. E. Robertson, fourth with King Piebe of York Sunshine; Overbrook Holstein Dairy, fifth with Essex Riverside Boelyn Sweet; and Brentwood Farm, sixth with Brentwood Prospect Nanie.

In the Class for Senior Heifer Calves, Harry Yates, won first with Sweet Canary Posch; Baker Farms, second with Bakerbred Triune Selda Shepard; The Rieck Certified Dairy Farms, third with Rieck Farm Mayo; Mrs. M. J. Barker, Jr., fourth with Barkrest Colantha Pontiac; H. E. Robertson, fifth with King Piebe of York Belle Ann; and Overbrook Holstein Dairy, sixth with Essex Skylark Ormsby.

In the Class for Junior Heifer Calves, H. E. Robertson, won first with King Piebe of York Mabel; Baker Farm, won second with Baker Farm Colantha Bleeku; Paul McNish, won third with Konigen Pauline Eureka; Pearl M. Walker, won fourth with Entry; Brentwood Farm, won fifth with Brentwood Prospect Tilly Ormsby, and Karl Nims, won sixth with Ona Clothilde Piebe Ormsby.

In the Get of Sire Class, Harry Yates, won first with Get of Count Paul Posch; H. E. Robertson, won second with Get of King Piebe of York; Overbrook Holstein Dairy, won third with Get of King Sweet; and H. E. Robertson won fourth with Get of King Piebe of York.

In the Produce of Dam Class, Baker Farm, won first with Produce of Miss Piebe Fobes; Mountain View Farm, won second with Produce of Cow; Harry Yates, won third with Produce of Drumlin Netherland Maud; The Rieck Certified Dairy Farms, won fourth with Produce of Jolly Ona Pontiac Pet De Kol Beets.

In the Breeders' Calf Herd Class, Baker Farm, won first; Harry Yates, second; Karl Nims, third; H. E. Robertson, fourth; Overbrook Holstein Dairy, fifth; and Mountain View Farm, sixth.

In the Class for Breeders' Young Herds, Karl Nims, won first; H. E. Robertson, second; Overbrook Holstein Dairy, third; Brentwood Farm, fourth; and Mountain View Farm, fifth.

In the Exhibitor's Herd, Harry Yates, won first; Baker Farm, second; The Rieck Certified Dairy Farms, third; H. E. Robertson, fourth; Harry Yates, fifth; and Karl Nims, sixth.

In the Dairy Herd, Harry Yates, won first; Overbrook Holstein Dairy, second; The Rieck Certified Dairy Farms, third; Brentwood Farms, fourth; H. E. Robertson, fifth; and Harry Yates, sixth.

In the A. R. Cow Class, Harry Yates, won first; Baker Farm, second with Princess Piebe Mercedes Ormsby; Harry Yates, third; The Rieck Certified Dairy Farm, fourth with Ona Daisy Colantha; Overbrook Holstein Dairy, fifth; and H. E. Robertson, sixth.

The Rieck Certified Dairy Farms won the Junior Championship with the bull, Friend Piebe 3d.

Harry Yates won the Senior and Grand Championship with the bull, Count Paul Echo Posch.

Baker Farm won the Junior Championship with the female, Rose De Kol Wayne Butter Boy 4th.

Harry Yates won the Senior and Grand Championship with the female, Faforit Pontiac Echo.

THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL

In the Class for Bulls, 3 Years Old or Over, Billiwhack Ranch, won first with Sir Adna Perfection; J. Irving Stryker, second with Sir Model Alcartra Fayne; The Rieck Certified Dairy Farms Co., third with King Ona Jolie Fayne; Carnation Milk Farms, fourth with Prince Cornucopia Tobe Pontiac; Karl Nims, fifth with Meadow Holm Ona Peep Hartog; William Wynn, sixth with Forsgate Mable Ormsby Pete; Baker Farms, seventh with S. F. Pontiac King Segis Bush; and James M. Paxton, eighth with King Echo Sylvia Alcartra Lad.

In the Class for Bulls, 2 Years and Under 3, Minnesota Holstein Co., won first with Sir Star Laura Segis; Hargrove & Arnold, second with King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe 51st; Ben W. Spencer, third with Matador Segis Walker 14th; James M. Paxton, fourth with King Alcartra Lyons Abbecker and Paul McNish, fifth with Bell Farm Colantha Changeling.

In the Class for Bulls, 1 Year, Under 2, F. P. Knowles, won first with Duke Pearl Asiatic; Billiwhack Ranch, second with Billy Homestead De Kol; Hargrove & Arnold, third with Triune Ormsby Piebe 59th; Carnation Milk Farms, fourth with Prince Tobe Johanna Beets; Karl Nims, fifth with King Pietertje Jewel Clothilde; Minnesota Holstein Co., sixth with Sir Inka De Mar Wren Ormsby; J. Irving Stryker, seventh with Modelyne King Fayne; and Yates Farm, eighth with King Sylvia Schuiling.

In the Class for Bull Calves, Under 1 Year, Carnation Milk Farms, won first with Carnation Romeo Colantha; C. H. Smith, second with Nirvana Ormsby Lad; Yates Farm, third with Count Paul Netherland Posch; Minnesota Holstein Co., fourth with Sir Bess Ormsby May; Carnation Milk Farms, fifth with King Jewel Matador Alban; F. P. Knowles, sixth with Highlawn King Cornucopia; Yates Farms, seventh with Count Johanna Ormsby Posch; and Billiwhack Ranch, eighth with Billiwhack Prince Ambro.

In the Class for Cows, 5 Years Old or Over, Billiwhack Ranch, won first with Model Segis Prilly Gelsche; Yates Farm, second with K. M. D. K. S. Colantha; Carnation Milk Farms, third with Ruby Fayne Posch; W. G. Davidson, fourth with Hazelwood Bessie Pauline Heilo; Billiwhack Ranch, fifth with Jean Bonnie Pontiac; Overbrook Holstein Dairy, sixth with Frindaella Elkindale Ormsby; Carnation Milk Farms,

seventh with Cascade Mary Mercedes; and Yates Farm, eighth with Faforit Pietje Posch Mercedes.

In the Class for Cows, 4 Years, Under 5, Billiwhack Ranch, won first with Jennie De Kol Segis Walker; Yates Farm, second with Faforit Pontiac Echo; Carnation Milk Farms, third with Carnation Matador Mercedes Selah; Minnesota Holstein Co., fourth with Star Segis Homestead; Hargrove & Arnold, fifth with Lady Korndyke Ormsby Slim; F. P. Knowles, sixth with Highlawn Segis Cornucopia; F. P. Knowles, seventh with Sylvia Rosewood; and Overbrook Holstein Dairy, eighth with Chesney Nudine Sweet.

In the Class for Cows, 3 Years, Under 4, Billiwhack Ranch, won first with Miss Tritomia Fobes Walker; Carnation Milk Farms, second with Carnation Pauline Matador; Yates Farm, third with Sylvia Posch Netherland; Carnation Milk Farms, fourth with Carnation Matador Aaggie Colantha; W. G. Davidson, fifth with Hazelwood Stella Queen; Overbrook Holstein Dairy, sixth with Chesney Leodora Fayne Sweet; Minnesota Holstein Co., seventh with Julie Abbecker; and Yates Farms, eighth with Dewdrop Posch.

In the Class for Heifers, 2 Years, Under 3, Billiwhack Ranch, won first with Miss Papoose Piebe; Carnation Milk Farms, second with Canary Posch Dewdrop; Hargrove & Arnold, third with Iowa Duchess Yuma; W. G. Davidson, fourth with Carnation Prospect Mary; Yates Farms, fifth with Duchess Lenox Korndyke Posch; Minnesota Holstein Co. sixth with Miss Mechthilde Superior Segis; The Rieck Certified Dairy Farms Co., seventh with Monclova Prilly De Kol Clytia; and Carnation Milk Farms, eighth with Hazelwood Segis Pauline Heilo.

In the Class for Heifers, Senior Yearling; Minnesota Holstein Co., won first with May Walker Inka Segis; Ralph H. King Estate, second with Sparrow Hawk Fayne Jewel; Hargrove & Arnold, third with Triune Lady Burke; Baker Farm, fourth with Rose De Kol Wayne Butter Boy 4th; W. G. Davidson, fifth with Brentwood Prospect Susie; F. P. Knowles, sixth with Highlawn Segis Cornucopia; Hargrove & Arnold, seventh with Triune Sunny Lady Piebe; and Carnation Milk Farms, eighth with Tirania North Star Joe Homestead.

In the Class for Heifers, Junior Yearling, Baker Farm won first with Miss Triune Johanna; Billiwhack Ranch, second with Berylwood Lassie Princess; Yates Farms, third with Tidy Tensen Posch; Minnesota Holstein Co., fourth with Bess Fobes Segis Inka; Ralph H. King Estate, fifth with Kismet Jewel Fayne; Yates Farms, sixth with Sylvia Netherland Posch; Carnation Milk Farms, seventh with Wood Creek Pontiac Belle; and F. P. Knowles, eighth with Fluella Shepard Reliance.

In the Class for Heifer Calves Under 1 Year, Hargrove & Arnold, won first with Triune Papoose Piebe; F. P. Knowles,

second with Harriet Aaggie Segis; Carnation Milk Farms, third with Carnation Segis Tillie; Billiwhack Ranch, fourth with Billiwhack Princess Creamelle; Mrs. M. J. Barker Jr., fifth with Barkrest Colantha Pontiac; Overbrook Holstein Dairy, sixth with Essex Skylark Ormsby; Carnation Milk Farms, seventh with Carnation Ormsby Queen Segis; and W. G. Davidson, eighth with Brentwood Prospect Dairy Show Prilly.

In the Class for Advanced Registry Cows, 3 Years or Under, Billiwhack Ranch, won first with Jennie Segis De Kol Walker; Yates Farms, second with Faforit Pontiac Echo; Minnesota Holstein Co., third with Star Segis Homestead; Minnesota Holstein Co., fourth with Julia Abbecker; and Overbrook Holstein Dairy, fifth with Essex Isadore Sweet.

In the Class for Advanced Registry Cows, 4 Years and Over, Billiwhack Ranch, won first with Model Segis Prilly Gelsche; Yates Farms, second with K. M. D. K. S. Colantha; Overbrook Holstein Dairy, third with Frindaella Elkindale Ormsby; Yates Farms, fourth with Faforit Pietje Posch Mercedes; and The Rieck Certified Dairy Farms Co., fifth with Jolie Ona Button Clothilde.

In the Class for Graded Herds, Billiwhack Ranch, won first; Minnesota Holstein Co., second; Hargrove & Arnold, third; Carnation Milk Farms, fourth; Yates Farms, fifth, and Baker Farm, sixth.

In the Class for Young Herds, Hargrove & Arnold, won first; Carnation Milk Farms, second; Minnesota Holstein Co., third; F. P. Knowles, fourth; Karl Nims, fifth; and Overbrook Holstein Dairy, sixth.

In the Class for Dairy Herds, Billiwhack Ranch, won first; Yates Farms, second; Carnation Milk Farms, third; Overbrook Holstein Dairy, fourth; W. G. Davidson, fifth; and The Rieck Certified Dairy Farms Co., sixth.

In the Get of Sire Class, Hargrove & Arnold, won first with Get of Triune Ormsby Piebe; Carnation Milk Farms, second with Get of Matador Segis Walker; F. P. Knowles, third with Get of Overhill Cornucopia; Hargrove & Arnold, fourth with Get of King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe; Yates Farms, fifth with Get of Count Korndyke Posch; Overbrook Holstein Dairy, sixth with Get of Prince Riverside Hartog Ormsby; and Ralph King Estate, seventh with Get of King Pietertje Jewel Korndyke.

In the Class for Produce of Cows, Minnesota Holstein Co., won first with Produce of Star Segis Pontiac Superior; Carnation Milk Farms, second with Produce of Gypsy Posch Ruby; Hargrove & Arnold, third with Produce of Lady Papoose; Carnation Milk Farms, fourth with Produce of Pet Hengerveld Cornucopia; Minnesota Holstein Co., fifth with Produce of May Walker Ollie Homestead; Yates Farms, sixth with Produce of Drumlin Netherland Maud; and Karl Nims, seventh with Produce of Ona Pontiac Clothilde.

Early Rise Herd

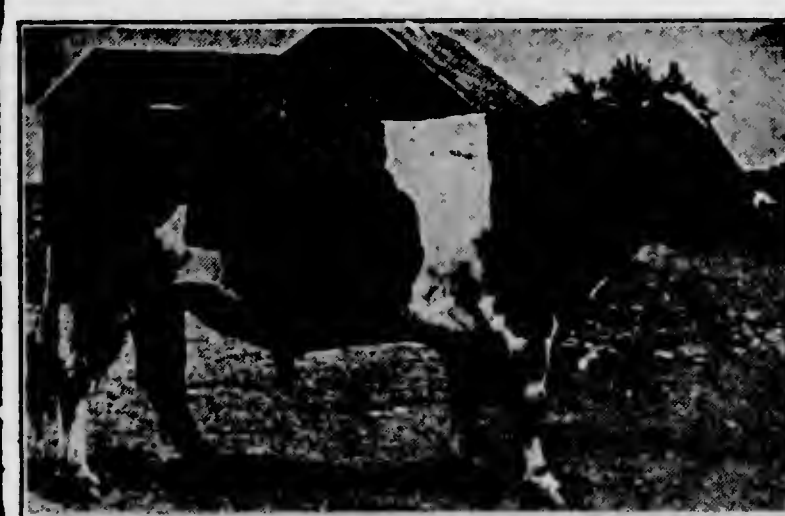
We breed Holsteins that produce milk at a profit. We are not in business for our health, and any cow that proves unprofitable goes to the butcher.

You men who are looking for good, straight, healthy Holsteins can find just what you want here.

MENZO A. BROOKER
R. D. 2

South New Berlin, N. Y.
Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

LET US SELL YOU A SON OR DAUGHTER OF



COLONEL JOH LYONS

whose thirty nearest dams averaged 30 lb. butter in 7 days.
Our combined milking herd numbers about 140 head of outstanding individuals.
Both herds are accredited.

L. N. Mack & Son **Floyd E. Mack**
Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Penna.

100 ENVELOPES

and 200 5½x8½ Note or Lettersheets,

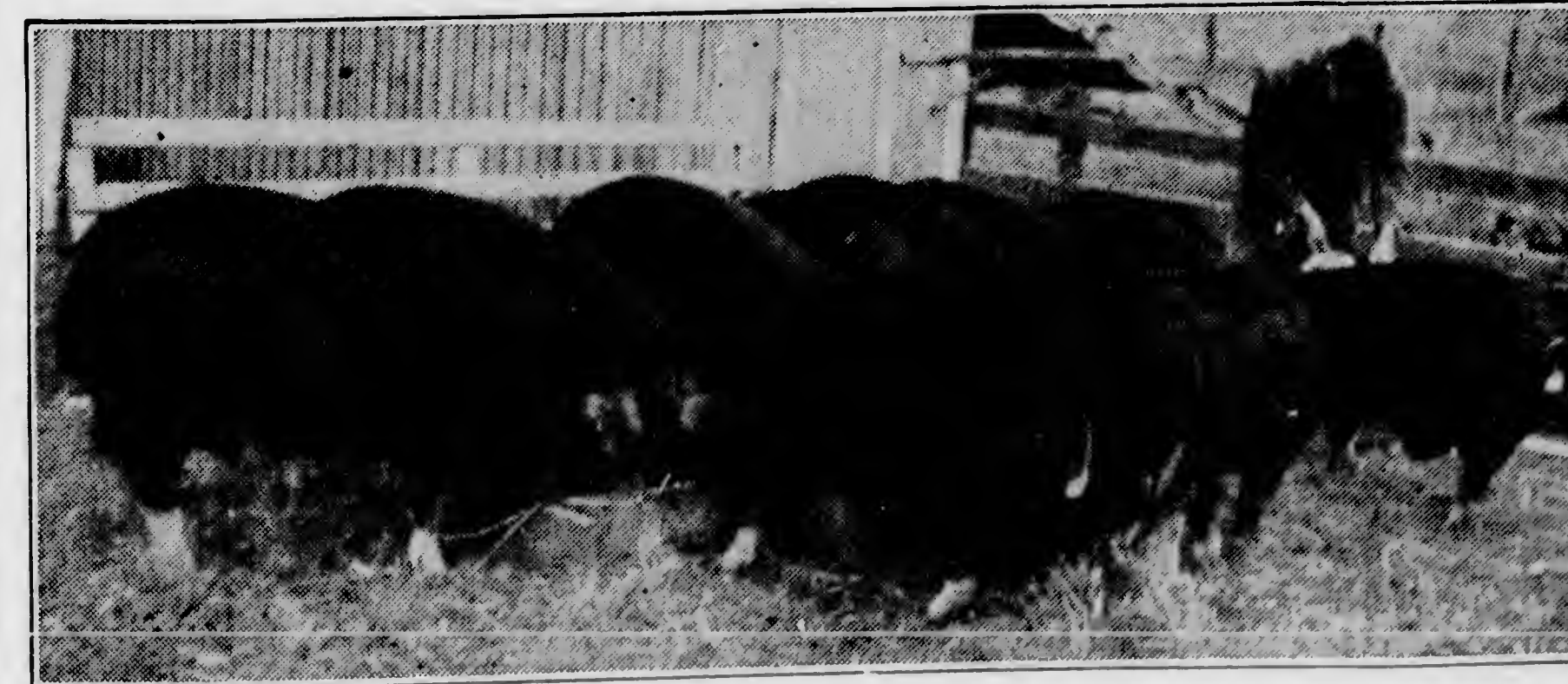
printed with your name and address and postpaid to you, \$1.00. Send \$1.00 for one year's subscription to our farm and home journal and 25c extra to pay postage and get a trial box of stationery free. Send cash with order to

Fletcher's Farming
Hondo, Texas

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

A Profitable Business--

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

Minnesota Holstein Co., won the Senior Championship with the Bull, Sir Star Laura Segis; F. P. Knowles won the Junior Championship with the bull, Duke Pearl Asiatic; Minnesota Holstein Co., won the Grand Championship with the bull, Sir Star Laura Segis; Billiwhack Ranch, won the Reserve Grand Championship with the Bull, Sir Adna Perfection; Billiwhack Ranch won the Senior Championship with the Female, Model Segis Prilly Gelsche; Hargrove & Arnold, won the Junior Championship with the Female, Triune Papoose Piebe; Billiwhack Ranch won the Grand Championship with the Female, Model Segis Prilly Gelsche; and Billiwhack Ranch won the Reserve Grand Championship with the Female, Jennie De Kol Segis Walker.

UNION COUNTY FAIR

Sept. 28 to Oct. 1, 1926

First in the aged Bull Class was the undefeated Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna, senior sire at Suskanna Farm, C. R. Savidge, owner.

First in the three-year-old Bull Class, Loyalsock King Jemima Withra, owned by Chas. Erdley, Lewisburg, Pa.

First in two-year-old Bull Class, Pennstate Homestead, owned by John Wahr, Lewisburg, Pa.

In the Bull Calf Class there were two entries, E. H. Maurer, winning first on calf sired by Loyalsock King Jemima Withra. Second was won on a son of King Piebe 7th.

The special prize for best cow and calf was won by a grade Holstein owned by George Fredrick of Lewisburg, Pa.

In the aged cow Class, Pel of Rock was first and Napol Pel of Rock second.

In the one-year-old heifer class, Mr. John Wake won first with Inka Suskanna Pontiac, a daughter of Suskanna King Colantha Pontiac and Ina Larkey De Kol 2d. R. E. G.

LENGTH OF TIME A COW IS PROFITABLE

The dairy cow is mature in regard to milk production at five years of age. Between this point and the age of 10 to 12 years, age exerts no particular effect upon the amount of milk to be expected. Another factor having an important relation to the value of the cow in the herd is the relation of age to breeding. After the age of 10 years difficulties of this kind increase rapidly.

The market price of the grade dairy cow is usually the highest when she is three or four years old. At this time her first milking period, or possibly the first two, are completed and it is possible to judge as well as at any time in her lifetime as to her dairy qualities. She still has the best part of her productive life ahead. After the age of eight years is reached, her market value begins to decline even though

she may be at her best in milk production. A decrease in value is clearly justified since her period of future usefulness is short on account of the decline in milk production that will come within three or four years, and the knowledge that fully one-third of all high-class dairy cows fail to breed when past 10 years of age. On the average in the grade herds of the country, a cow is milked between five and six years, although in every herd of any size a few will be found that have been in use for ten years. This rapid replacement is due in part to a considerable number being eliminated as unprofitable producers; others have udder troubles, and some develop difficulties in breeding.

In order to have a base for a decision as to when a cow is no longer profitable, records of milk production and of breeding should be kept. The inferior producers will be sold regardless of age. The high-producing cows, however, if they continue to breed, should be kept until at least between ten and twelve years of age.—Eckles.

DAIRYING, GREATEST OF ALL

Every man should take pride in his work and he owes, as well, loyalty to the industry that gives him a living, just as he is loyal to family and country.

We of the dairy industry have every cause for loyalty and pride. No other industry contributes in greater measure to the welfare of humanity, none is more essential. But some of us have small conception of the magnitude of the industry and need to be reminded by Dr. Larson chief of the United States Bureau of Dairying, who says:

"In dollars and cents, the farm value of milk produced on American farms last year, exceeds the value of all the gold dollars manufactured in the United States since 1886—the value of the milk on the farm was greater than the combined value of the entire cotton, wheat and potato crops last year. Dairy products even exceed in value the entire motor industry or the steel industry.

"The value of all the buildings erected in all the cities over the United States last year is barely equal to the value of dairy products on the farm.

"Back of the industry are 4,500,000 farmers and families—nearly one-fifth of the population of this country and these people care for 30,000,000 cows."

Did you realize before what a big thing the dairy industry is?

The Pacific Dairy Review.

He (after long argument): "I wonder what would happen if you and I ever agreed on anything?"
She: "I'd be wrong."

Chenango County,

New York

is one of the greatest Holstein sections in America and our herd is one of the best in this great country.

Our herdsire is a son of a show cow that produced 882.10 lb. butter in one year in the Dairymen's Division.

His five nearest dams average 29.23 lb. butter in seven days.

One of his sons would do your herd a lot of good, and we have them priced so that you just can't resist buying one.

Our herd is under State and Federal Supervision and the last test was Clean.

PINE RIDGE FARM

Dan E. Anderson, Owner
R. D. 3 Norwich, N. Y.

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE

at prices that the

EVERYDAY BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

can well
afford to pay

HARRY C. REYNOLDS
SCRANTON, PA.

Herd under the Accredited Plan

A two-year-old heifer that produces 20,771.2 lb. milk and 723.4 lb. butter in ten months is a real heifer.

Clara Clothilde Lyons

the dam of our herdsire made that great record.

We have sons and daughters of this great sire for sale.

Our Herd is Accredited.

FRED B. KEENEY
Wyoming Co., Laceyville, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

Oct. 8-9—Detroit, Mich. National Dairy Show Sale. E. M. Hastings, Pulaski, N. Y., Mgr.
Oct. 12—Highland, Wis. Dispersal Sale of Charles & Mayne Duffey.
Oct. 13—Marshfield, Wis. Tri-County Holstein Sale, Geo. Kieffer, Manager.
Oct. 14—Roberts, Wis. C. N. Johnston Dispersal. Melin-Petersen Co., 306 Gorham Bldg., Minneapolis, Mgrs.
Oct. 15—Springfield, Mass., 3d Eastern States Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y., Mgr.
Oct. 16—W. Nicholson, Pa., Raymond B. Strickland, Dispersal.
October 20—Seward, Ill., The Logan Farm Holstein Sale.
Oct. 21—Howell, Mich., 12th Annual Howell Sales Co., Guy Wakefield, Flowerville, Sec.
Oct. 22—Montrose, Pa. Susquehanna County Holstein-Friesian Association Fifth Annual Sale.
W. Hugh Jones, Sales Manager, So. Montrose, Pa.
Oct. 23—Moorhead, Minn., Ernest Schroeder & T. H. Skrei Dispersals. Melin-Petersen Co., 306 Gorham Bldg., Minneapolis, Mgrs.
Oct. 23—Troy, Pa., Bradford Co. Annual Fall Sale, 60 head. Troy-Canton Breeding & Sales Assn., Mgrs.
Oct. 26-29—Fond du Lac, Wis., Clark's Fall Special. Jas. R. Garver, Madison, in charge of publicity.
October 27-28, 1926—Orange, Va., Virginia Holstein-Friesian Club Sale.
Oct. 28-29—Patterson, Calif., Bridgford Holstein Co. Dispersal. Under management of California Breeders Service Co., Sacramento, Calif.
Nov. 1-2—Northfield, Minn. Carleton College Farms Dispersal. Melin-Petersen Co., Minneapolis, Mgrs.
November 2-3, 1926—Fond du Lac, Wis., Fond du Lac County Holstein Breeders' Sale, S. H. Bird, Mgr., South Byron, Wis.
Nov. 3-4—Trenton, N. J., The Cinque-States Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y., Mgr.
Nov. 4—Monroe, Wis., Green Co. H. Breeders Association Annual Fall, Ed. Bayrhafer, Sec.
Nov. 5—Portland, Ore., Pacific Int'l. Exposition Holstein Sale.
Nov. 8—Topeka, Kans. Ira Romig & Sons Dispersal, 100 Head. W. H. Mott, Herrington, Mgr.
November 10-11, 1926—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Club Sale, C. H. Van Skiver, Secretary, Jasper, N. Y.
Nov. 10-11—Fond du Lac, Wis. Holstein Bdrs. Purebred Sale, S. H. Bird, So. Byron, Mgr., Chas. Pohlman, Ripon, Inspector.
November 15—Rochester, Minn., Grahamholm-Maywood Holstein Sale. Melin-Petersen Co., Mgrs., Minneapolis, Minn.
November 16-17-18-19—Watertown, Wis.—Waukesha, Wis. U. S. National Sale, Address U. S. National Holstein Sale, Box 177, Waukesha, Wis.
Nov. 17—Oskaloosa, Kans., Roy H. Johnson.
Dec. 1—Whittemore, Ia. A. A. Dreyer Dispersion.
June 2-3, 1927—Springfield, Mass., The National Convention Sale.

WHY DO SOME TESTING ASSOCIATIONS SUCCEED WHEN OTHERS FAIL?

(From C. T. A. news letter Washington, D. C.)

"In the most successful association one usually finds the following conditions:

1. Testers know the dairy business and have the ability to interest members in better dairying.

2. Testers are honest and are conscientiously trying each day to help the member he visits with his problems whether it be dairy or other phases of the farm enterprise.

3. Testers do not have a 'know-it-all' attitude. They feel that they can learn something of value from each member or from reading and encouraging members to adopt new or better practices. If they cannot answer a question they ask someone who knows.

4. Testers are keeping complete, neat, accurate records and are giving publicity to the lessons the records show.

5. Testers are coöperators—they will work for and with anyone who is interested in better farming.

6. The associations are financed on a good business plan and have a board of directors that does something besides hold office.

7. There is a yearly program of meetings, tour, picnic, dairy day or an exhibit to show the work of the association.

8. There is a general understanding in the community that the cow testing association members are "doing things" in developing more profitable herds and growing crops that make possible more economical production.

9. There is a list of dairymen wanting to join the association.

10. The members are progressive and work with the creamery in its effort to make better butter that will sell at a premium. They support the worthy organizations in the county and State that are trying to help improve agricultural conditions."

"In surveying the wreckage of a disbanded association one usually finds:

1. The tester was "mechanical" with a "get-by" attitude when he should have had a spirit of service and a determination to do more than he got paid for.

2. The members were unwilling to follow the plan of organizing and financing that has proved most successful everywhere.

3. Members were not loyal to their own organization. Instead of handling an incompetent tester, or any difficulty that arose, in a businesslike way they said, "I told you so" and knocked those who helped organize the association.

"Cow testing associations have proved their work. A strong organization with a competent tester is the greatest agency for developing the dairy industry on a sound basis. Those members most interested in the work must take the responsibility of reorganizing the association each year."

Lenander Brothers of Buffalo Lake, Minn., recently placed Prince Rag Apple De Kol in the herd of W. Fallon, Hutchinson, Minn.

M. B. Mentzer of Chambersburg, Pa., recently sold two good young females to David Zook, also of Chambersburg.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?
My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Penna.

Quality Cattle OUR KIND



JOSEPHINE KAREL MECHTHILDE

Every animal in this herd has passed Three Clean Tuberculin Tests. They are not only choice individuals and big producers, but produce milk of high quality, as our herd test runs from 3.7 to 3.9%.

I want to sell a few.

H. A. STOTTMYER
Hagerstown, Maryland R. 5

I would like to hear from breeders having purebred Holstein-Friesian cows and heifers for sale. They must be tuberculin tested, good individuals and well grown. Address

H. C. REINHOLD
East Petersburg, Penna.

To My Friends and Patrons

I wish to advise those wanting to hold a Fall sale that I will sell at Montrose, Penna., on October 22d. At this time, I have October 20th, 21st, and 23d open and I would like to book some place in the State of Pennsylvania or Maryland, that would be within easy traveling distance of each other. If such sales can be arranged the cost can be reduced in way of selling expenses. Should you wish my service at a sale on one of these dates, write or wire at once.

Col. C. M. Hess
677 N. Howard St. Akron, Ohio

One of our advertisers is in the market for a proven herdsire He must be a show animal and from a good producing family. A young sire of serviceable age of the right type, conformation and breeding would be considered. Give price and description of animal in first letter. C/o Department W, Box 110, Harrisburg, Pa.

Mead's the Man



When you are sick you usually consult a competent physician.

When you are holding an auction sale of purebred cattle you should exercise the same good judgment, and secure the services of an auctioneer who knows cattle, values and men. My years of experience are a guarantee that I can make you some money at your next sale.

Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD
East Aurora, New York

Mead's the Man

IMPERFECT TESTS

An imperfect test is caused by one of three things (1) Foam on the fat column obscuring the upper meniscus; (2) a dark-colored fat column containing dark particles and with dark particles obscuring the lower meniscus; (3) a light-colored fat column containing white, curdy material obscuring the lower meniscus.

The first is caused by using hard water. Anyone or a combination of the following may cause the second trouble (a) The acid was too strong (b) too much acid was used; (c) the acid was too warm when added to the milk; (d) the milk was too warm when the acid was added; (e) the acid was dropped directly into the milk; (f) the mixing of the acid and the milk was interrupted before the solution was complete; or (g) the acid and milk were allowed to stand too long in the test bottle before being mixed.

The third trouble is caused by one or more of the following: (a) The acid was too weak; (b) too little acid was used; (c) the acid was too cold when added to the milk; (d) the milk was too cold when the acid was added; or (e) the mixing was not continued long enough to dissolve all the serum solids.

EARLY HOUSING CONDITIONS

In early colonial days cattle were brought over from England and the continent of Europe. Great numbers of these cattle were killed off by the severe climate when no protection was furnished. Indians and wolves destroyed great numbers.

Cattle were an important factor in causing the early settlers to separate and form new frontier establishments in order to get more and better grazing lands. On account of their mild climate and abundant grazing the Carolinas came to be known as the best cow country in the colonies. As the country was settled and cultivation was started the plantation owners objected to cattle running loose in this section and forced those who were making a living from cattle to move north and west. As these herds of cattle moved west, rough frontier settlements called cowpens were established.

The first was made by setting up some posts with crotched tops placing a strong pole in the crotches, then putting on other poles and brush with one end on this pole and the other on the ground. This was covered with straw or marsh hay that was so poor the cows would not eat it.

About 1846 a shed type was in use, which was made by laying up one side and two ends with logs and plastering the cracks with clay. The other side which was facing the east was left open. The cows and young stuff were tied with ropes to a manger pole. They were fairly comfortably sheltered but not kept clean. This did not seem to make any difference at that time, however, for cows did not give milk in the winter time and the filth shed off with the new crop of hair in the spring.

During this period cows were milked in the pasture or barn lot except when it

was raining at milking time when they were taken to the log barn to be milked.

The next step in the evolution of the dairy barn, which is typical of the northern and central states, the present leaders in dairy production, was the almost square basement barn with a superstructure of heavy oak timber. The heavy timbers were put together with mortise and tenon joints and it is reported to have taken forty men to raise these framings. The cross braces in the loft of this type of barn made it hard to store the hay, and the basement, which housed the cows, was dark and damp. The cows were held in their stalls with rigid wood stanchions. The floor and gutter were made of wood.

During the latter part of the nineteenth and early part of the twentieth century the modern, rectangular plank-framed barn came into use. The new type of barn has a hip-roof supported by truss work, which provides abundance of loft room. The stall floors and gutters are made of concrete and the rotary pipe stanchions instead of the old rigid wooden type installed. The rectangular tight construction permitted more windows and a satisfactory ventilating system.

At the present time all kinds of building materials are used for dairy barns and the design is as varied as the individual farmers' taste.—*Extension Dairyman.*

If You Want Fresh Cows, Springers, Heifers or Young Bulls

BRED IN THE PURPLE, you can secure them in Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania, from the following breeders and dairymen whose establishments are within easy driving distance of Tunkhannock, Thompson, or Montrose. *You are invited to inspect these herds and make your own selection.*

A. L. Howell & Son...Thompson
A. R. Bush.....Montrose
L. N. Mack & Son....Montrose
Floyd E. Mack.....Montrose
Cecil L. A. Resseguie..Kingsley
A. E. Robinson....Montrose
Robert Springer....Factoryville

MAPLE GROVE SALE REPORTS

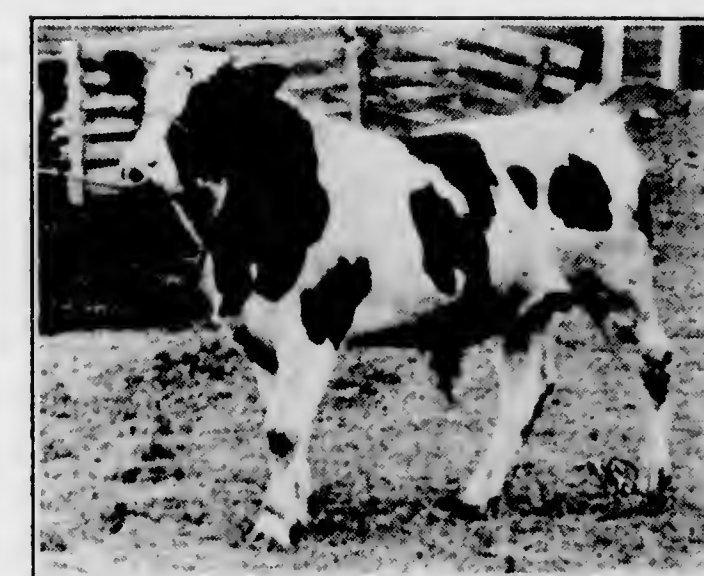
This is to advise you that August 3d, we sold to Mr. W. B. Stiter, Chester Springs, Pa., the following young stock:

Maple Grove Nora Segis Glista No. 895754. Born Dec. 18, 1923. Sire, Maple Grove Ybma Glista No. 330897, our 27-lb. Jr. Herdsire. Dam, Maple Grove Dinah Glista No. 532582. Milk 443.4, Butter 18.47 lb. Bred April 24, 1926 to Maple Grove Uneeda Ybma Glista 467245.

Maple Grove Fairview Nora Glista No. 895749. Born Dec. 3, 1923. Sire, Maple Grove Fairview King Jupiter 344978, a 20.59-lb. Bull. Dam, Maple Grove Butter Girl Glista 644512. Milk 461.5, Butter 20.59. Bred May 1, 1926 to Maple Grove Uneeda Ybma Glista 467245.

Maple Grove Nora Pontiac Girl No. 895753. Born Dec. 18, 1923. Sire, Maple Grove Fairview King Jupiter No. 344978, a 20.59-lb. Bull. Dam, Maple Grove Columbia Jupiter, No. 666575.

Maple Grove Nora Beverly Glista No. 895756. Born Jan. 23, 1924. Sire, Maple Grove Ybma Glista No. 330897, our 27-lb. sire. Dam, Maple Grove Marjorie Spofford No. 255324. Milk 85.7, Butter



MAPLE GROVE UNEEDA YBMA GLISTA 18.36. Bred, March 4, 1926 to Clever Model Glista 34-lb. sire, No. 314740.

Maple Grove Nora Coreva Glista No. 895755. Born, Dec. 31, 1923. Sire, Maple Grove Ybma Glista No. 330879, 27-lb. Sire. Dam, Maple Grove Annie De Kol Glista No. 632234. Milk 408, Butter 16.59. Bred March 2, 1926 to Clever Model Glista No. 314740, 34-lb. sire.

Maple Grove Ybma Glista No. 330879, 27-lb. sire. Dam, Maple Grove Coreva Glista No. 592430. Milk 358.7. Butter 16.28 lb. Bred May 1, 1926 to Maple Grove Uneeda Ybma Glista 18.50-lb. sire.

Aug. 16, we sold a fine young bull calf to Mr. J. T. Long, Coleman, Pa.:

Maple Grove Radio Coreva Glista No. 482799. Born Jan. 25, 1926. Sire, Clever Model Glista No. 314740, our 34-lb. sire. Dam, Maple Grove Ybma Ormsby Glista No. 865848. This cow is out of Maple Grove Mercedes Glorinda No. 172564 who produced 672.6 lb. milk, 25.181 lb. butter in 7 days.

P. S.—Our herd was given their T. B. test Aug. 10, and passed 100% clean. Will also state that Mr. Long wrote us saying that his young sire arrived O. K. This is the second bull shipped to Mr. Long.

Herman Schiroo, Stewart, Minn., has placed the young sire, King Hengerveld Rag Apple at the head of his herd.

Dispersal Sale!

50 Head of Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle

30—THIRTY MILCH COWS—30

20 Cows in Milk—10 to Freshen soon

WEST NICHOLSON, PA.

Saturday October 16, 1926

at 12 o'clock



In Pasture on the Strickland Farm

A well-bred herd of high-class individuals conducted as a business dairy. Included in the sale will be animals of the following breeding:

2 Daughters of King Hengerveld Hartje.

15 Granddaughters of the same sire.

11 Granddaughters of King Segis Pontiac Konigen.

1 A. R. O. daughter of Dutchland, Pietertje Sir Aaggie.

1 20-lb. 2-year-old Daughter of King Pontiac Reliance.

7 Daughters of It Pontiac Fairland whose 12 nearest dams average 25.75.

Daughters and Granddaughters of King Model Pontiac Korn-dyke, a son of King Model from a 20-lb. 3-year-old daughter of Aaggie Pauline Sarcastic, 36.35.

These cows and heifers are bred to It Pontiac Fairland and King Hengerveld Hartje 5th, a son of King Hengerveld Hartje from Fawn Beauty De Kol, 24.19 butter, 637.5 milk. C. T. A. record, 469 butter, 13,323 milk and whose dam is an A. R. O. daughter of Hillside Vale De Kol.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision and guaranteed negative to the blood test for Bovine Infections abortion.

Farm located at West Nicholson, 5 miles east of Springville, 8 miles west of Nicholson which is on the Lackawanna Trail.

Sale of Farm Machinery will take place before lunch. Cattle will be sold immediately after.

R. B. STRICKLAND

P. M. HARRIS
Auctioneer

NICHOLSON, PA.

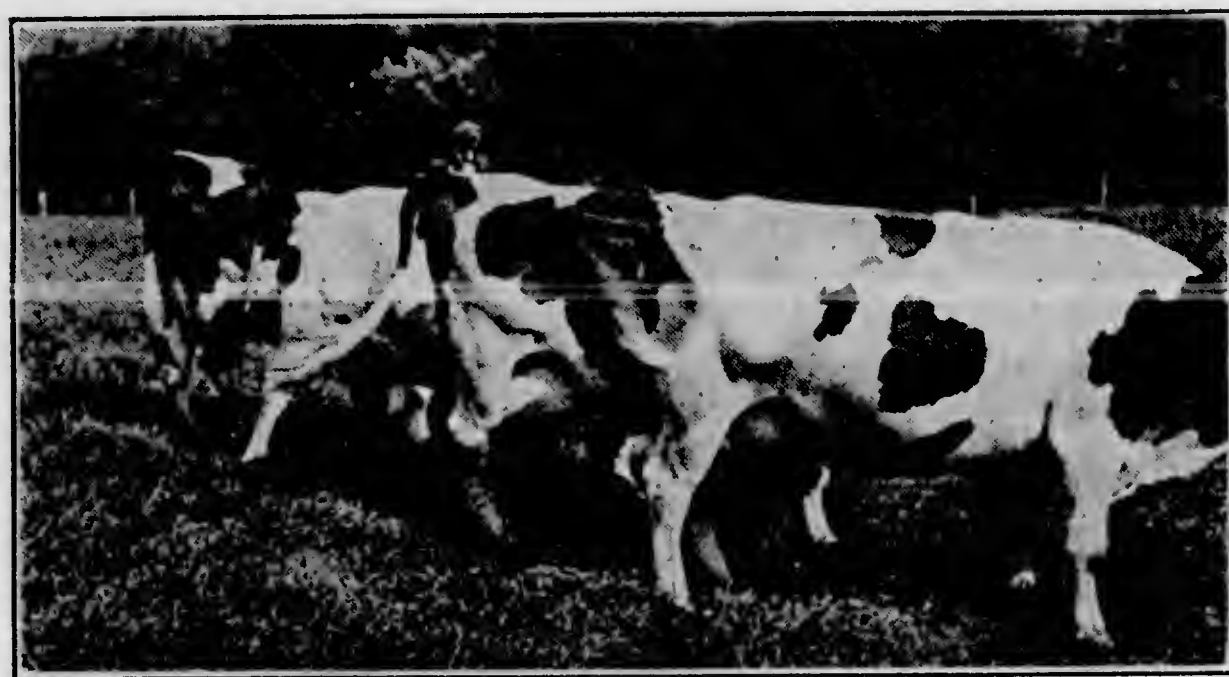
L. B. LAMB
Sales Manager

Susquehanna County Holstein Breeders' Fifth Annual Sale!

At the Fair Grounds, Montrose, Pa.

Friday, Oct. 22, 1926

Promptly at Noon



AS YOU FIND THEM IN PASTURE IN SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY

50 Holstein-Friesian cattle, specially selected by the experienced judge, D. P. Honeywell, for type, breeding, and production. All from Federal Accredited Herds or herds under Federal supervision.

22 Fresh Cows, 14 Near Springers, 4 Bulls, 4 Unbred Heifers, remainder cows in milk. A number of cows have excellent production records.

Bulls are sons of Sir Echo Sylvia Johanna, The Potentate, King Valdessa Pontiac Homestead, and probably a son of King Ormsby Ideal. All from High Record Dams.

Daughters of, close descendants of, and cows bred to, such bulls as: King Valdessa Pontiac Homestead; Colonel Joh Lyons; King Ormsby Ideal; The 40-lb. bull, The Potentate; King Segis Pontiac Konigen; The show bull, Woodmont Echo Sylvia Champion; Bell Farm Echo King Susie; Bell Farm Warrior; King Korndyke Sadie Vale; King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje; Tobe Rag Apple Korndyke, and Grand Champion Segis 2d.

2 daughters of King Tweed Spring Farm, World's Champion sire of milk and butter producers.

All cattle sold subject to 60-day retest.

Consignors are pledged not to bid.

Lunch and refreshments served on grounds.

COL. C. M. HESS
Auctioneer.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS
In the box.

W. Hugh Jones, Sales Manager

South Montrose, Pa.

Write for Catalogue

ERIE COUNTY, PA., COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

The Edinboro C. T. A. finished its fourth year September 1, 1926, with 22 members. Nineteen members were in the Association during the whole year. There were 461 cows in the Association during all or part of the year. There is an increase of 566 lb. milk and 17.1 lb. butterfat above last year's results.

Thirteen herds produced an average of over 300 lb. butterfat.

The three leading herds heading the list of thirteen that have produced over 300 lb. butterfat are Holsteins. Mr. L. W. Veit, heads the list with an average production of 11,884 lb. milk and 413.4 lb. fat.

The herd of Mrs. Rose Curtze takes second place in butterfat production. The average milk production being 9,862 lb. and the fat 373.5 lb.

The third honors in average fat production falls to Clair Hotchkiss of Fairview. The herd averaged 10,809 lb. milk and 363.1 lb. butterfat.

Nine of the thirteen herds in the 300 lb. class are listed as Holsteins.

Four cows in the Association produced over 500 lb. fat, three of which are registered Holsteins and one a grade Jersey.

AUGUST MONTHLY NEWS LETTER ON WISCONSIN COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS

Reminders to Testers.

1. Mr. Chas. Hill, Rosendale, Wisconsin president of the National Dairy Show Association remarked that on his automobile trip of 1,920 miles through the best C. T. A. sections of Wisconsin he saw only one black and yellow sign showing that the farmer belonged to a Cow Testing Association. He said it is difficult to know who is a member of a C. T. A. without inquiring of the farmer. The Wisconsin Dairyman's Association signs can be purchased for 50c each from P. C. Burchard, Fort Atkinson.

Cow Testing Associations Prove Their Worth.

In the past 11 months the records of 563 associations have been tabulated by the Bureau of Dairy Industry. Of the 563 herd and associations summaries made, 171, and 30.4 per cent, showed an average production per cow of 300 lb. butterfat or more.

Surely the cow testing association records are being used by the number of the associations as a guide in selection, feeding and breeding.

With approximately 840 associations in active operation in the U. S. at the present time, it is not necessary to look far into the future to see the time when this country will have 1,000 of these valuable organizations. Germany and Denmark, each having a far smaller number of dairy cows than the United States, have more than 1,000 associations each. An average increase of four associations in each State where cow testing associations are now in operation will accomplish this result.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

OUTSIDE PAINT \$1.50 per gallon, 5 gallon cans. Satisfaction guaranteed. BOTTING, Marathon, N. Y.

FARMS IN THE BEAUTIFUL OZARKS of Southwest Missouri. Write for list. DAUGHERTY REALTY Co., Wheaton, Mo.

HONEY FOR SALE—Pure clover honey in the comb or extracted. Any quantity. Write for price list. FULGHUM SEED Co., ATLANTA, Ga.

FOR SALE—Milk Bottle Caps, by the thousand or by the million, one or two colors, bulk or in tubes. DEVOY BOTTLE CAP Co., Muncie, Indiana.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, chewing, ten pounds \$2.85, smoking, five \$1.25, ten \$2. Scrap smoking, 25 pounds \$3. TOBACCO CLUB, Sedalia, Kentucky.

LUMBER & LOGS—Red cedar posts, hewn, sawn and round. Also red cedar poles and lumber. Any quantity. SOUTHERN RED CEDAR PRODUCTS Co., Murfreesboro, Tenn.



POULTRY

VERY CHOICE LEGHORN PULETS, soon ready to lay, \$1.50. ELLA WHITWOOD HUDSON, Ill.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS Purebred Choice Large Trios, \$6.00. SUNPEEP, Enosburg Falls, Vt.

PULETS—Jersey Black Giants, S. C. White Leghorns, sixteen weeks to seven months old, also five hundred yearlings, leghorns. OLEN J. HOPKINSON, South Columbia, N. Y.

100% PURE HOLLYWOOD LEGHORN Cockerels. Hens records 230-240. Sired from 290 egg hen. Orchard range. Write for prices. ROBERT W. MEYER, Rebersburg, Pa.

PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

CABBAGE PLANTS, 1,000, \$1.00. C. O. D. Postage satisfactory. Guaranteed. HOLLAND Bros., Franklin, Va.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—5 lbs. chewing, \$1.80; 5 smoking, 85 cents; prepaid. JIM FOY, Dukedom, Tenn.

SEND \$1 for 12 Dahlia Bulbs. All colors, labeled, worth \$3. BOLTS DAHLIA FARM, Stepany, Connecticut, Dept. H.

PEONIES—ONE FELIX CROUSE, RED, ONE FESTIVA MAXIMA, WHITE, 2 Best Pink, 3 to 5 eyes, \$1. Prepaid. Plant now. Checks accepted. Wholesale list free. WELCH NURSERY, Shenandoah, Ia.



DOGS

PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIE PUPS. \$10 each. R. C. GLEASON, Fayette, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Collie pups, best breeding, farm raised. CORBETT FABER, Cortland, Ohio.

REGISTERED WHITE COLLIE PUPS, best blood lines. JANIE EILAND, Sprout, Ala.

FOR SALE—Black and tan Rat Terrier pups. Price \$10, \$12 and \$15. M. D. YODER, Shipshewana, Ind.

PEDIGREED POLICE PUPPIES. Price \$20. If you want the best write MAPLE SHADE KENNELS, Bloomdale, Ohio.

COLLIES—Three months and up, both breeds, bred for brains and beauty. ROBANNHO WHITE COLLIE KENNELS, Gilmore, Ohio.

FOR SALE—One hundred coon, opossum, fox, squirrel and rabbit hounds. Ship C. O. D. trial. A. F. DORAN, Murray, Kentucky.

FOR SALE—Scotch Collie pups, the intelligent kind, sable and white. Price five dollars apiece. WM. KINSLEY, Hartsville, Ohio.

BEAUTIFUL PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS. The intelligent kind. Males, spayed females, \$10.00 each. H. HURD, Thorndike, Me.

COLLIE PUPPIES—The live wire kind. Quality, intelligence—St. Bernards, Show Stock. MYAKKA KENNELS, East Bridgewater, Mass.

BEAUTIFUL, White Collie Pups. Pedigreed. Finest bloods. \$20.00. Shipped on approval. MARSHALL MACDONALD, Charlestown, West Virginia.

POLICE DOGS. Doberman Pinschers, pedigree. Puppies and old dogs for sale, reasonable. Also Foxhounds. O. V. HANN, R. 1, Harrison, Ohio.

THOROUGHbred NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES. Pedigreed. Large black beauties. Females, \$12.50, males, \$20. M. WHITACRE, Boggsstown, Ind.

PUREBRED AMERICAN FOX HOUNDS—Suitable for coon, cats, deer, skunk, opossum, rabbit, fox and wolves. Trained and untrained dogs for sale; also fine puppies. Walker and July strains, 10 days' trial. J. E. ADAMS, Montgomery City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

"HOMEMAKER" house apron, medium size, 50c. RUTH DENNING, Route 1, Woodbridge, Conn.

ALL-WOOL YARN FOR SALE by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

ALFALFA and other dairy hay for sale. Delivered prices. Write HARRY D. GATES COMPANY, Jackson, Michigan.

SPIDERENE relieves Spider and other obstructions in cows' teats. Spiderene and syringe, \$3 by mail. HEBER FLINT, Randolph Ct., Vt.

WHITE CLOVER BASSWOOD HONEY. Extracted 6 pounds \$1.35, 12 pounds \$2.50. Comb 9½ pounds \$2.25, postpaid third zone. For larger quantities write E. R. PORTER, Roxabel, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Select, ranch raised, dark Northern mink. Can supply either sex in any quantity. Prices and booklet on mink farming on request. REST ISLAND SILVER FOX FARMS, INC., White Bear, Minn.



LIVE STOCK

GENTLE SHETLAND PONIES. Satisfaction Guaranteed. JNO. M. CUNNINGHAM, Brandy, Va.

REGISTERED CHEVIOET YEARLING RAMS and Ram Lambs for sale. R. L. NICHOLS, Springville, N. Y.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA—spring pigs, both sex. Priced right, satisfaction guaranteed. EZRA BEILER, Ronk, Pa.

CHESTER WHITES—Bred Gilts, service boars, or pigs. Registered; double immuned. From prize winning stock. Priced reasonably. J. B. DeFord, Wabash, Ind.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULL CALF FOR SALE, at farmer price, sired by 23 lb. bull and out of 16 lb. dam. Write for prices. SILVER RUN STOCK FARM, Honey Grove, Pa.

SHETLAND PONIES—Fancy breeding and quality, \$30.00 up. BROOKS PONY FARM, Belmond, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Registered Hampshire Down ram lambs. A. C. BENSON, Ceres, Allegany Co., N. Y.

SHEEP FOR SALE—Grade Hampshires. Ewe Lambs. One buck 90 lb.; large enough for breeding this fall. Lambs \$15.00 each. SAMUEL T. EARLE, 1431 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

POLAND CHINA BOARS, size and quality, large litters, easy feeders. ARTHUR WULF, Stockton, Ill.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

MONEY TALKS

Salesman, Salesladies and Retail merchant. My items fit all of you. Salesman averages \$1.00 profit for every dealer called on. Costs dealer \$2.00, he sells for \$3.50 makes \$1.50 on \$2.00 invested. Salesman makes \$1.00. If you are a Salesman or wish to become one. If you never sold anything in your life I will tell you how to make better than \$100.00 a week. (Address) Geo. L. Lane, Mansfield, Ohio.

WANTED TO HEAD AN IOWA HERD: a young grandson of King of the Pontiacs. Must be an outstanding individual and his nearest dams must be high testers. C/o Department H., *Holstein Breeder and Dairyman*, Box 110, Harrisburg, Penna.

King Segis Pontiac and King of the Pontiacs

were two of the greatest bulls that ever lived.

Their blood was combined to produce

KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

"King" does not need any further introduction—you all know him but you do need one of his sons for a herdsire.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

A. E. ROBINSON
Susquehanna Co., Montrose, Pa.

All the Cattle in Crawford County, Pa.

Have been tuberculin tested TWICE under the Accredited Area Plan. In the second test 99.2% passed CLEAN.

When buying Holsteins, purebred or grade, why not come to Crawford County. The producing capacity and individuality of our cattle equal their health record.

Any of the men listed below would be pleased to supply your needs or put you in touch with responsible breeders who can.

L. S. Brown, Saegertown
Ralph C. Jackson,
..... Conneaut Lake
Maple Grove Stock Farm, F.
Jones, Mgr., Centerville
O. I. Martin,
..... Cambridge Springs

NEED FOR LIVESTOCK STANDARDIZATION

The need for standard market classes and grades of livestock is emphasized by the United States Department of Agriculture in a bulletin which sets forth a standardization program.

"Ever since the establishment of central livestock markets," says the bulletin, "there has been considerable confusion, much disappointment, and untold loss and waste, because of the difficulty in describing market transactions in such a way that the producer on the farm or on the range, the slaughterer at some distant packing center, the trader on another market, and the student in his classroom, may understand exactly what happened on the market.

"Practically every livestock market has its own standards, its individual preferences, and its own methods of doing business. All these matters are thoroughly understood by those on the market daily, but when an attempt is made to describe market transactions to someone at a distance, or to one who is unfamiliar with practices prevailing at that particular market, difficulties are encountered.

"Much of the confusion," the department continues, "arises from the fact that a certain set of names and trade terms are rather generally used to describe livestock at all markets. The meaning of the names and terms, however, varies between markets, between individuals on the same market, and frequently with the same individual on the same market at different times and different seasons.

"One result of this variety of definitions of terms and shifting of standards is that producers having shipped livestock to a certain market in the belief that prices were highest there, frequently are disappointed to find that prices actually are higher at some other market which they might have patronized. Frequently livestock is forwarded from one market to another because the shippers believe the second market is higher than the first, when subsequent events show the opposite to be the case. In most instances of this kind the difficulty is due, not to any intention to deceive on the part of anyone, but merely to the fact that the same or similar terms carry different meanings on different markets and when used by different individuals.

"In view of such conditions it would seem highly desirable to have a complete set of terms and names with which to describe the various groups into which livestock is sorted at central markets and, for such names, definite and fixed definitions which can be understood and interpreted in the same way by producers, shippers, commission men, traders, packer buyers, or anyone else connected with the industry. Such an arrangement must facilitate livestock marketing and tend to eliminate disappointment, loss, and waste."

The set of standards and definitions for the leading kinds of livestock are published in full in Department Bulletin 1360-D, "Market Classes and Grades of

Livestock," copies of which may be obtained, as long as the supply lasts, by addressing the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

AMERICA PRODUCES MUCH MILK

If all the milk in the United States last year were put into one gigantic can a thousand feet in diameter, it would reach almost half a mile into the clouds, being more than four times the height of the Washington Monument. The can would tower 2,009 feet in height, while the Washington Monument is only 500 feet high.

Into the American milk can, annually goes 11,925,252,441 gallons of white gold, valued at \$2,566,000,000, the daily milkings of 24,657,000 cows. If the can were emptied it would make a river five feet deep and twenty feet wide, extending 3,775 miles in length.—*Exchange*.

FALL WEATHER BEST FOR CLEANING UP LICE

The desirability of cleaning up lice on farm animals before cold weather sets in is pointed out by specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture. Lice on horses, cattle, and other farm animals are most troublesome in winter, but at that time treatment is very difficult.

In northern parts of the country winter weather is usually too cold for safe dipping or spraying, the two most effective methods of treating animals for lice. During cold weather dusting powders are of some value in helping to hold parasites in check but they are not recommended as dependable remedies. Consequently, the best time for freeing livestock of lice is during the mild fall months. The effect of lice, both the biting and sucking kinds, is to annoy the animals, thus interfering with their feeding, rest and comfort, and there is also some loss of blood from sucking lice. For horses and cattle arsenical dips, coal-tar creosote dips, and nicotin solutions are recommended. For dipping hogs crude-petroleum and coal-tar-creosote dips are effective remedies.

An important precaution to take is to be sure that all animals in a herd are treated. If only part of the herd is treated, the parasites may spread, by contact, from one animal to another, and the entire herd almost certainly will become reinfested.

Farmers' bulletins on the subject give further details with directions for preparing and using the dips. The following may be obtained on application to the department: Farmers' Bulletins, 1493-F, "Lice, Mange and Ticks of Horses and Methods of Control and Eradication;" 909-F, "Cattle Lice and How to Eradicate Them," and 1085-F, "Hog Lice and Hog Mange."

Mr. W. H. Miller of Carlisle, Penna., announces the sale of three registered Holsteins to Mr. Paul N. Lehman, and Bonnymeads Pauline Beauty to R. Bruce Stuart of Carlisle.

GIVING THE COW A REST

The production of a liberal amount of milk is a severe tax upon a cow. Even the very moderate amounts of 6,000 lb. of milk in a year means the manufacture of 750 pounds of dry matter, or more than the total dry material in the carcass of a steer weighing 1,250 lb. Experience has shown that a cow will produce more milk in a year if allowed to have a dry period of six weeks or two months than she will if milked continuously. For this reason the universal practice among experienced herdsman is to allow this interval for restoring the physical condition preparatory to the labors of the following year. Under ordinary conditions the cow should be dry six weeks at least, and in poor flesh, two months is better.

As a result of recent investigation in nutrition it is probable that the special value of the dry period is to allow the animal to recuperate the mineral supply of her body, especially the calcium which is drawn upon during heavy milk production. A cow that is not given a rest before calving will begin her milk production at a much lower level than will be the case when she has had opportunity to recuperate, and as a result the milk production will be at a lower level throughout the entire milking period.

The belief is often that milking a cow up to the time her calf is born will result in the calf being weak and small from lack of proper nourishment. This assumption is not borne out by experimental observations. The mother and not the calf is the one to suffer. The nourishment of the fetus comes from the blood of the mother and this fluid always remains practically the same in composition.

With a large proportion of the cows used for dairy purposes more difficulty is experienced in keeping them milking as long as desired than in getting them to take a rest. However, many of the highly developed dairy cows will milk continuously unless dried up intentionally by the owner. With such animals difficulty is sometimes experienced in getting the secretion of milk stopped. Occasionally the excuse that she should

not be dried off is given for not giving a cow a rest before freshening.

There seem to be two factors causing a cow to secrete milk. One is an internal stimulation of the class known as hormones. This substance produced somewhere in the body stimulates the udder gland to activity. The other factor is the nervous stimulation from the act of milking. In the early part of the lactation period the internal stimulation is strong and at this time it would be hard to dry up a cow. After several months in milk the internal stimulation declines, and the secretion comes to be largely the result of the stimulation resulting from the act of milking. These facts have an important bearing upon the question of drying off the cow.

The common method of drying a cow is to lengthen the interval between milking by omitting one milking each day. After a few days the milk is drawn only once in two days, until secretion is completely stopped. This may require two weeks or more.

There is far less danger of injuring the cow's udder in drying her up than is generally believed. After the cow has passed the eighth or ninth month in milk the continuation of milk production depends largely upon the stimulation from the act of milking and she will soon cease to secrete milk if this stimulation is removed. If a cow producing as little as 10 lb. per day, milking can be stopped at any time, and no harm will result. The udder should not be milked out at all. It will fill up for a few days, and then the milk contained is gradually reabsorbed and no harm will result in any case. If a cow is producing more than this amount of milk, it is advisable to first cut down her feed. The grain ration should be removed and a poor quality of roughage low in protein supplied for a few days. With this treatment the production will decline rapidly, and when it reaches a level of 8 to 10 lb. daily the milking may be discontinued entirely.

If, through some oversight or otherwise, a cow is continued in milk until within about three weeks of the date she is due to freshen, the milk production begins to increase gradually and it is more difficult to dry her up than if

it is begun about two months before the date for freshening. It is hardly advisable to attempt to dry up a cow if within ten days or two weeks of freshening—she shows the usual tendency to increase in milk production under these conditions.—*Eckles*.

A MORAL BANKRUPT

We have had considerable to say about "guarantees" in previous issues, and we want to repeat that this disregard of what the word stands for is a serious matter. Do you know what has made the great mail-order houses what they are to-day? Simply living up to the conditions of their guarantees, and nothing else. When they say a thing, they stand back of it.

Here is a fair example of another way of doing business. A letter from one of our subscribers says:

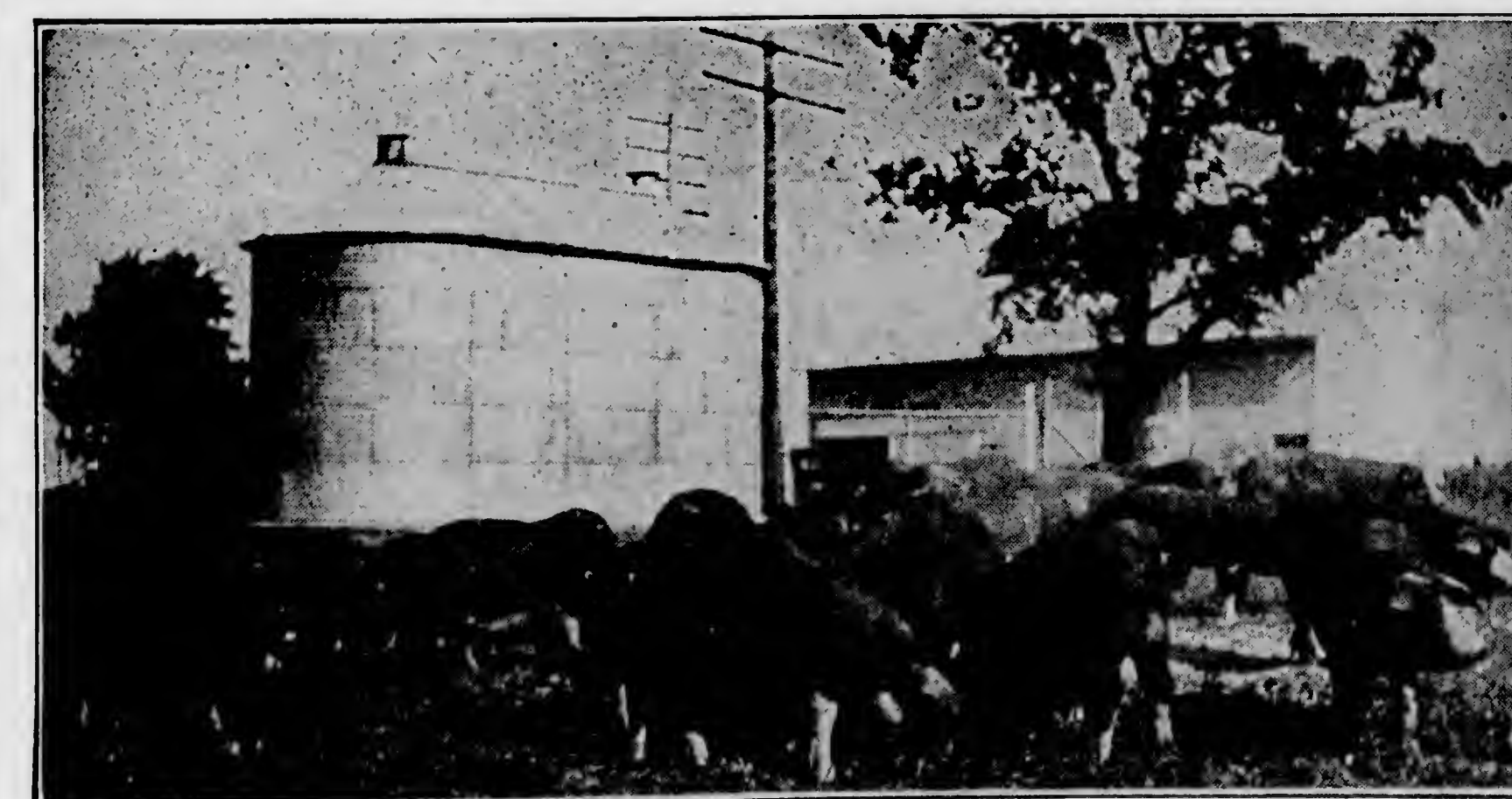
"We attended a top sale last spring of a well-known breeder. His offer was good and the sale gratifying to him. I helped him in every way I could and bought one of his best sows, paying a good price for her. This sow was catalogued to farrow in May. She has not farrowed yet and furthermore is not going to. I wrote the breeder with no response, and even threatened him with suit, but no response."

You know as well as we, that such business will never do. We do not understand from what point of reasoning this breeder can be thinking, but we do know he has not reasoned for his own best interests. We don't care how good animals he can produce, he will fail. His sense of fair play is dwarfed. He cannot command the respect of good men.

The thing for him to do is to get out of business before he fails. He is headed in that direction the minute he loses his sense of fair dealing and honesty with his fellow men. He is a moral bankrupt, to say the least.—*Exchange*.

Bentz Brothers of Arlington, Wash., recently sold three good young females to Fred A. Nevins, Everett, Wash.

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



Full Information Free—Write Today
for Sample Copy.

This Journal keeps you posted on the care and feeding of the hog. Much valuable information, worth many times your investment.

COMBINE THE COW and SOW
as the real MORTGAGE lifter.

Advertising rates on economy basis
Don't miss a single copy of this
interesting Journal.

Subscription 1 year, 50c; 3 years, \$1.

THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : Bluffton, Ohio

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM



MAPLE GROVE YBMA GLISTA 330879

We are offering for sale a son and a daughter of our 34-lb. senior herdsire, Clever Model Glista 314740. Male—MAPLE GROVE RADIO DE KOL GLISTA 486085. Born February 28, 1926. Sire—Clever Model Glista 314740. 1 A. R. O. daughter.

Dam—Maple Grove Annie De Kol Glista 632234. 408.0 milk and 16.59 butter in 7 days.

Female—MAPLE GROVE MABEL HESSELTJE GLISTA 1062514. Born January 17, 1926.

Sire—Clever Model Glista 314740.

Dam—Maple Grove Hesselhje Elgin 551882. 443.3 milk and 16.61 butter in 7 days.

This is a fine pair and they will make a good showing in any herd. \$160 takes them both. Our herd is ACCREDITED.

F. JONES, Manager
R. D. 4, Centerville, Crawford Co., Penna.



TWO YOUNGSTERS AT SUNNY LAWN FARM

I have for sale an evenly marked, straight lined bull calf, whose dam is one of the good daughters of Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna, out of a good producing dam credited with a 26-lb. record.

The sire of this calf is Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde.

If you are in the market for a good young bull calf, write me.

MURRAY A. MILLER

Sunny Lawn Stock Farm

Milton

R. D. 3.

Penna.

This herd is accredited



CORNUCOPIA PLUM JOHANNA

This great cow was the foundation cow of our great Hornless Strain of Holsteins.

She has been dead for several years but her descendants are carrying on the good work that is such a strong characteristic of this great family.

If you are in the market for a young bull or a few good females, write us, or better yet, pay us a visit.

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building Scranton, Pa.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

Spring Dale Dairy Farm



ETTA ABBEKERK PRINCESS

She averaged 75 lb. milk daily, giving 81 lb. her highest day, when she freshened in the spring.

We have young stock for sale, light in color and fine individuals, from such cows as the above.

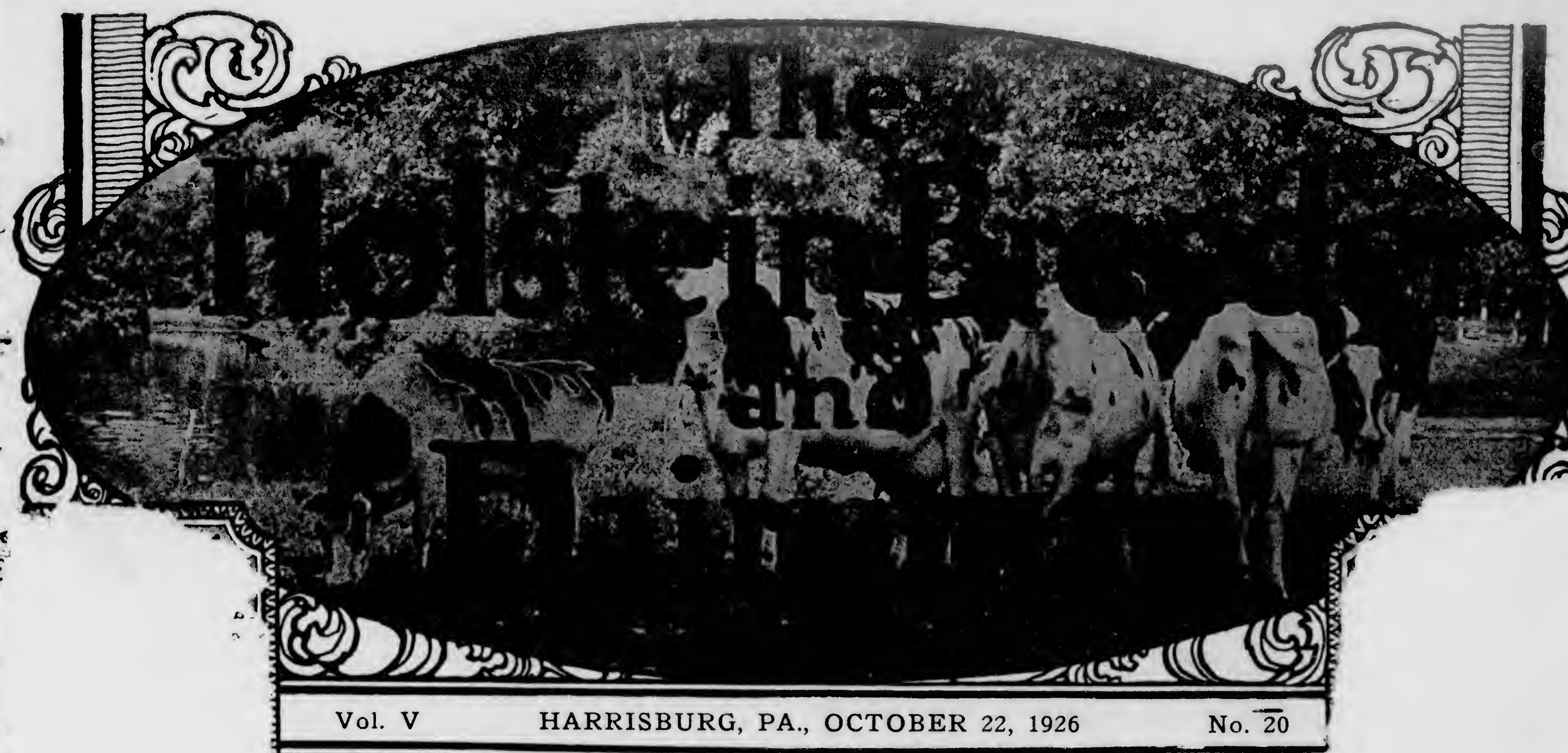
Come and look our herd over. Our foundation animals are from some of the best blood lines of the breed.

Our Herd is Accredited.

F. L. HEILMAN & SON

Cleona,

Penna.

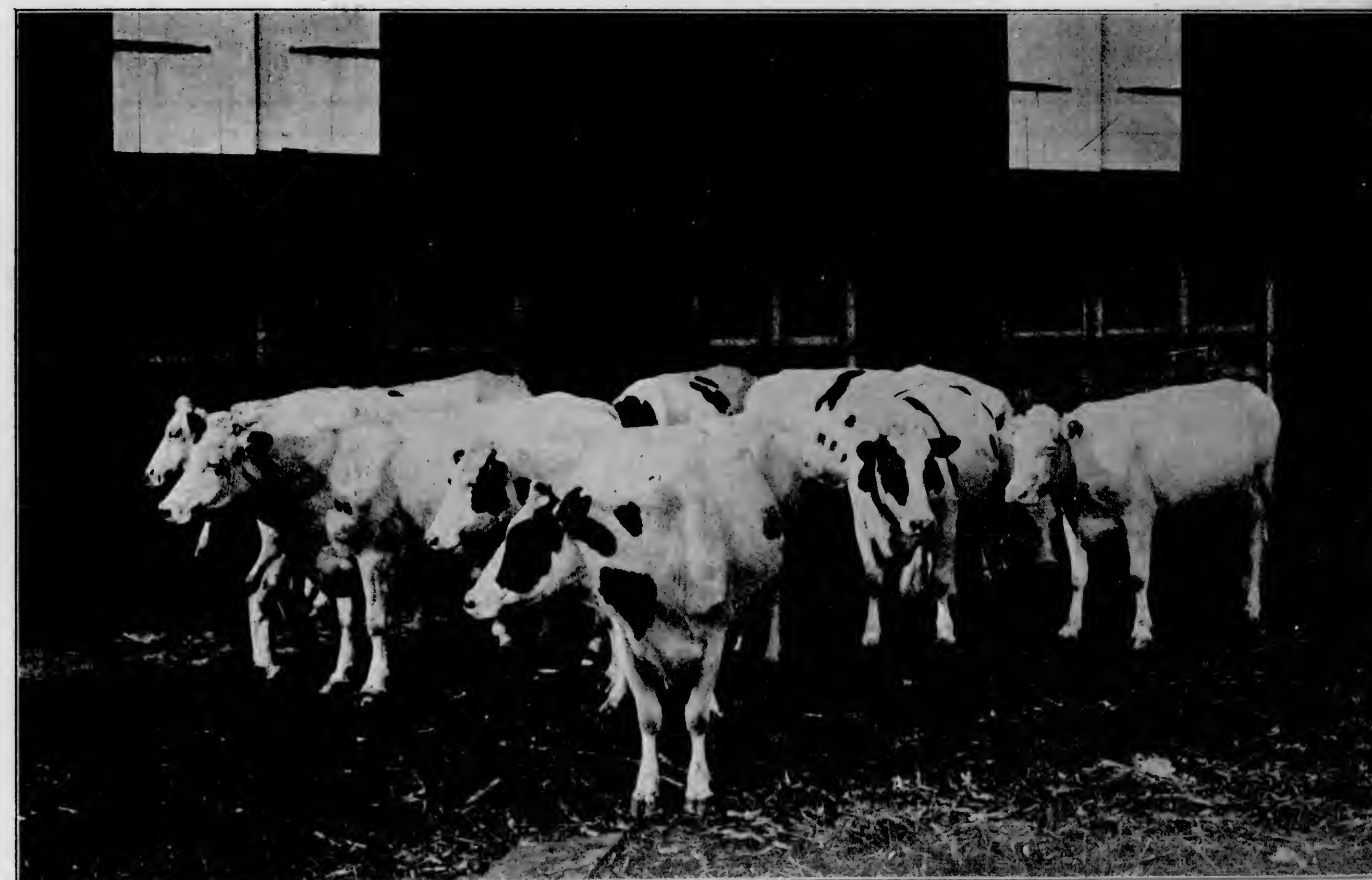


Vol. V

HARRISBURG, PA., OCTOBER 22, 1926

No. 20

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SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE
AND EXPERIMENT STATION
PENNA. STATE COLLEGE



SPRING DALE DAIRY FARM. F. L. HEILMAN & SON, CLEONA, PENNSYLVANIA

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM



MA GLISTA 330879

a son and a daughter of
ever Model Glista 314740.
RADIO DE KOL
Born February 28, 1926.
ta 314740. 1 A. R. O.

e De Kol Glista 632234.
59 butter in 7 days.

E MABEL HESSELTJE
4. Born January 17, 1926.
ista 314740.

ije Elgin 551882. 443.3
butter in 7 days.

I they will make a good
showing in any herd. \$160 takes them both.
Our herd is ACCREDITED.

F. JONES, Manager
R. D. 4, Centerville, Crawford Co., Penna.

Maple Shade Stock Farm



Colantha Sir Walker Pietertje

Colantha Sir Walker Pietertje is one
heading Maple Shade Stock Farm. I
bred, his 21 nearest dams averaging 30
7 days. The other four sires are equal

My herd is composed of 250 female
herd averaged between 350 and 400 lb.
in Cow Testing Association work on
day.

Place your order now for your herd
of my best producing cows.

Price right—Quality of the best.

Herd tuberculin tested.

If you are in Philadelphia to the Sesqui-Centennial
come out to Westtown and look my herd over.

Visitors welcome at all times.

M. L. JONES

Westtown,

Pennsylvania

Elmwood Farm



A Promising Son of Rolo Pontiac Fayne

We are offering young animals for sale sired by
Rolo Pontiac Fayne 385047, whose dam, Rolo Mer-
cena De Kol 613854 holds the world's short-time
record for butterfat production.

Colantha Minnie Monk, one of the cows in the
herd produced 1,907 pounds of milk containing 87.7
pounds of butterfat in C. T. A. work.

It is animals of this breeding that I am offering
for sale.

If you are in the market for a herdsire or founda-
tion females, why not buy Holsteins of this character.

I would be glad to have you write me your wants
or better still come and look my herd over.

CHARLES WERTHEIMER

Frederick,

Maryland.



CORNUCOPIA PLUM JOHANNA

This great cow was the foundation cow of our
great Hornless Strain of Holsteins.

She has been dead for several years but her
descendants are carrying on the good work that
is such a strong characteristic of this great
family.

If you are in the market for a young bull or
a few good females, write us, or better yet, pay
us a visit.

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building Scranton, Pa.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. V.

HARRISBURG, PA., OCTOBER 22, 1926

No. 20

Suskanna Farm

AS ONE drives along the historic Susquehanna from
Sunbury to Williamsport, the trail leads through
the picturesque and fertile West Branch Valley,
with the river on the one side and a continuous line
of productive farms on the other. It is along this
Trail, directly across the river from Bucknell College,
at Lewisburg, that "Suskanna Farm," the home of
former Judge C. R. Savidge, is located.

After many years of faithful service as chief Judge
of Northumberland County, Judge Savidge returned



DUCHESS PAULINE GLADI

to the farm. Combining several farms under one
management, in the late fall of 1920, Judge Savidge
set out to secure the best animals he could find to lay
the foundation for a strictly high class herd of Hol-
stein-Friesian cattle.

His first duty, as he said, was to find a suitable herd
sire. After much travel and the examining of many
bulls, the proven sire, Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna
186066 appealed to him as being the nearest to his
ideal. This good bull was purchased of Rawley Bros.,
Cuba, N. Y., for one thousand dollars and as Mr.
Savidge expressed it, one half of his herd had been
bought.

Believing that in the southern tier counties of New
York the cattle were reasonably free from tuberculosis,
Judge Savidge enlisted the services of Mr. Fred
Daniels of Houghton, N. Y., a man who knows every
good Holstein in Allegany County by their first name,
and together they visited the best herds in that locality.

Wolfspring Leoraline, a grand young show cow, the
highest record daughter of Oakland Sethje Mooie, was
purchased from the herd of Frank Ostrander, Angelica,
N. Y. This great cow was afterward inspected by

the Judging Class and their Instructors from State
College and was pronounced to be very close to perfect
type. She was a daughter of Leoraline Pontiac, the
first thirty-pound cow developed in Allegany County.

Two full sisters, daughters of Wolfspring Pontiac
Korndyke, the second prize aged bull at New York
State Fair, and own brother in blood to Wolfspring
Leoraline, were purchased of Schuler Whitford, Al-
fred, N. Y. They were both A. R. O. heifers and
daughters of Hartog Idun, one of the noted matrons
of the Orchard Park Farm. She was credited with
28,000 lb. milk and 1,162 lb. butter in one year.

Two proven daughters of S F K P 6th were secured
from the Daniels and Lindsey Herd, Attica, N. Y.
They were S F K P 6th Lyons, a young cow credited
with 21 lb. butter in 7 days and over 18,000 lb. milk
in a year in her senior two-year-old form, and S F K P
6th Ladoga, also an A. R. O. heifer.

At a sale in East Aurora, Judge Savidge bought of
J. T. Shanahan the yearling daughter of the 24 lb.
four-year-old, Jisk De Kol Segis, sired by Majestic
Rag Apple. He then returned to Cuba and bought
Cattarangus Hattie Mercedes of Homer Utter. This
cow was exactly the type of Wolfspring Leoraline, only
several sizes smaller.



BUTTER BOY KORNDYKE JOHANNA 186066

These choice cows and the herd sire were shipped
to Suskanna Farm in December, 1920, and the founda-
tion thus laid for one of the good herds for which
Northumberland County has since become noted.

In January, 1921, the Judge attended the New York
State Breeders Sale, Rochester, N. Y., and came home
with six of the "tops" of that sale. Among them was
S F K Agatha Pontiac, a daughter of Springfarm
King, who was full brother in blood to the first 44-lb.
cow K P Pontiac Lass. This heifer had for a dam,

a 31-lb. three-year-old daughter of the 37-lb. four-year-old, Agatha Pontiac. This heifer has since developed into a great producer and reproducer, and her son by Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna, has been retained in the herd and will be the herd sire in the future.

A good daughter of King Valdessa Korndyke was bought of Orchard Park Farms.

Two daughters of Ormsby Lilith Clothilde, from Oneida Community herd, and from R. E. Chapin & Son, came one daughter of King Qaulity, and one daughter of Colantha Johanna Lad 8th.

At the dispersal of the Oneida Community herd in May, 1921, several choicely bred heifers were added to Suskanna Herd. One of the best of these heifers was Rose Pledge Segis Clothilde with a record of 20.02 lb. butter in 7 days at 28 months; 24.43 lb. butter at three years, and a 10 month record of 554 lb. butter, 11,900 lb. milk at two years. Her dam is credited with 33.13 lb. butter in her four-year-old form.

This cow proved to be one of the best investments Judge Savidge made. She led the West Branch Cow Testing Association for several months, her production being 96.7 lb. fat and 2,885 lb. milk for a month, three months after calving.

She now has two daughters in the herd, the older of which is milking 65 lb. a day on two milkings with second calf, and was made Junior Champion at Milton Fair in 1923. Her oldest daughter, granddaughter of Rose Pledge Segis Clothilde, was Junior Champion in 1924.

Onyx Pledge Veeman, a daughter of Prince Veeman Aaggie and Onyx Pledge Reliance, was purchased at this time. This granddaughter of the strictly official year record cow, Onyx Pledge Dawning, milked 82 lb. milk per day with her first calf, and three months after calving won the milk and butter contest at Northumberland County Fair. She gave 66 lb. milk testing 4.1% fat in 24 hours on the Fair grounds. This contest, open to all breeds and all ages, was won by this first calf heifer. Her last son, sired by Butter Boy



LEONA PONTIAC SPOFFORD

Korndyke Johanna, has been sold to head the Cloverland herd at Attica, New York.

After the arrival of these heifers, the herd numbered about 25 females and Judge Savidge decided not to purchase any more but proceed to raise his own. Several neighbors took advantage of his liberal breeding rates and bred their best cows to "Old Cal" as Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna is called by everybody at the farm.

In August of 1921, Suskanna Herd received a blow from which it never fully recovered. Four of the most valuable cows were poisoned by drinking from

the river which was at the time polluted with some form of acid and among them was Wolfspring Leoraline, the pride of the herd and the cow upon which Judge Savidge had set his heart. After several months Judge Savidge replaced this cow by the purchase of Duchess Pauline Galdi, a granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad, and she proved herself worthy of filling the vacant place in the herd. She won constantly in the show ring, has added two excellent daughters sired by Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna to the herd and produced two



CLOVERLAND KITTIE BEETS

good sons that were sold to head new herds in Northumberland County and is still a leading factor in Suskanna Herd.

Leona Pontiac Spofford was brought to this farm with Duchess. She was purchased from Wm. Harms of Scio, N. Y. She has added three daughters of "Old Cal" to the herd and is herself the highest producer the Judge has ever owned. She produced at eleven years of age over 100 lb. milk per day, 651 lb. in seven days, 11,268 lb. in five months and over 20,000 lb. in a year. She is a granddaughter of old Pontiac Korndyke.

Judge Savidge has been instrumental in starting scores of farmers in his locality in the breeding of pure-bred Holsteins. Many herds are composed wholly of "Suskanna" bred animals. Many bull calves have been sold at a sacrifice that the neighboring dairymen might benefit by their use.

The only son of Wolfspring Leoraline heads the "Sunny Lawn Herd" owned by Murray A. Miller. Another good son of "Old Cal" heads the "West Branch" herd owned by H. W. Miller and many others could be mentioned.

All animals purchased by Judge Savidge were T. B. tested when shipped, but for over five years they were not again tested. In the meantime, they increased to over 70 head. When they were tested under the accredited area plan they were found to be clean, and have since then passed a second clean test.

The herd has now been reduced to about 25 head, the rest having been sold as foundation stock for new herds in the vicinity of Lewisburg and it is a real satisfaction to Judge Savidge to know that others are beginning to see the light which he saw years ago.

The Suskanna Herd as it stands to-day, is composed mainly of daughters of Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna, therefore a new sire must be placed at the head. The grand old bull will have to be sold and his good son, Suskanna King Colantha Pontiac 420247, will succeed him.

This young bull, now a three-year-old, combines in

the closest possible manner the blood of the two greatest of all Holstein sires, Colantha Johanna Lad and King of the Pontiacs. He is a wonderful individual and like his noble sire will be a hard bull to beat.

So much for the Suskanna Herd. Let us now turn to the owner and his productive farm. Judge C. R. Savidge is a man well up in the seventies, but as active and vigorous as a middle-aged man. He was thrown upon his own resources at a very tender age. He educated himself, worked his way through Princeton College and up to a very high round in the ladder in legal circles.

Judge Savidge has reared a family of six children, two girls and four boys. To all of these he has given a good education and they are all engaged in business for themselves except Ralph W. Savidge, who has been with his father as his able assistant for several years.

The Judge gives his personal attention to the details of the farm and dairy business taking personal charge of all operations and he may be found most any day dressed in overalls showing the boys how things should be done. He has no regular office hours but is glad to receive visitors and show his farm and cattle at any time. Not least among the several ventures of Judge Savidge is the production of garden truck. His strawberries, melons and cantaloupes are in demand as are also his home cured hams for he raises many hogs and cures all his pork.

Mr. Savidge is a good genial host. You will feel the richer for having met him. You will have an opportunity to see in his herd a combination of the best blood of the Holstein Breed and you will agree with us when we say, we must all hand it to Judge Savidge for having the courage to launch out at his age on a venture of this kind and we must congratulate him on the selections he made and upon his good judgment in starting with the Holstein Breed.

The Holstein Industry of Pennsylvania owes much to this "Grand Old Man" for he has surely been a power for good in the State in which he lives.

His advice is widely sought in legal circles and by a wide circle of friends and neighbors. He is a member of the County Grange and prominent in the Lewisburg Rotary Club. Farmers and stock breeders in his community appreciate the good influence that the blood of his herd and his unselfish dealings have had for their advancement and this influence will be more keenly felt in years to come.

Mr. Savidge bought the best cattle money could buy, bred them better, and best of all he has shared his success with his fellowmen. L. E. G.

Silage and the Silo

THE preservation of beet leaves, beet waste, and other green forage by gathering into heaps or into earthen pits and covering with earth has long been practiced in Europe. For many years there has been considerable discussion as to who built the first silo in this country. Apparently Fred L. Hatch, of McHenry County, Illinois, should receive this credit. In 1873 he built a square silo, 10 feet by 16 feet and 24 feet deep—8 feet below ground and 16 feet above. The same year the silo was filled with corn

silage and was used each year until 1919. In 1877 the French farmer, Goffart published his "Manual of the Culture and Siloing of Maize and Other Green Crops," the first book of its kind, covering 25 years of practical experience. In 1879 Mr. J. B. Brown of New York gave American readers a translation of Goffart's book, and in 1880 Dr. J. M. Bailey issued "The Book of Ensilage, the New Dispensation for Farmers." In 1881 Professor I. P. Roberts at Cornell University, and the senior author at the University of Wisconsin, built and filled the first silos used for experimental purposes in America. By these means silos and silage were brought prominently before the farmers of this country, and the interest which was awakened has steadily increased until the ensilage of fodders has become a factor of vast importance in American agriculture.

When green forage is packed firmly into an airtight chamber, such as a silo, fermentations take place caused both by the enzymes contained in the plant cells and by bacteria and yeasts carried into the silo on the forage. During these fermentations much of the sugar in the ensiled forage is broken down into organic acids, chiefly lactic acid (the acid in sour milk), with some acetic acid (the acid in vinegar), and traces of other acids. In these changes oxygen is taken up and carbon dioxide (carbonic acid gas) given off. At first the oxygen in the air which has been entrapped in the ensiled mass is used up, but if the mass has been well compacted, this is soon exhausted. The enzymes and bacteria then obtain the additional oxygen needed for these decompositions from the oxygen-containing compounds in the forage—chiefly the sugars. When the sugar in the forage has been changed into the acids the fermentation is checked, for the other carbohydrates are attacked to only a small extent. It is due to this that well-matured corn or sorghum makes less acid silage than immature plants, which contain more sugar. Even though an excess of sugar is present, the fermentation comes to an end at length, for sufficient acid is finally produced to prevent both the further growth of the bacteria and yeasts and the action of the plant enzymes.

During the fermentation processes the temperature rises somewhat, but if the mass has been well compacted, so that but little air is present, the temperature in the interior of the silo rarely reaches 100° F. The changes are therefore far less extensive than those which occur in the making of brown hay.

Not only does the accumulation of acid automatically check the further action of the acid-forming enzymes and bacteria, but it also prevents the growth of undesirable putrefying bacteria, such as cause the decaying of meat. The poor-quality, foul-smelling silage which often results when such legumes as alfalfa, clover, or soybeans are ensiled alone is doubtless largely due to the fact that there is not enough sugar present in the plants to yield sufficient acid to check the growth of these putrefying bacteria. The high protein content of these plants also favors putrefaction.

After a few days the silage-making process ceases, and no appreciable changes will take place so long as the air is excluded. Instances are on record where silage made 12 to 14 years before has been found to be of excellent quality.

Though the conversion of sugar into organic acids is the chief change which takes place in good silage, other decompositions also occur to some extent. A considerable part of the protein is broken down by enzymes into amino acids, the silage sometimes containing two or three times as much of these cleavage products as the original fodder. However, as this splitting of the protein into simpler compounds is similar, we need not suppose that the nutritive value is thereby necessarily impaired.

It has sometimes been advocated that forage be steamed immediately after placing it in the silo, on the ground that the bacteria, yeasts, and enzymes are thereby destroyed, and the more or less perfectly sterilized mass thus preserved with little or no fermentation. However, Withycombe and Bradley found in digestion trials with cows at the Oregon Station that steaming corn forage after ensiling reduced the digestibility of the dry matter 16 per ct., the crude protein 91 per ct., the ash 79 per ct., and the fiber, nitrogen-free extract, and fat to a slight extent. Hence, though the steamed silage was admirably preserved and contained only half as much acid as ordinary silage, its feeding value was greatly reduced.

The silo walls must be air-tight, for if oxygen gains entrance the fermentations will continue and molds will grow, spoiling the silage. Such action takes place at the top of the silo where the mass is exposed to the air, but if the silage has been well packed and wet down, the impervious top layer of rotten material, which soon forms, prevents further entrance of the air. All doors must fit tightly, else the silage will spoil about the openings.

In the early silos, which were rectangular structures, it was exceedingly difficult to pack the mass in the corners so that it would not spoil. With the devising of the cylindrical silo by King at the Wisconsin Station, this serious trouble was overcome, thereby greatly advancing the practice of ensiling forage plants. The cylindrical silo has now been commonly adopted, for besides the advantage of having no corners, it provides the largest cubic capacity for a given amount of building material, and the sides are strong and unyielding.

Unless the walls of the silo are smooth and perpendicular, cavities will form along the walls as the mass settles and the adjacent silage will spoil. The walls must be strong and rigid, for during the settling of the silage a great outward pressure is developed. This increases with the depth of the silo and, according to King, reaches 300 lb. per square foot of wall surface at a depth of 30 feet. After the silage has fully settled this lateral pressure ceases.

The early silos were shallow, and even though the forage was well-tramped it was often necessary to weight the mass down to force out the air sufficiently. By making the silo deep the great pressure compacts all but the upper layers so that the losses thru fermentation are reduced to a minimum. The fact that the losses of nutrients are heaviest in the upper layers and surface of the silage is another reason for having the silo deep, because the loss per ton of total contents is thereby reduced. At the Wisconsin Station, King placed about 65 tons of green corn forage in an air-tight silo in eight layers, and determined the loss in each

layer, after standing from September to March. The dry matter lost in the respective layers was as follows: surface (eight) layers, 32.5 per ct.; seventh layer, 23.4 per ct.; sixth layer, 10.3 per ct.; fifth layer, 2.1 per ct.; fourth layer, 7.0 per ct.; third layer, 2.8 per ct.; second layer, 3.5 per ct.; and the bottom layer 9.5 per ct. While the surface layer lost over 32 per ct. of its original dry matter, the average loss in the first 5 layers from the bottom was less than 5 per ct.; and the loss for the whole silo only 8.1 per ct.

Indian corn is preëminently a silage plant. The solid, succulent stems and broad leaves, when cut into short lengths, pack closely and form a solid mass which not only keeps well but furnishes a product that is greatly relished by stock and is consumed with little waste. Although with enlarging experience the use of other crops for silage is increasing, by far the greater portion of all the forage stored in silos in this country is corn. The use of corn silage has practically revolutionized the feeding of dairy cattle over a large part of the United States, and is fast becoming almost equally important in the feeding of beef cattle and sheep. Through its use the cost of producing milk and meat may be materially lowered all over the corn belt. Not only is corn silage excellent for cattle and sheep, but it may be used in a limited way with horses that are idle or at light work.

Corn should be cut for silage when the kernels have hardened and glazed, but while most of the leaves are still green. At this stage the dent varieties will be dented. Ensiling the crop should not be delayed longer, else the corn will become too mature to make the most palatable silage, and it may mold unless water is added to the cut forage as it is ensiled. On the other hand, it should not be ensiled before the kernels are in the glazing stage, as was usually done some years ago. If ensiled earlier, a sourer silage is produced, and still more important, a great waste of nutrients occurs, for as has been pointed out previously, the corn crop stores much of its highest quality nutrients during the later stages of growth.

Ensiling is decidedly the best method of preserving corn forage, for less nutrients are lost than when the crop is cured as corn fodder, and corn silage also has a higher feeding value than the same amount of dry matter in dry corn fodder. Trials at various experiment stations have shown that even when cured in well-made shocks, so as to reduce the losses to a minimum, corn fodder or stover standing in the field for a few months loses on the average about 20 per ct. of the dry matter it contains, due to weathering and to fermentations which gradually waste the forage. The losses fall chiefly on the most valuable parts—the sugar, protein, and starch—which are less resistant and more soluble than the fiber.

The losses due to weathering can be lessened by making larger shocks. However, Cooke found that even in the dry climate of Colorado heavy losses of dry matter occurred in corn fodder standing in well-made shocks. In the southern states, due to the heavy winter rainfall, it is especially difficult to cure corn fodder or stover, and the losses in feeding value are much higher than in the north.

Losses also occur when corn fodder is ensiled, be-

cause of fermentations which take place in the ensiling process. The extent of the losses will vary quite widely, depending on the stage of maturity of the corn when ensiled, the care with which the cut fodder is packed in the silo, the tightness of the silo walls and doors, and the depth of the silo. Immature corn suffers more loss than corn ensiled at the proper stage of maturity. If the silage is not packed well, or if the silo is not built so that the silage will settle well and so that air will be excluded, much greater losses will occur, and parts of the silage will even be entirely spoiled by mold. As the surface losses, due to the decay of silage at the top of the silo before feeding is started, are the same for shallow and deep silos, obviously there will be a much smaller percentage loss of feed in a deep silo.

Years ago it was recommended that, instead of ensiling the entire corn plant, the ears be removed and cured elsewhere, and only the stalks and leaves converted into silage. This grain-free silage would then be fed along with more or less of the grain separately saved. This matter was tested at the Wisconsin Station and at the Vermont Station with adverse results, the normal corn silage proving superior.

Corn ranks high as a soiling crop on account of its palatability, the high yield of nutrients, and the fact that it remains in good condition for feeding for a much longer period than many other crops grown for soilage. On farms lacking summer silage, feeding corn forage in the green state as soilage should become general for during the late summer and early fall, pastures are often too scanty to enable animals to do their best. In the case of dairy cows such a shortage of feed will cause a decrease in milk flow, which often can not be recovered by subsequent liberal feeding. An acre of ripening corn fed in early fall may thus return twice as much profit as if it were held over until winter. For early feeding sweet corn may often be advantageously used.—*Henry and Morrison.*

American Dairy Science Association Meeting

WE ARE giving below abstracts of some of the important addresses delivered before the American Dairy Science Association at their meeting held at Book-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Michigan, in connection with the National Dairy Show:

MINERAL NUTRIENTS FOR DAIRY CATTLE

BY E. B. FORBES,

*Director of the Institute of Animal Nutrition,
Pennsylvania State College.*

Liberal milk production during the early part of the period of lactation, with cows on normal winter rations, commonly involves a loss of mineral nutrients from the skeleton, though it is physiologically possible for such a cow to maintain mineral nutrient equilibrium under such influences as abundant intake of mineral nutrients and anti-rachitic vitamin, and irradiation of either feed or cow by the ultra-violet light of direct sunshine, a quartz mercury vapor light, or a carbon arc.

After the impulse to secrete milk has largely spent itself, and during the dry period, mineral storage from

ordinarily good rations normally comes to prevail, and previous losses of minerals may be made good.

During the feeding of mineral-rich or mineral-poor rations, or during mineral loss or mineral storage, the utilization of calcium compounds fed as supplements to the ration is often entirely absent, and at best is slight and inefficient.

It has been suggested that heavy-producing cows may suffer physiological derangement as a result of mineral depletion, but the facts in this situation, as applying to conditions of good dairy practice, have not been established.

To determine the practical bearings of this subject will require either balance experiments or other controlled feeding throughout the entire period of lactation and gestation, in order that we may learn the final effect of the year's treatment.

The present evidence warrants emphasis on the use of leguminous roughage; on as much exposure of the cows as is practicable to direct sunlight; on as much use as possible of green feeds; on the curing of hay with the minimum of exposure to dew and rain; and on the allowance of a dry, resting period, and of feed during this period, sufficient to permit the complete restoration of the previous mineral losses.

The present evidence warrants the use of mineral feeds only on an experimental basis, and does not warrant the inclusion of mineral components in commercial feeds.

HISTORY AND TRENDS OF OFFICIAL TESTING

C. H. ECKLES,

Chief, Division of Dairy Husbandry, University of Minnesota.

Improvement in livestock is a slow process. As in the case of many other movements of great importance those closely associated find it difficult to estimate the real progress that is being made. Fixing their attention upon certain isolated facts some conclude advancement is being made at a rapid rate. Others see no signs whatever of a forward movement. It is only when time has made possible a clear perspective that a fair judgment can be reached regarding the whole matter.

Exactly these same conditions apply to what we call official testing as it has been conducted since its inception in 1894. It is impossible as yet to measure the influence this activity has had upon the development of dairy cattle during the thirty-two years it has been in progress. I believe many over estimate the results of official testing; the importance attached to it by others is equally as far below the truth. I am inclined to a middle ground position. I believe there has been a real advance in the quality of dairy cattle and that the College and Experiment Stations by their supervision of official testing have rendered an important service.

I by no means subscribe to the idea that dairy cattle have been improved as much during the past thirty years as the records for maximum production have increased. Any one familiar with the modern conception of genetics will agree with me that we cannot expect through official testing or any other practical means to put something into dairy cows that was not there already. We can, however, expect to increase the number of individuals having certain desirable characteristics. The factors which made possible a cow that can

produce 30,000 lb. milk were in the dairy breeds before official testing was thought of. As the result of official testing there are unquestionably many more cows in existence with these factors because of the selection for breeding purposes advanced registration has made possible.

From the standpoint of dairy cattle improvement advanced testing makes it possible to segregate the blood of the animals having the factors for high production and by interbreeding to constantly move toward a strain or even a whole breed of cattle pure for high production. I believe some purebred dairy herds in the United States at present are almost homozygous for high production. The production of the average cow of the United States has during the past few years showed an unmistakable advance, gradual to be sure but faster than ever before. Better feeding certainly is one important factor involved but better inheritance through the bulls used is probably another of equal importance.

PRESENT STATUS OF OFFICIAL TESTING

From the time official testing was started in 1894 the amount of work done slowly increased year by year. Up to 1912 or 1915 the amount of testing really was small outside of three or four states. In 1916 the Dairy Science Association suggested the term Superintendent of Official Testing to be used to designate the man responsible for testing in each state.

Official Testing reached its greatest development so far coincident with the period of high prices for dairy cattle from 1918 to 1920. One state at least, possibly others, at one time had over 100 men on the testing staff. The maximum in my state was 52. With the drop in prices accompanying the business depression beginning in 1920, the amount of official testing began to decline and continued to do so until recently. There are some other factors in the situation besides the decline in prices of purebred cattle. One of these is the increased development of the cow test associations. There is unquestionably something of a tendency to make more use of test association records in buying and selling breeding stock. How far this will go in the future is difficult to estimate. Then there is no question but official test records have lost considerable prestige in recent years. For one thing there has been so much blatant talk about "worlds records" of one kind and another, as I remember one cow was advertised to hold 34 worlds records, that people are no longer impressed by them. Furthermore there is now a much better appreciation of the fact high official records represent conditions far removed from those practical on the farm. Furthermore the results which have been published showing that on the average the official record is 70 per cent more than the production of the same cow under cow test association conditions has helped to make possible a proper valuation of official records.

Both colleges and breed associations should resent any suggestion that lessening of public interest in official records is due to a lack of confidence in their veracity. Considering the enormous extent of the work and the conditions under which it must necessarily be conducted the administration of this work is to be highly commended. A long familiarity with official testing leads me to say the number of dishonest records that have

escaped the scrutiny of the Superintendent of Official Testing and the Breed Association officials and have been entered in Advanced Registry certainly is too small to be of any significance.

THE FUTURE OF OFFICIAL TESTING

I am free to admit my inability to indicate what the future has in store for official testing. For one thing the effect of the movement started by the Ayrshire Breed for herd testing is difficult to foresee. Likewise the extent to which the cow test association may take its place. My guess at present is that official testing will continue gaining back slowly some of the volume lost following the depression of 1920. I suspect something on the nature of "Selective Registration" as now under consideration by certain of the breed associations will come in the next few years. If the requirements for admission under this form of registration include records of production as they undoubtedly will, and records of cow test associations are accepted, official testing may pass out. If records made under the present form of official supervision are required it will mean another expansion in official testing activities in the future. It seems reasonably clear that official testing in the future will be chiefly of the type we call "yearly" or "long time." If the trend in Minnesota is typical of that in the United States as a whole it would appear that the short period test is almost a thing of the past. The long time testing now under way in Minnesota represents fifty per cent of that conducted during the period of maximum activity in 1919-1920, while seven-day tests at present number only ten per cent of those of this class conducted at the maximum.

It seems to be official testing is now on a reasonably satisfactory basis from the standpoint of the colleges. Certainly there are no especially difficult problems to be solved, although various minor matters probably need to be ironed out. One fortunate circumstance is that the breed associations and the colleges finally came to understand each others point of view and certainly we are now met with a sympathetic attitude by the officers of these associations. Most of us believe the colleges have made some contribution to the public welfare through this activity.

SUPERVISING THE HERD TEST

P. S. WILLIAMS, *State College, Pa.*

Our experiences in supervising the Ayrshire Herd Test in Pennsylvania have been very satisfactory. As a rule both the breeders and the supervisors have been favorable to the test and its method of operation. However, our supervisors have at a few farms experienced some difficulty in enforcing the rule requiring that not more than two cows be milked at a time. This difficulty has not been particularly serious because the owners have always been willing to change their methods when the rule is carefully explained.

The tendency at some farms to change milkers and the milking order during the supervisor's visit is one that should receive consideration and every means possible should be used to discourage this practice. Our supervisors report that a variation of from one to three pounds or more of milk sometimes occur between milkings of the test period, and the corresponding milkings during the time previous to the test period. A part of

this variation, it is reasonable to believe, is due to the change in milking order.

The rules as laid down by the Ayrshire Breeders' Association are sufficient, if strictly enforced, to insure accuracy within reasonable limits. We believe, however, that the rules should not in any case be made more lenient. The limit of twenty cows handled in a test period is large enough.

We believe the herd test will accomplish the purpose for which it was established. We feel, however, that Ayrshire breeders should not discontinue official testing because of the herd test. The tendency has been to substitute the herd test for the official test.

If possible, the supervisor's report blank for the herd test should be simplified. Possibly a smaller and more simple blank could be formulated. It is suggested that the Breeders' Relations Committee of the Dairy Science Association and the Cattle Club officials jointly give consideration to this blank. Our supervisors complain of the lack of a suitable barn book for the herd test. We have been using the usual cow testing association barn book, but believe the Ayrshire Breeders' Association should furnish a suitable book.

While it may be that some changes can be made to advantage in the methods of carrying out the herd test, and in reporting the results of the same, yet our experience would lead us to conclude that the Ayrshire herd test is generally satisfactory in Pennsylvania and is a step in the right direction.

THE AYRSHIRE HERD TEST PLAN

C. T. CONKLIN,

Secretary Ayrshire Breeders Association, Brandon, Vt.

The unprofitable cow, regardless of how rich a pedigree she may have, is a menace to society and should be slaughtered. The dairy cow and man are in competition for the use of the same land and many of the same crops, and only when the dairy cow can improve the quantity or quality of the nutrients from this land is her owner justified in keeping her.

Secretary Conklin outlined the first year's experience with the Ayrshire Herd Test plan, and declared that Ayrshire breeders are very enthusiastic about this method of testing, in which every animal in the herd is entered, and herd averages for the year computed. In the past there has been a tendency to test just the best producers, but with the Herd Test plan the poor producers are found and eliminated, thus improving the breed as well as the herd.

In one year seventy Ayrshire herds with more than 2,000 of the breed's best cows have been put on test. One of the best records made by any herd in the United States is that of the Michigan Agricultural College, which has led in the Herd Test for several months.

Points of a Good Milker

HOWARD H. HOUSE

ONE THING that seems to trouble many purchasers of cattle for dairying is to judge from conformation, etc., whether an individual is or will be a profitable milker. I have found that all signs fail occasionally and that sometimes an animal will show both good and poor points and be either profitable or otherwise one year, and the opposite the next, so we

cannot always be sure as to points. If I were selecting for myself the following would be points for which I should look, and if not found any animal would not be considered desirable, no matter how large or handsome she was. Most of these points can be noted upon a calf after about four weeks if well fed.

1. A broad nose and mouth, at least 1½ in. wider at end than at 4 in. toward eyes on milkers, and proportionate with younger stock; bulls included.

2. A spacing of three or more finger widths between two back ribs extending well down toward belly; the longer the back rib the better; an excellent point in bulls as well as cows.

3. A wide and long escutcheon with no breaks or curls above the udder; curls upon the back of udder are better than not; this point is not so noticeable upon bulls as cows.

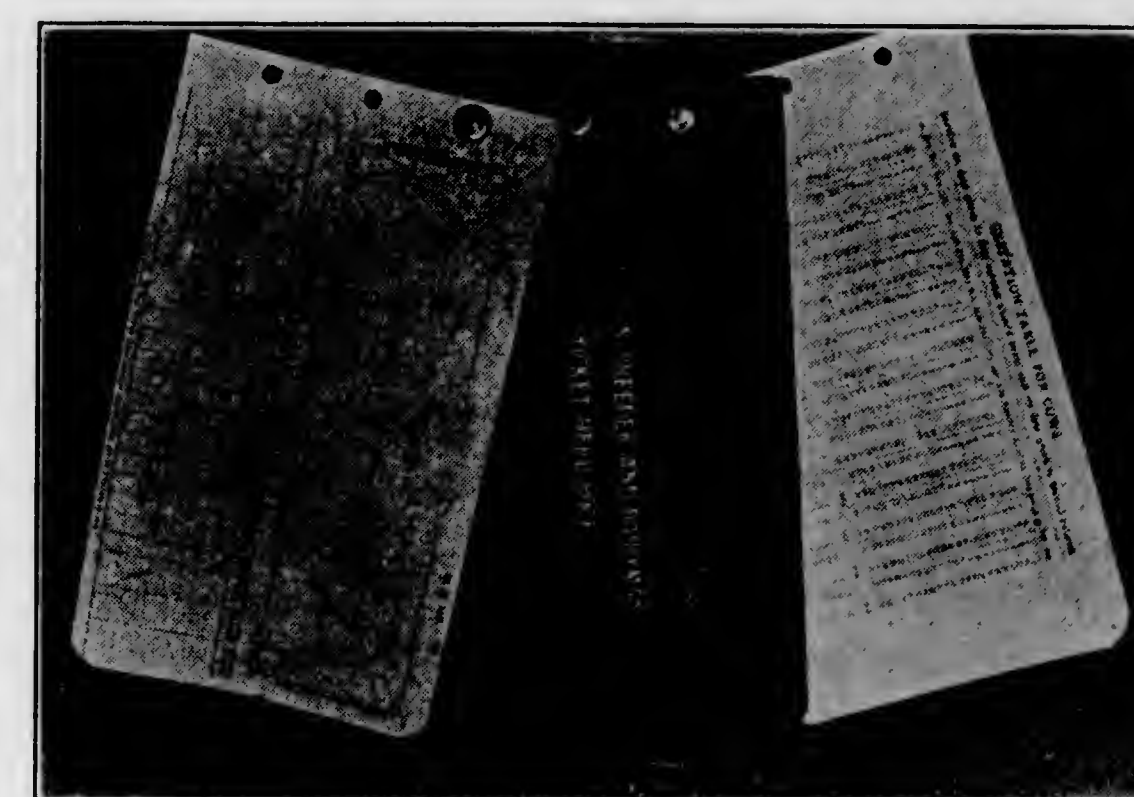
4. The milk veins should be large and long; the crooked the better, and should come from between fourth and fifth rib or farther forward; heavy veins upon the udder are also good.

5. Other secondary points include mealy (pliable) skin; broad milk cord found vertically above the flank; long slender tail, end of dock coming below points of gambrel; deep pocket on front of both shoulder and hind leg, near flank, inside front; rough back, not humped.

6. A herdsire should have as many of the foregoing points as possible to obtain, together with four well-defined rudimentary teats.

All of these points may be found in all milking cattle, some being more conspicuous in different individuals, and often very pronounced, while other points are negligible. Such animals are like buying insurance with your subscription—doubtful and often unsatisfactory to purchaser.

YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE!



This POCKET HERD BOOK is the result of years of experimentation by practical breeders. The result is the most convenient, practical, up-to-date BREEDERS' COMPANION you ever saw.

Given as a premium with a two year's subscription to THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN at One Dollar, new or renewal.

If you once use one you will never be without it while you own purebred cattle. The handiest premium you ever saw.

Dairy Breed Comparison

IN THIS age with the keen competition between the promoters of the various breeds of Purebred dairy cattle, when the dairy press is so filled with statements concerning the merits of each of the respective breeds of dairy cattle made by breed enthusiasts whose ability to render an unbiased opinion might be tempered by their enthusiasm, we believe it is proper in order to get our balance and see just where we are at to study the results or to review the opinion of unbiased scientific investigators, for that reason we are printing below a few chapters taken from a revised edition of the textbook on Dairy Cattle and Milk Production by Clarence H. Eckles of the University of Minnesota: Editorial Note.

MILK AND FAT PRODUCTION

No satisfactory statistics are available which show the average production of any of the dairy breeds under practical farm conditions. An abundance of data may be had which give results from official testing, but the value of such records is limited as a criterion for judging results under conditions as exist on farms where the bulk of the milk supply of the country is produced. On the other hand, figures of production by herds on average farms, while of value, would not be satisfactory as indicating the capacity of a breed to produce milk and fat, since in too many cases the low production shown by such figures is due largely to poor feed and management and does not, therefore, represent the real capacity of the breed.

A compilation of published yearling records of cows owned by Experiment Stations shows an average annual production by cows of the Holstein breed of approximately 9,000 lb. milk containing 3.45 per cent of fat, and an average yield of 310 lb. fat. These figures are fairly representative of average yield under good conditions. The most valuable figures would probably be those representing entire herds on farms where a reasonable amount of culling of inferior animals is done; where the cows are well fed, but not pushed by excessive grain feeding to the point of lowering the economy of production, and are bred to calve at intervals of twelve months. Under such conditions in a Holstein herd, an average of at least 8,500 lb. milk and 290 lb. fat should be expected each year for all cows in milk, including animals of all ages.

Occasionally an average of 10,000 lb. is reached under such conditions for a term of years for an entire herd, but this is unusual and represents exceptionally well-bred animals with unusually good methods of feeding and management. On the other hand an average of less than 7,500 lb. should cause the owner to examine most carefully into his methods of selecting and feeding. The average fat percentage for the herd will not vary much in any case from 3.45, the average for the breed.

BREED CHARACTERISTICS AND ADAPTATIONS

As a breed, the Holsteins have the best disposition or temperament of any dairy breed. In this respect they resemble the Shorthorns more than any other breed. While cows of the breed as a rule have plenty

of nervous energy, which is necessary to high dairy production, they are not nervous in the common meaning of that term. Where Holsteins and other more excitable breeds are kept together, the contrast is easily noticed. A change of milkers, or any sudden disturbance, as the presence of a stranger or a dog, will produce little or no effect on most Holsteins, while cows of some other breeds will show a marked change in milk production. The Holstein is less alert and active than the other dairy breeds, but her nerves are well under control. This is of considerable advantage on account of the usual necessity of having dairy cattle handled by men more or less careless and inefficient.

The Holstein cow is best adapted for rather level, rich pastures, and where liberal feeding is practicable. As grazers on hilly or scanty pastures the breed is easily surpassed by the Jersey and Ayrshire—especially the latter.

The reproductive function of cows of this breed is good, being equalled among dairy breeds only by the Brown Swiss. Considerable trouble with sterility and shy breeding is experienced with all highly developed breeds, but the Holstein gives as little trouble as any in this respect. The calves are large, weighing, on the average, ninety pounds at birth; and they are strong and vigorous, giving the minimum trouble in raising. At birth the Holstein calf is the largest of all breeds except the Brown Swiss, and on the average it represents 8 per cent of the weight of its mother. The Jersey calf, on the other extreme, averages 6.5 per cent of its dam's weight.

As beef producers, the breed ranks high for a dairy breed. As in the case of the other dairy breeds, the gains in weight are made as rapidly and as cheaply as by animals of the beef breeds. The market price for Holstein steers is generally lower than for animals of the beef breeds, perhaps partly as a result of prejudice, but mainly—as is the case with the other dairy breeds—on account of the lower dressing weight, the smaller proportion of high-priced cuts, and the greater amount of offal fat.

The calves are especially well adapted for veal production on account of the large weight at birth and the rapid gains made during the first few weeks.

The Holstein does not withstand hot weather as well as some other breeds do. This fact is readily observed where cows of this breed and of others are kept under the same condition in a rather hot climate. The ability of other breeds such as the Jersey to endure heat better than the Holsteins undoubtedly has some relation to the fact that the Jersey is the leading breed in the southern part of the United States and the Holstein in the northern part.

The breed does not mature especially early. The animals reach the maximum of growth in skeleton between the ages of four and five years, while the maximum weight is reached about two years later. Usually the heifers are sufficiently mature to come into milk between 28 to 30 months. Freshening at an earlier age is not advisable, as the tendency is to check growth and to result in undersized cows.

CHARACTERISTICS OF HOLSTEIN MILK

The Holsteins produce more milk, on the average, and at a cheaper cost for 100 lb. than any other breed. The per cent of fat averages the lowest. It is also claimed by some breeders that the per cent of fat has been increased by American breeders. While it is possible that the strong efforts now being made in this direction by the leading breeders has resulted in richer milk from certain herds of selected animals, there is no evidence to show that the average of the breed has been changed. Data based upon seven-day official tests is of little if any value in this connection, and the results of yearly tests show almost exactly the same average percentage of fat as was reported in the beginning of official testing.

It sometimes happens that the milk from a heavy producing herd, especially when the majority of the cows are fresh, will fall below the usual legal standards in both fat content and percentage of solids not fat. This may be remedied so far as the fat percentage is concerned by standardization. When the fat is lower than desired, a portion of the milk is run through a separator and the cream added to the remainder of the milk. The proportion of the total to be separated may be determined by calculation or by the use of a formula for the purpose in common use. In case it is desirable to lower the fat content the skim milk separated rather than the cream is added to the remainder of the milk.

There is a tendency to criticize the Holstein unduly on account of the well-known low fat content of the milk. If butterfat is marketed the total quantity produced is the most important fact. It has long been known from practical experience that milk with an unusually high fat content is not as desirable for calf feeding as is milk with an average, or even a lower, percentage of fat. This belief on the part of the practical cattle men have been confirmed in recent years by research work both with man and animals.

The total solids of Holstein milk contain on the average 28 per cent of fat as compared with 34 per cent for the Channel Island breeds. This fact is of some importance in connection with the question of the relative economy of fat production by different breeds.

The fat globules are small, rather variable in size, and show the least yellow color of any of the breeds. On account of the small size of the fat globules, the cream does not separate so quickly nor so completely by gravity as is the case with larger fat globules. However, when a centrifugal cream separator is used the difference in the loss of fat in the skim milk from different breeds is too small to deserve consideration. The lack of color in the fat results in the milk and cream showing much less color than if it were of equal quality, but the product of a Jersey or Guernsey. The lack of color is of some disadvantage in selling market milk or cream, since in the popular mind a yellow color is considered an index of richness.

The small fat globules are of some advantage when the milk is to be transported to market, as it makes possible the necessary handling of the milk with the minimum of churning.

CHARACTERISTICS OF AYRSHIRE MILK

As a breed, the Ayrshires are noted for a good, uniform production of milk. While some very large milk and fat records have been made in official tests, Ayrshires have not so far equalled the Holsteins, Guernseys, and Jerseys in this respect.

A compilation of records published by experiment stations shows an average yearly milk yield of 6,530 lb. with a fat content of 3.85 per cent. Under good farm conditions with reasonable attention to culling out the inferior animals an average yearly milk production for a herd should be from 6,500 to 7,000 lb. with a fat content of a little less than four per cent, making an average fat production of from 250 to 280 lb. fat, including cows of all ages. A production lower than this calls for a careful consideration as to the methods of selection and feeding practiced. A figure much above these indicates an excellent herd well managed.

The fat globules are small and the milk and butter do not show much yellow color, ranking in this characteristic with the Holsteins. The Ayrshire cow is well adapted for the production of market milk on account of the large yield of milk of average composition. The lack of a more pronounced yellow color is some disadvantage in this connection, while the small fat globules resulting in less trouble from churning in transit is something of an advantage.

The milk of this breed is also well adapted for cheese making on account of the small fat globules and relatively high per cent of casein, and is generally used for this purpose in their native land.

In economy of fat production the Jersey and the Guernsey breed slightly excel the Ayrshire. In regard to milk production the reverse is generally true.

CHARACTERISTICS OF JERSEY MILK

Under good farm conditions and average yearling production of 5,500 lb. milk and 275 to 300 lb. fat including all females of milking age would be considered fair results. An average of 8,000 lb. milk, or more, would be unusually high, but is obtained under the best conditions. The fat percentage varies between 4.5 and 6.5 with an average of about 5.0. The total solids are high in keeping with the fat content, averaging 14.9 per cent. The fat on the average constitutes 34.5 per cent of the total solids as compared to 28 per cent for the Holsteins.

In quantity of milk the Jersey breed is excelled by several others, but in fat yield it ranks equal to any. On account of its richness Jersey milk can not be produced and sold in competition with that from other breeds where weight or quantity is the basis of payment. Even where milk is purchased for market purposes or for condenseries it is often the practice to pay a price per hundred for milk with a minimum fat content, usually 3.5 per cent, with a small increase for each tenth of a per cent or "point" above 3.5. The price paid for the fat above the minimum is less than that for the basal amount and this works a discrimination against the cow giving the high-testing milk. For these reasons the Jersey or Guernsey are not used to any great extent in localities marketing whole milk.

As an economical producer of butter fat the Jersey and her near relative, the Guernsey, are unsurpassed.

The Jersey milk has the highest per cent of fat of any dairy breed common in this country. In economy of production of fat this breed has always led, where opportunity has been given to make fair comparison with other breeds. The economy of fat production by these breeds, is to be attributed to two factors. One is the fact that the fat represents a greater proportion of the solids than in other breeds; in other words, less skim milk is produced to the pound of fat. The second is the smaller proportion of the ration used for maintenance. A Jersey weighing 900 lb. will produce as much fat on the average as a Holstein weighing 1,250 lb. In this case the cost of maintaining the larger cow adds to the feed cost of the fat produced.

The most prominent and best known characteristics of Jersey milk are the high per cent of fat, the pronounced yellow color, and the easy creaming of the milk. The latter characteristic is due to the unusually large fat globules. The large fat globules also cause the fat to churn easily, which is something of an advantage in butter-making. The same ease of churning is a slight disadvantage when the milk is to be handled much, as in the market milk business, because it results in small masses of butter appearing on the surface.

In persistency of milking the Jersey ranks very high, probably the highest of any breed. Cows of this breed are general favorites as family cows on account of the richness of their milk, its easy creaming characteristics, their persistency of milking, their easy keeping qualities and gentleness. The Jersey cow finds her special adaptation as a family cow or as an economical producer of butterfat.

CHARACTERISTICS OF GUERNSEY MILK

In the yield of milk and fat percentage the Jersey and Guernsey are not far apart, the Jersey leading slightly in richness of milk and the Guernsey in total milk production. A summary of records from herds owned by Experiment Stations shows an average yearling production for all ages of 5,500 lb. milk and 274 lb. fat. These data also show the fat to constitute 35 per cent of the solids as compared with 34.5 per cent for the Jerseys and 28 per cent for the Holsteins.

Under farm conditions a yield of about 5,500 lb. of milk yearly should be expected as an average for all cows in milk, including the usual proportion of heifers. An average yield of 6,000 to 6,500 lb. is possible under exceptionally good farm conditions. The fat content will be five per cent or a trifle less on the average. In color, Guernsey milk ranks first and for this reason it is often mixed with that of other breeds for the sake of the high color it imparts. Guernsey cream, on account of its color, is in demand for table use, and it often commands a premium on the market on this account.

The color of Guernsey butter is so high, especially when the cows are on fresh pasture, that it is occasionally objected to on the market by those not familiar with it. The fat globules are on the average the largest of all breeds. The Guernsey have the same advantages and disadvantages as the Jerseys as producers of market milk. On the whole, it can hardly be claimed that the breed is especially adapted for this purpose since it is seldom possible to sell market milk on such a basis

as to do justice to the very high testing product. However, in economy of production of butterfat this breed ranks high on account of the richness of the milk and the large production in proportion to the size of the animal. For this reason the Guernsey breed is most often used where cream is sold either for butter purposes or for table use.—*Eckles*.

"Dad, what's a monologue?"

"A monologue is a conversation between a husband and wife."

"I thought that was a dialogue."

"No, a dialogue is where two persons are speaking."—*Yorkshire Post*.

Lord Dewar said that most men did not wake up to find themselves famous; they usually dreamed they were famous, then woke up.—*London Morning Post*.



YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED to this Accredited Herd in which there has never been a case of Abortion.

REASONABLE PRICES ON YOUNG STOCK

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ETTA ABBEKERK PRINCESS

She averaged 75 lb. milk daily, giving 81 lb. her highest day, when she freshened in the spring.

We have young stock for sale, light in color and fine individuals, from such cows as the above.

Come and look our herd over. Our foundation animals are from some of the best blood lines of the breed.

Our Herd is Accredited.

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Penna.

Give the Grades a Chance

GEORGE LESLIE

NOT THE registered Holstein herd, which is the expensive plaything of the millionaire, but the good grade herd with a purebred sire, owned by the man who makes his living from the cows, is the backbone of our dairy industry; and it is therefore cheering to note the presence of a large number of grade cattle at the 1926 National Show held at Detroit, this month.

There were seven classes for Holstein grades and a very creditable lot faced Judge Kildee on October 9th, all Michigan cattle.

The class for aged cows with C.T.A. records of 300 lb. or more of fat brought out 33 entries, all good ones and it was by a close margin that cow No. 139 owned by the Larowe Milling Co. of Detroit took the blue ribbon over Louis Schoof's No. 11 from Washington, Michigan, whose No. 6 got fourth place; third, fifth and sixth going to the Larowe cows.

In the class for cows under four years with C.T.A. records of 250 lb. or more of fat, the Larowe Company's three entries won first, second and fourth with three year olds, third place going to Ruben Hazen of Coloma, Michigan.

A yearling, Daisy, with a C.T.A. record of 412.7 lb. fat; owned by Clifford Hopkins, Armada, Michigan, a two year old, Ona Girl, record 429 lb. owned by William Rowley, Richmond, Michigan were first and second in the class for grade heifer bred to purebred bull.

Kalamazoo State Hospital had the only entry for four cows sired by one registered bull and won with Get of Kalamazoo Goshen Ceasar Pontiac 253724.

They also entered a dairy herd of five grade Holsteins against the Larowe Milling Company's string, but the latter won the coveted first ribbon, and also that for the best grade Holstein herd in Michigan.

Cow No. 139 of the Larowe herd was made the Champion Grade Holstein cow of the 1926 National and Judge Kildee attributed her winnings and those of the same herd not as much to perfection of type as to development and condition brought about by good care and feeding.

Make Hay While it Rains

DR. H. E. KIEFER, BURLINGTON, N. J.

AN OLD saying runs,—"there is nothing new under the sun" but there is something new under the clouds. Arthur J. Mason, of Chicago, has put a kink in the saying about making hay while the sun shines for he actually makes hay whether it rains or shines. Mr. Mason is an engineer of national reputation and after spending forty years designing big things concluded to spend the remainder of his days following his hobby of farming. He soon saw how much a farmer would benefit if he could make hay regardless of weather conditions so he spent 14 years and about \$100,000 on his farm at Flossmoor, Illinois in solving the problem.

After operating a plant for artificially curing hay for

4 years at Evergreen Farms he erected a similar one for the Walker-Gordon Milk Farms, at Plainsboro, N. J., and during the month of September hundreds of farmers, business men, agricultural experts, engineers and others visited this place and saw how it is possible and practical to make hay while it rains.

By this system seven men cut six tons of green alfalfa and made from it two tons of cured hay per hour grinding the same to meal and sacking it. In about one hour from the time it is standing in the field the alfalfa has been converted to meal and sacked ready for the market. In this particular case none of it goes to the market as with over 3,000 head of cattle on The Walker-Gordon Farms it is all fed on the place.

While the drying plant is extremely impressive as to size, the drying chamber itself being approximately 150 feet long, the process is quite simple. One man operates the tractor driven mowing machine with elevator attachment. Trucks especially equipped with large dump bodies are operated between the field and the drying plant. These are driven under the chute of the mower elevator and no labor is needed for loading. At the plant the alfalfa is dumped from a platform directly into the inclined canvas conveyor which slowly feeds the hay to cylindrical beaters, which shake up the hay and deliver it in a uniform layer upon an endless belt of woven wire which then carries it slowly through the drying chamber. The heat for this chamber is supplied by a large furnace; heated air, smoke and gas fumes are driven by a fan through the heating chamber, over, under and through the drying materials so that it is delivered at the further end of the chamber completely dried and ready for storage. A roughage grinder is placed at the end of the conveyor. This delivers the finished product through a blower either to the fireproof storage house near by or to the bagger on the platform beside it. The finely ground product occupies very little space. When desired, the hay can be baled instead of ground for the market or storage.

The quality of hay made by this dryer is far superior to the best sun cured alfalfa. Every farmer knows of the great loss of leaves when it is cured in the field. The Mason System saves all of the leaves as when cut nothing touches the ground but as it is taken up mechanically after being cut nothing is lost. Experimental stations tell us that the leaves of alfalfa are about twice as rich in protein as the stems, hence in losing many of the leaves the farmer not only gets a smaller yield per acre but also gets a poor quality of hay from a feeding standpoint. There is more or less fermentation of all vegetable matter as it dries and this is particularly true of legumes. The more rapidly a legume is cured the higher its feeding value. This system does in an hour what now requires several days of good weather.

Sufficient carbohydrates are readily obtainable on most dairy farms but it is protein they lack and for which they pay fancy prices in the way of concentrates. Mr. Mason's idea was to furnish cheap and abundant protein and that he succeeded is shown by comparisons. Sun cured alfalfa which contains 15% is considered a very good product. Mason alfalfa contains 18% to 22% which means about one-third more protein in every ton handled. Furthermore it must be remem-

bered that much sun cured alfalfa does not contain as much as 15% if it has been wet several times or delayed in curing. It may contain considerably less; whereas Mason alfalfa is cured rain or shine and is always of a bright uniform green color and of a high uniform feeding value. All things considered, it costs no more to produce than the sun cured article. For Eastern U. S. where it rains about one-third of the days during the hay-making season it is the ideal thing.

Curing alfalfa is not the only thing which this appliance does. A demonstration was given of curing young and tender soybean plants and thereby getting a higher yield of digestible nutrients than is possible by sun curing. We may look for soybean meal to take a prominent place in the market. It will also cure cowpeas and other legumes as well as cereals and grasses.

Particular attention is called to oats and its possibilities. Chemists confirm the statement that oats cut and cured in "the milk stage" contain almost as much food value pound for pound as the grain itself and this oat hay or meal, if it is ground, is at the stage of maximum digestibility. By cutting and curing in the milk stage about two tons of dry matter is obtained which contains about 350 lb. of protein. By waiting a month or more later and threshing 40 bushels of oats only 130 lb. is obtained to which can be added about 80 lb. more if the straw is fed. It can be seen very readily that about one and three quarters as much feed per acre can be obtained by the Mason System to say nothing of the advantage of getting the field back into another crop a month or six weeks earlier than is now possible.

This new dryer is destined to have a very decided effect on certain types of farming but "every rose has its thorn" and the thorn in this case is that it is not adapted to small farms. When it is stated that it will take care of 15 acres of alfalfa per day one can see that it would be needed on a small farm only a few days in the year and that interest on the investment would be too great to make it profitable.

For the most economical results it should be operated the greatest possible number of days each year. The various crops which it will handle makes this possible from April until frost comes. For instance, it can be operated on young rye late in April or May, on oats and alfalfa in June, alfalfa until September and soybeans or cowpeas until frost. All the possibilities have not been worked out but it is assured that a single drying plant will take care of the crops of 600 acres or more. Few farms are this large but in certain sections a community dryer could be installed or farmers could pool interests to advantage.

In making green apple pie, it takes quite a long time for the filling to be properly cooked. To keep the pie crust from becoming too brown, take a strip of white cloth, about an inch wide and long enough to go around the edge of the pie, wet it in cold water and place it around edge of the pie crust. It may be removed during the last few minutes of baking, that the edge may become crisp and golden.

In making a garden a man is apt to call a spade any number of things.—*Boston Transcript.*

J. B. GORSLINE DISPERSAL SALE

56 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE—Fully Accredited Herd

60-day Retest—Never a Reactor—No Abortion—Clean Herd

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1926

at the farm which is located 3½ miles northeast of **Wysox, Pa.**, via Gillette's Bridge on a macadam road. Wysox is on the main line of the Lehigh Valley R. R. 3 miles from Towanda.

Lunch served by Ladies' Aid at Noon.

CRESTMONT BRADCO KORNDYKE, a four-year-old herdsire with 25 of his daughters will be sold—he is from a cow that twice made over 1,200 lb. of butter and 27,000 lb. of milk in a year and 34 lb. of butter in 7 days.

17 daughters of Retreat Sir Glory Korndyke.

30 milking cows,—several fresh and others soon due.

20 heifer calves and yearlings.

21 cows in the sale have cow testing records all showing an extra *high average butterfat* for the year.

THE SALE YOU HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR—EVERY ANIMAL GOES. Also 4 teams of horses with harnesses. One milking machine.

J. B. GORSLINE, Owner, Wysox, Pa.

Auctioneer—Col. George W. Baxter, Elmira, N. Y. In the Box—R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y.
Clerk—J. G. Kerrick, Towanda, Pa.

The Bull

DESPITE the fact that improvement in the productive capacity of dairy herd rests as much with the bull as with the cows, the feed and care of the sire of the head of the herd is often neglected. To build up a profitable herd a pure-bred bull which has been bred for dairy production should be selected; this done, he should be so fed as to keep in the best condition for breeding.

The same principles apply to the rearing of the bull calf as to the heifer. The bull should be fed from birth to maturity so as to make normal growth, for, while the offspring of an animal which is thrifty but is undersized on account of insufficient feed will not necessarily be smaller than those from a larger sire, such an animal will bring a lower price when it is desired to sell him to another dairyman. From 6 months of age, when the bull calves should be separated from the heifers, they should be fed a somewhat heavier allowance of grain. The bull should be sufficiently mature for very light service at 10 to 12 months of age. He should be halter broken as a calf and when about 1 year old should have a stout string inserted in his nose. He should be so handled from calfhood that he will recognize man as his master and should never be given an opportunity to learn his great strength. Stall and fences should always be so strongly built that there is no possibility of his learning how to break loose.

Prize Winners at Hughesville Fair

FIRST Senior Bull Calf, Junior and Grand Champion male—Edgend Emperor Ormsby Burke, bred by S. L. Nicholson & Son, Muncy, Pa., now owned by H. E. Warner, Muncy, Pa. His sire is Emperor Aaggie Ormsby 30th and he is out of Lady Burke Pontiac Cornucopia. This was the only animal shown by Mr. Warner.

S. L. Nicholson & Son, owned the first prize Junior Bull Calf, Edgend Grandesse Lad, sired by Blacres



SHESHEQUIN HENGVERELD PONTIAC
Second in yearling bull class. Owned by S. L. Nicholson & Son.

Grandesse King and from Cornucopia Pansje Korndyke 2d. Nicholson & Son also owned the first Prize Junior Heifer, Edgend Colantha Pauline. Her sire is Prilly Colantha Inka—dam, Prilly Paul De Kol.

In the Yearling Bull Class, Ostalot Ona Fayne, owned by Messrs. Antes, Barclay and Shirey of Williamsport was placed first. This bull is sired by Mead-

owholm Ging Ona Fayne and from Starlight Korndyke Segis, a thousand pound daughter of Homeland Korndyke Segis.

Sheshequin Hengerveld Pontiac a double grandson of Lakeland King Pontiac owned by S. L. Nicholson & Son was second.

No strong competition was met in the female classes except for Junior Champion. This was won by a good



EDGEND EMPEROR ORMSBY BURKE
Junior and grand champion male. Owned by H. E. Warner.

Junior Yearling owned by L. M. H. Losch of Montoursville, Penna. This same breeder placed second in Aged Cow Class, first on Senior and Junior Yearling and first on Senior Heifer Calf.

In the Aged Cow Class there was no competition and Mr. Philip Antes furnished the winner. She also was made Senior and Grand Champion Female. L. E. G.

"When did you first become acquainted with your husband?"

"The first time I asked him for money after we were married."

Female Angora goats produced the maximum of mohair at two years of age. Wethers usually produce the maximum of mohair at three or four years of age.



PRODUCERS AND CHOICE INDIVIDUALS

Remember that this is an Accredited Herd; that the cattle of this entire county, when recently tuberculin tested, passed 99.2% Clean, and that this herd has always been headed by high class bulls.

Can spare a few good ones raised here.

L. S. BROWN
Saegerstown, R. D. 1, Crawford Co., Pa.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

House Plants

THIS is the time of year when one begins to realize that winter is lurking in the near future, and no matter how reluctantly that fact is faced, there is no choice in the matter. All through the spring and summer, we have revelled in God's great outdoors, enjoying the porch, the lawn and the garden, but with the advent of fall more hours must be spent indoors. It is the part of wisdom to take advantage of every thing that will enhance the pleasure and well-being of these coming winter months. There is no need to be cut off from growing things, for with little work and care, house plants may be utilized to add beauty to the home and pleasure to the occupants. Some growing things, if only ferns, should be in every home.

IMITATE NATURE

In all probability, those who have had house plants in the past, have transferred them to the garden during the summer months, and now the time has come when they must be repotted for winter enjoyment, an operation which means for the plants a change to unnatural conditions. In growing plants in the house, it is well to remember that their natural place is outdoors, with plenty of air for all and sunshine for some. So that, if one desires the best results, one should try, as far as possible, to reproduce natural conditions. To think that they can all be placed in the same window and given the same treatment is a great mistake, and leads to many failures in growing plants indoors. As most of us know, some plants need sunshine and plenty of it, and some need shade. Some require lots of water, some very little. Plants are as different as people and will respond to the proper treatment equally well. The fertility of the soil must also be kept in mind, for plants need other food than water.

LOCATION

The ideal spot for flowering plants is a sunny south window, where they will get a maximum of heat and light, two very necessary aids to the growth of flowers. The next best is a western exposure, which will do very well if other conditions are correct. The natural home of the fern is in the shady woods, and so it follows that they should not be exposed too much to the sun, as this tends to burn the fronds, but should be placed at an eastern window, or back in the room, away from the sunshine. This treatment also applies to the once-popular rubber plant, to palms of all sorts and to the asparagus fern. This has its advantage, since it leaves more room at the window for those plants which demand sunshine.

WATERING

Because, in the average house, the air in the winter time is usually very dry, house plants should be watered frequently. Here judgment is required, for if the soil is kept too wet, it sours and the plant dies. A good way

to do is to wait until the plant shows the need of water, then give it plenty, then let it dry out until it shows the need once more. Large plants with succulent stems need much more water than small ones with woody stems.

DRAINAGE

Good drainage should be supplied in the pot by small stones placed over the outlet in the bottom. Should the pot be placed in a jardiniere, it is not wise to allow water to accumulate in the bottom. And even if not affected with vermin of any kind, it is a good plan to take plants to the kitchen sink, (or better yet—to the bathtub) and give them a good washing all over that the dust that has gathered on the leaves may be washed off.

FERTILIZER

Since the roots of house plants are necessarily confined to small space, the fertility must be provided within that space. The earth used in potting plants should be richer than the usual garden soil. A good potting soil is made by using one quarter of well rotted manure to three quarters good garden loam. If still more fertility is needed, there are a number of commercial plant foods, which can be added to the water, and given to the plants a little at a time. For the amateur the best way is to buy some ready-made plant food, such as is now put out by many reliable firms. The directions will come with it, and usually mean the dissolving of a teaspoon of the food in a cup of hot water, and putting that into a gallon of cold water, giving the plants a good dose about once a week. Manure water may be used but is not nearly so easy or pleasant to handle for plants indoors.

BUGS

Almost every one who has raised plants indoors has been bothered with bugs of some sort, the most common being the small green lice, the mealy bugs and white flies. Nicotine powder will sometimes dispose of the two first, if not, a good washing with nicotine or whale oil soap water should put an end to them. Several applications may be necessary before the pests are banished. If, however, they persist in remaining, it is better to destroy the plant than to have them spread as they invariably do, to the other plants in the room. One such infested plant has been known to pass its livestock on to several others and should the leaves of any of your favorites begin to turn yellow and drop off, and the whole plant begin to go bad and no vermin of any kind are in sight, it may be old age. The plant may be mature and need a rest in the cellar, or it may have lived its life of use and beauty and have come to the end of its perfect day. One is apt to forget, that even with the best of care, house plants do not live forever—except the century plant!

VARIETIES

Of course, when considering house plants, the first one that comes to mind is our old friend, the geranium,

not only on account of being easy to grow, but because of the variety of blooms that may be had. And for something a little extra in the geranium family there is the pelargonium or Lady Washington geranium. This needs plenty of sun and water, and is greatly benefited by having the long shoots pinched back in February or March, prior to the blooming season which is in April. The beauty of the blossoms amply repays the care during the long dormant season. A close second to the geranium is the begonia, and for similar reasons—variety of kinds and beauty of blooms. In the well known Rex varieties, the leaves are more important than the blossoms, having high colorings and exquisite markings. Primroses are easy to grow and provide plenty of flowers, as well as ornamental leaves. A few novelties add a lot to the pleasure of the indoor garden as they do to the outdoor, and some new ones should be added each year. Beautiful Hibiscus can be grown easily and will yield beautiful blooms four or five inches in diameter. The Swainsonia is another unusual one, easy to grow, and bearing white flowers much resembling sweet peas. A study of the catalogs sent out by reliable seed houses will afford other suggestions which are well worth an effort. An English ivy makes a wonderful decoration for the windows and walls, in some instances, growing clear around the room.

BULBS

It would not seem complete to write of house plants in the fall of the year and not mention bulbs, yet as every fall there has been some mention of them, this will be the slightest. They are easy to grow, just about

vermin proof and sure to bloom. If there is no room for a regular window garden, there must be room for a few bulbs, and a couple of dollars spent now will yield many more flowers than twice that amount spent for cut flowers in the winter time.

How to Open a Can

TO OPEN a can properly, first remove the label and lay the can on its side with the seam up. Insert the can opener directly next to the seam and just near enough to the top to allow free operation of the opener. After the opener is inserted, stand the can on end and, holding it firmly, work the opener away from the seam until you have cut entirely around the can.

It is then possible to turn back the entire top and remove the contents. The smooth edge left by opening the can in the above manner makes the emptied can desirable for sundry uses about the house or garage, or the cans may be saved until spring and used for starting tomato plants and such things.

Babbitt metal takes its name from that of its discoverer, Isaac Babbitt, an American inventor, a native of Massachusetts. The metal was invented and patented in 1839.

PUT YOUR HERD ON THE MAP

Write for our special 3 1/3 inch advertising proposition. P. O. Box 110, Harrisburg, Penna.



A HERD OF PRODUCERS

Notice the Size and Type of our cows—their large, capacious udders. They are WORKERS.

They are bred to CREAMELLE KORN-DYKE KONIGEN or to KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP, a son of King of the Ormsbys, from a 904-lb. year record daughter of Judge Segis.

HERD ACCREDITED Prices Right

A. L. BOWELL & SON

Susquehanna Co.

Thompson, Pa.



GREENBROOK POLLYANNA BUTTER GIRL

353307

One of my foundation cows.

The desirable combination of Health, Production and Individuality is found in my herd.

My present herdsire is C. W. Walker Fayne 438827, sired by Finderne Sir Valdessa 216590 and out of Walker Fayne Butter Girl.

If you are in the market for Purebreds I would be mighty glad to quote you prices.

My herd is under State and Federal supervision and has passed two clean tests.

GEORGE SNODGRASS

Woodbine

Pennsylvania

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

R. A. BALDWIN, *Associate Editor*

E. M. SNYDER, *Business Manager*

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EUGENE B. BENNETT

HELEN C. NEWMAN

Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years \$1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

OCTOBER 22, 1926

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

The First Year

THE Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., with offices located at Harrisburg, Pa., completed its first year October 14, 1926, as an active Registry Association. The Association issued its first registry certificates on October 14, 1925.

The new Registry Association, during its first year has recorded a phenomenal growth. No other Registry Association has made such a wonderful record as to the number of members joining, and the number of States represented.

The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., has a larger membership than some of the older Associations representing other breeds of dairy cattle that have been organized and in operation nearly one-half a century. It has over 800 members living in the thirty-five following named States: Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

It would have been a surprise as well as a disappointment had not the new Registry Association made a phenomenal growth from the very beginning.

The purebred cattle industry is of sufficient importance that the breeders and dairymen can not allow their business to be jeopardized by leaving such an important matter as maintaining the purity of the blood of the breed in the hands of "Outsiders"—Promoters or Cattle Merchants, who, having no equity in the cattle, may raise fees at will or conduct the Registry Association in such a manner that it reflects unfavorably upon the industry.

What the breeders and dairymen demand is a Registry Association operated on Business Principles, with a Business Form of Government, where every member has a right to a direct vote in making By-Laws, fixing fees and otherwise formulating the policies of the As-

sociation, an Association that confines its activities to maintaining a Herd Register, that issues registration and transfer certificates and leaves the breeders free to cooperate with the Agricultural Colleges and Dairy Extension Departments in carrying out breed promotion work.

The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., will save the breeders thousands and thousands of dollars in increased fees.

The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., will place the breeders and dairyman in full control of all phases of the industry in which they are engaged and on which they are financially dependent.

The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., will confine its activities to maintaining a Herd Register, will render prompt and efficient service at cost and has overcome the delay of from three to six months in securing registration and transfer certificates.

The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., is restoring public confidence and stimulating an interest in the breed by recognizing profitable and economical dairying as the true standard whereby to judge the value of the breed, and by the declaration of Honest Principles and Fair Dealing that are so clearly set forth in its Constitution and By-Laws.

The new Association will create a demand for registered Holstein cattle because it is founded on Sound, Business Principles, which will restore confidence, and because it provides a means whereby owners can register their increase and secure transfer certificates at cost in an Association which they manage and control.

The Maryland Matter

IT IS reported that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America held during the week of the National Dairy Show at the Statler Hotel, Detroit, Michigan, Mr. Forrest G. Farr, former herdsman of Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville, Maryland, appeared before the Board and submitted affidavits concerning his part in the alleged making of fraudulent records at Springfield State Hospital.

It is reported that the decision was held in abeyance until further investigation into the Maryland matter had been completed.

The Maryland State Agricultural College, becoming suspicious that irregular practices were being perpetuated at Springfield State Hospital in making official records by Mr. Forrest G. Farr and his organization caused a special investigation to be made and as a result the Supervisors who were sent to make the investigation and one of the test cow milkers, made sworn affidavits before the College authorities under date of February 12th, and March 25th and 26th to the effect that the cows on official test at Springfield State Hospital were being given dope and that cream was being added to the milk.

One peculiar irregularity in handling the Maryland matter was the fact that the Board of Regents stepped in and took the matter out of the hands of the College authorities. Testing, however, was continued at Springfield State Hospital until the cows on yearly test had completed their record, when under date of May 11th, one of the cows, Howard Star Annette Prince, was

given special publicity over Superintendent Malcolm H. Gardner's signature to the effect that she had been admitted to the 1000 lb. butterfat class, etc.

We published rather a complete report of the Maryland matter in our September 8th issue including the sworn affidavits made before the College authorities and those who conducted the investigation under the supervision of the College.

We were advised that Mr. Farr, after the College authorities had made the investigation at Springfield, was endeavoring to discredit the authorities at the College or those who made the investigation. Such conduct on the part of Mr. Farr would at once arouse suspicion as to his innocence.

Prof. Ingham of the Maryland Agricultural College, in referring to Mr. Farr's activities to discredit those who had uncovered the conditions that existed at Springfield State Hospital stated that the integrity and ability of the Professors of the College as well as those who conducted the investigation had been attacked.

The dairy public and particularly breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle will await with interest the full report of the investigation conducted by the Holstein Friesian Association of America into the Maryland matter.

An Effort to Build Up a Smoke Screen

THE MARYLAND FARMER in its issue of October 1st, writing with reference to the unsavory situation reported in the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMEN as to the making of records at the State Hospital at Sykesville, Maryland, and the substitution of a grade calf there for a dead purebred calf, thus registering the grade as a purebred, would have its readers believe that the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN is attempting a diversion in favor of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., as against the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. We fail to see where the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association has anything to do with the case. We confidently assert that it has nothing to do with it.

When we published the facts, our readers will remember that we stated at the close of the article that we assumed the Holstein-Friesian Association of America would immediately move to punish the wrongdoers to the extent of its ability. If Superintendent Gardner had taken immediate steps to punish the wrongdoers who perpetrated the fraud in each case he would have done his duty by the Holstein-Friesian Industry, but, instead of that, he lost his head and rushed into print with a venomous article against this publication because we had the temerity to expose the fraud which was discreditable to the Industry. We shall be just as quick to expose in our columns any attempt on the part of anyone to perpetrate a fraud upon the New Association. Superintendent Gardner instead of putting the machinery of the Old Association to work in an effort to suppress fraudulent efforts, endeavors to divert the attention of Holstein Breeders by formulating an attack upon the Holstein Breeder and Dairymen. It would seem to us as though it were

the duty of either Association to resent any attempt on the part of anyone to perpetrate a fraud upon it.

The Maryland Farmer says:

"In the opinion of those assigned to investigate the facts in the case, the situation suddenly changed from the ordinary fraud investigation to a mix-up between Breed Associations."

First, was a wide publicity of a sensational nature in a great public print at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, then a hot-headed reply from Mr. Gardner, thus lifting the matter out of the usual procedure.

To the Holstein Breeder and Dairymen, it seems as though Superintendent Gardner was proceeding first to punish it for exposing the alleged perpetrated fraud upon the Old Association, and then, secondly, to investigate the real facts and look after the wrongdoers.

We are very frank in saying that at all times this publication reserves the right to expose any fraudulent effort on the part of anyone affecting either of the Holstein-Friesian Breed Associations, regardless of whether or not, it pleases either or both of such Associations.

Reactors Slaughtered Under Inspection

THE question is often asked "How can carcasses of animals slaughtered as reactors to the tuberculin test be passed upon post-mortem examination as fit for food." The Tuberculosis Eradication Division of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry has the following to say on this subject:

"This matter has been given very careful consideration from the standpoint of both public health and economy, and it should be made thoroughly plain that the disposition of carcasses slaughtered under the Meat Inspection Act is founded on sound principles established by world famous physicians and veterinarians. The greatest care is exercised in carrying out these principles in the post-mortem inspection and disposition of the affected animals, and no 'bad beef' is passed for human food. In the course of slaughtering, other animals which have not been subjected to the tuberculin test are frequently found tuberculous among the very best steers, bulls, beef cows, dairy cows, calves and hogs, and the same principles are applied in the inspection and disposition of all tuberculous animals whether they originate on the range or in the areas engaged in tuberculosis-eradication work. Scientists consider meat as an almost negligible factor in the transmission of bovine tuberculosis to human beings. The principal means of its transmission is the raw milk of tuberculous cows. When an animal reacts to tuberculin, the reaction does not indicate the extent of the disease. On post-mortem examination many of the reactors consigned to the shambles show but slight localized lesions, some no larger than a pinhead, and to consign entire carcasses of such animals to the fertilizer tank would be a wilful waste of food."

Teacher—"Willie, did your father write this essay?"

"No, ma'am. He started it, but mother had to do it all over again."—Life.

The National Dairy Show

THE National Dairy Show for the past several years has been putting forth a great struggle for existence and the Show that has just passed seems to have been no exception.

Our country is so large and the dairy interest so widely distributed that no one show, though it be national in character, can serve all branches of the Industry satisfactorily and to the same extent.

The manufacturers of dairy equipment and supplies were the first organization to withdraw their support from the National Dairy Show. This inflicted such a heavy financial responsibility upon the management that for a time it seemed impossible to hold a show this year. However, the Breed Associations came to the rescue and it is reported that the Holstein-Friesian Association of America contributed \$5,000.00 towards under-writing the expense of the show aside from their regular contributions of premiums.

The Holstein exhibit at this year's show, although of the best quality, showed a decrease in the number of entries as compared with last year. The number of Holsteins exhibited in the individual classes in this year's show was 178 head. Last year the total number was 231 head. The decrease in the number of entries in the Holstein classes was due to the withdrawal of several show herds that had planned to exhibit.

A New England View Point

ATTORNEY-GENERAL SARGENT of the President's Cabinet seems to be an old-fashioned man with many ideas which were considered "sound as a nut" 30 years ago. Mr. Sargent recently talked to the Missouri Lawyers' Association, and in that State, as we know, people must be shown. He told the lawyers that the man who pays a bootlegger to obtain liquor for him is just as bad as the bootlegger, who could not exist if the other man did not keep him going. Then he discussed the modern school as a cramming machine. He declared that formerly the student's course of

training was selected by the experience and judgment of his elders with a view "to train him to think, to reason, to exercise the faculties which enable him to form correct judgments.

"Now," he declared, "the aim is to memorize a mass of facts sufficiently well to pass examinations and to leave time for all the diversions and pleasures."

It is remarkable how many men of age and mature judgment feel that way about our modern schools. They are usually put aside as "old fogies" or people who have "lost their perspective." At any rate they have never lost the great lesson from life's experience, while most of their young critics never found it.—*The Rural New Yorker*.

Rastus—Here's dat quatah ah borrowed from yuh last year.

Sambo—Yuh done kept it so long dat ah don't know if it's wuff while for me to change mah 'pinion of yuh jes' fo' two bits.



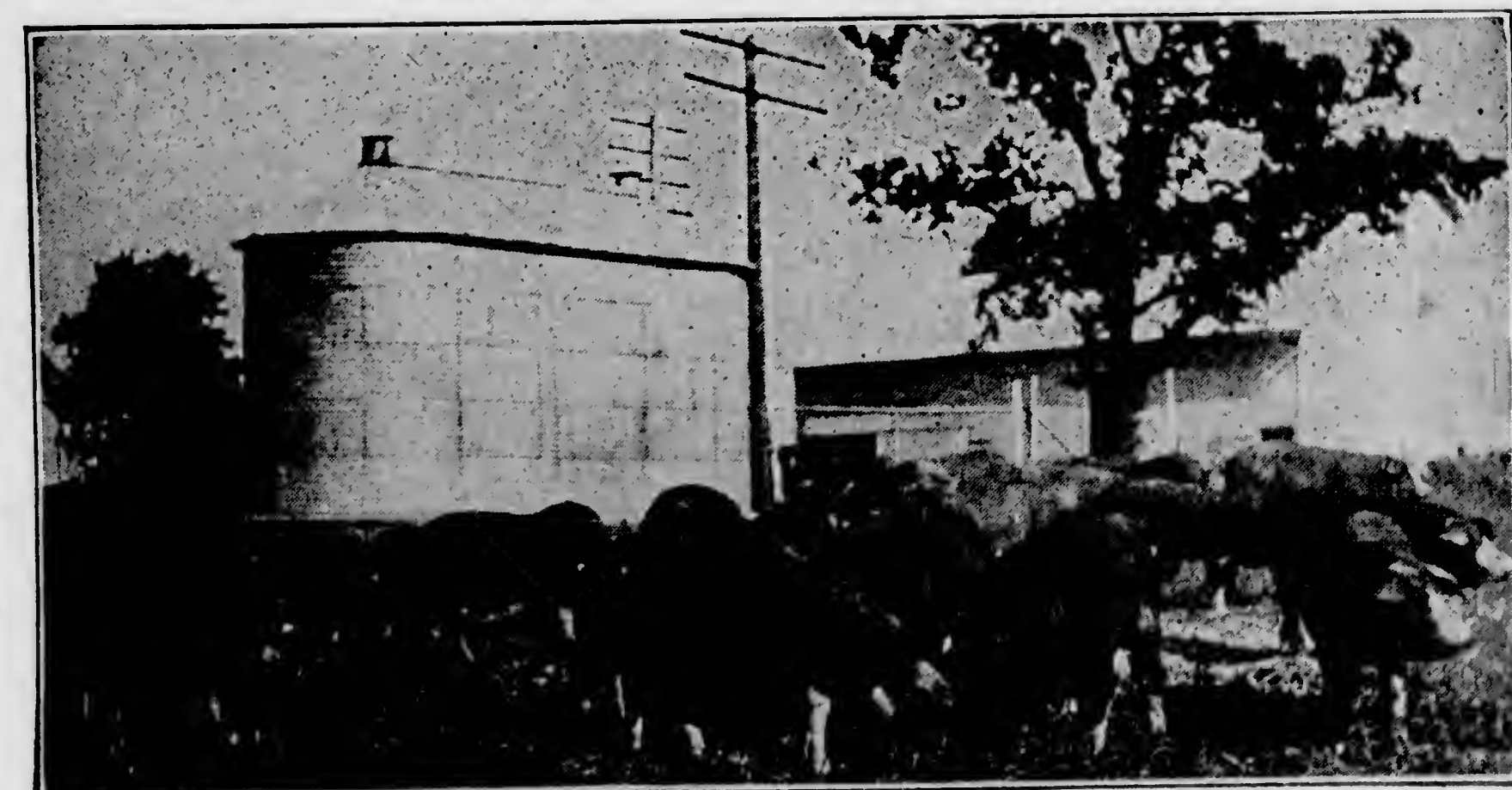
ONE OF THE GOOD COWS IN THE HERD OF HARRY A. RICE

FOR SALE

11 cows fresh and due to freshen this Fall. 2 two year olds, 3 yearlings, 4 heifer calves and herdsire. Registered Holstein cattle T. B. tested and sold subject to 60 day retest.

HARRY A. RICE, Wheelerville, Pa.

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : : Bluffton, Ohio

Full Information Free—Write Today for Sample Copy.

This Journal keeps you posted on the care and feeding of the hog. Much valuable information, worth many times your investment.

COMBINE THE COW and SOW as the real MORTGAGE lifter.

Advertising rates on economy basis. Don't miss a single copy of this interesting Journal.

Subscription 1 year, 50c; 3 years, \$1.

FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS

Oct. 11-16-26—Little Rock, Ark., Arkansas State Fair.
Oct. 14-23—Macon, Ga., Georgia State Exposition.
Oct. 18-23—Columbia, S. C., South Carolina State Fair.
Oct. 28 to Nov. 7—Shreveport, La., Louisiana State Fair.
Oct. 30 to Nov. 6—Portland, Ore., Pacific International Live Stock Show.
Nov. 1-6—Wichita, Kans., Kansas National.
Nov. 8-13—Phoenix, Ariz., Arizona State Fair.
Nov. 11-20—Beaumont, Texas, South Texas State Fair.
Nov. 11-16—Little Rock, Ark., Arkansas State Fair.
Nov. 13-20—Kansas City, Kans., American Royal Live Stock Show.
Nov. 18-27—Jacksonville, Fla., Florida State Fair.
Jan. 4-8—Ogden, Utah, Ogden Live Stock Show.
Jan. 8—Greenfield, Mass., Annual Meeting Hampshire-Franklin H.-F. Club.
Mar. 6-13—Ft. Worth Texas, Southwestern Exposition & Fat Stock Show.

WINNINGS AT FAIRS

WISCONSIN STATE FAIR

In the Bull Class, 4 Years or Over, Iowa State Board of Control won first with Cherokee Piebe Erica; Hargrove & Arnold, second with King Pietertje Jewel Korndyke; Rock River Farms, third with Rock River Sir Johanna Hengerveld; F. E. Murphy Co., fourth with Minnehaha Sir Pietertje Ormsby; Vial & Abbott, fifth with Tritomia Pietertje Ormsby Lad; J. D. McDonald, sixth with Sir Aaltje Dowager Segis; South Dakota State College, seventh with Sir Aaggie Colantha Korndyke; Grahamholm Farm eighth with King Creamelle Colantha Lad; University of Illinois, ninth with Illini Homestead Pietertje Piebe; and H. W. Halbach & Sons, tenth with Sir B. F. Ormsby Alice Pon.

In the Class for Bulls, 3 Years and Under 4, Baird-Garvens-Swartz-Halbach won first with Sir Fobes Ormsby Hengerveld; Forum Holstein Farm, second with Forum Patriarch; Paul P. Stewart, third with Tritomia Ormsby Pietertje; Billiwhack Ranch, fourth with Sir Adna Perfection; Rock River Farm, fifth with Rock River Sir Johanna Tula Withoorn; Horlamus, Gruhle & Pick sixth with Pick Spring Pabst Sir De Kol; Carl E. Rudolph, seventh with Sir De Kol Ollie; and J. D. McDonald, eighth with Milcoaggie King Hengerveld Segis.

In the Class for Bulls, 2 Years and Under 3, J. D. McDonald won first with Plaut Harcourt Creator; Carl E. Rudolph, second with Tower Hill King; Hargrove & Arnold, third with King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe 51st; F. E. Murphy, fourth with Blue Earth Duke Ormsby; J. D. McDonald, fifth with Oldenburg Ormsby Pontiac Walker; A. A. Wiedmeyer, sixth with Pick Spring Pabst Sir Colantha; R. V. Rasmussen, seventh with King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe 50th; Orville Hamper, eighth with Pietertje Boy Creator; Fred Pieplow ninth with King Piebe 39th; and Ludvik Petrak tenth with King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe 48th.

In the Class for Bulls, 18 Months, and Under 2 years, Billiwhack Stock Farm won first with Berylwood Prince De Kol Retha; Rolland E. Maxwell, second with Ormsby Pietertje Piebe of Merrymax; Nehrbass & Pick, third with Pick Spring Pabst Sir Johanna; Paul P. Stewart, fourth with Butter Boy Tritomia Beauty; Hargrove & Arnold, fifth with Modelyne King Fayne; Paul P. Stewart, sixth with Butter Boy Prince Ormsby; Iowa State Board of Control, seventh with Iowana Ona Ollie; J. D. McDonald, eighth with King Homestead Piebe Lad; R. C. Stolper, ninth with King Bess Ormsby Fobes Beets; and Rock River Farm, tenth with Rock River Joe.

In the Class for Bulls, 1 Year and Under 18 Months, Hargrove & Arnold, won first with Triune Ormsby Piebe 59th; Billiwhack Ranch, second with Billy Homestead De Kol; Grahamholm Farm, third with Maywood Dutchland Pinky Lad; J. D. McDonald, fourth with King Superior Hengerveld; Forum Holstein Farm, fifth with Forum Triune Ormsby; Iowa Board of Control, sixth with Clorinda King Selia Korndyke, and Ludvik Petrak, seventh with Evergreenside King Segis Piebe.

In the Class for Bull Calves, Under 1 Year and Over 4 months, F. E. Murphy won first with Femco Pride; Adam Pancake, second with Sir Inka Ormsby Pietertje Fobes; J. D.

McDonald, third with King Westmoreland Hengerveld; C. H. Smith, fourth with Sirvana Ormsby Lad; Grahamholm Farm, fifth with Grahamholm Colantha Champion; Billiwhack Ranch, sixth with Billiwhack Prince Ambro; Ludvik Petrak, seventh with Entry; University of Illinois, eighth with Illini Pietertje Veeman Prince; Carl E. Rudolph, ninth with Lad Korndyke De Kol Beauty; and J. W. Burbach, tenth with King Pietertje Clothilde Ormsby.

In the Class for Cows, 5 Years or Over, Billiwhack Ranch, won first with Model Segis Prilly Gelsche; J. B. Cain, second with Colantha Copia 2d; F. E. Murphy, third with De Kol Clothilde Monona; R. V. Rasmussen, fourth with Colantha Hark Delaphene; R. V. Rasmussen, fourth with Molly Marie Barrington 2d; Iowa State Board of Control, sixth with Leila Greenfield Fayne; F. E. Murphy, seventh with M B B White; J. D. McDonald, eighth with Goodlands Vickery Vale Line; Grahamholm Farm, ninth with Korndyke Hengerveld Anne; and Iowa State Board of Control, tenth with Prilly Homestead Gerben.

In the Class for Cows 4 Years and Under 5, Hollyhock Farms won first with Hollyhock Piebe Fobes; Billiwhack Ranch, second with Jennie De Kol Segis Walker; Grahamholm, third with Grahamholm Intensity Colantha; Peder Pederson & Sons, fourth with Lady Korndyke Ormsby Piebe Anna; Hargrove & Arnold, fifth with Lady Korndyke Ormsby Piebe Slim; Paul P. Stewart, sixth with Tritomia Pietertje Beauty; Carl E. Rudolph, seventh with Gibraltar Colantha Pewee; University of Illinois, eighth with Illini Homestead Piebe Bonheur; Paul P. Stewart, ninth with Lady Tritomia Ormsby De Kol; and Peder Pederson & Sons, tenth with Lady Korndyke Ormsby Piebe Sally.

In the Class for Cows 3 Years and Under 4, Billiwhack Farm, won first with Miss Tritomia Fobes Walker; R. V. Rasmussen, second with Oakwood Piebe Alie; F. E. Murphy Co., third with Lilith Pontiac De Kol Pride; Forum Holstein Farm, fourth with Longfellow Mercedes; Grahamholm Farm, fifth with Grahamholm Fabulus Colantha; Carl E. Rudolph, sixth with Lady Climax Minita Homestead; F. E. Murphy Co., seventh with Lady Pride Pontiac Lieuwkje; R. V. Rasmussen, eighth with Miss Pietertje Ormsby; R. V. Rasmussen, ninth with Pabst Creator Lady Korndyke; and Grahamholm Farm, tenth with Edgeand Audrey Colantha Burke.

In the Class for Heifers, 2 Years and Under 3, Billiwhack Ranch, won first with Miss Papoose Piebe; R. V. Rasmussen, second with Forum Floa Madison; Iowa State Board of Control, third with Cherokee Wayne Ormsby; J. D. McDonald, fourth with Plaut Korndyke Segis Creator; Hargrove & Arnold, fifth with Ionia Duchess Yuma; J. D. McDonald, sixth with Plaut Pearl Creator; Paul P. Stewart, seventh with Twilight Tritomia Ormsby; Paul P. Stewart, eighth with Lillias Tritomia Ormsby; F. E. Murphy Co., ninth with Grahamholm Rebecca Colantha; and Forum Holstein Farm, tenth with Forum Betsy Skylark.

In the Class for Heifers, 18 Months and Under 2 years, Hargrove & Arnold, won first with Triune Lady Burke; Forum Holstein Farm, second with Forum Diana Masterpiece; Delys Hanson, third with Lea Ormsby Pontiac; J. D. McDonald, fourth with Plaut Jane Harcourt Creator; Rock River Farm, fifth with Rock River Star Wera; Geo. Burkhardt, sixth with Mountain Ash Ormsby Olive; Hargrove & Arnold, seventh with Triune Sunny Lady Piebe; D. W. Huenick, eighth with Pietertje Maid Pontiac Ormsby 2d; Iowa State Board of Control, ninth with Cherokee Piebe Lady Sarcastic 2d; and Adam Pancake, tenth with Bess Aaggie Jewel.

In the Class for Heifers, not in milk, 1 Year and Under 18 Months, Forum Holstein Farm won first with Forum Patricia; Forum Holstein Farm, second with Forum Vesta Diamond; J. D. McDonald, third with Piebe Milcoaggie Queen Segis; J. W. Burbach, fourth with Bride Pietertje Prince; Iowa State Board of Control, fifth with Aaggie Pontiac Ormsby of Davenport; Grahamholm Farm, sixth with Grahamholm Denver Cornucopia; Phillip Linker, seventh with Lady Inka Ollie Korndyke; Billiwhack Ranch, eighth with Berylwood Lassic Princess; Paul P Stewart, ninth with Miss Tritomia Nina Pontiac; R. V. Rasmussen, tenth with May Inka Homestead.

In the Class for Heifers, 1 Year and Over 4 months, Hargrove & Arnold won first with Triune Papoose Piebe; Forum Holstein Farm, second with Forum Josie Ormsby; Hollyhock Farms, third with Hollyhock Creation Burke; Billiwhack

Stock Farm, fourth with Billiwhack Princess Creamel'e; Grahamholm Farm, fifth with Grahamholm Colantha Segis Maid; Rex Pieplow, sixth with Maizie Pontiac Piebe; Hargrove & Arnold, seventh with Triune Miss Van Betta; Leland Benter, eighth with Pauline Hengerveld Rag Apple Posch; Dorothy Hanson, ninth with Unnamed entry; and H. E. Dickinson, tenth with Unnamed entry.

In the Young Herd Class, Hargrove & Arnold won first; Forum Holstein Farm, second; F. E. Murphy Co., third; Grahamholm Farm, fourth; J. D. McDonald, fifth; Iowa State Board of Control, sixth; Paul P. Stewart, seventh; Rock River Farms, eighth; Forum Farm, ninth; and Ludvik Petrak, tenth.

In the Get of Sire Class, Hargrove & Arnold, first with Get of King Pietertje Ormsby; Forum Holstein Farm, second with Get of Forum Ormsby Perfection; Hargrove & Arnold, third with Get of Triune Ormsby Piebe; Forum Holstein Farm, fourth with Get of Forum Patriarch; Paul P. Stewart, fifth with Get of Tritonia Pietertje Ormsby; Grahamholm Farm, sixth with Get of Dutchland Creamelle Colantha Lad; J. D. McDonald, seventh with Entry; H. W. Halbach & Son, eighth with Get of Sire B F Ormsby; Rock River Farm, ninth with Get of Sir Johanna Fayne Segis Pontiac; and Iowa State Board of Control, tenth with Get of King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe 5th.

In the Class for Produce of Dams, H. W. Halbach & Son, won first with Produce of Alice De Kol Hengerveld; Hargrove & Arnold, second with Produce of Lady Papoose; Forum Holstein Farm, third with Produce of Drosky Madison Jennie; Forum Holstein Farm, fourth with Produce of Owanda Gerben Barber; J. E. Pick, fifth with Produce of Duchess Johanna Rag Apple; J. D. McDonald, sixth with Produce of Evilondale Jane Harcourt; Hargrove & Arnold, seventh with Produce of Oakdale Lady De Kol Burke; H. O. Larson, eighth with Produce of Forum Johanna Skylark; F. E. Murphy Co., ninth with Produce of Inka Mercedes Ormsby Korndyke; and S. W. Burback, tenth with Entry.

In the Dairy Herd Class, Billiwhack Ranch, first; R. V. Rasmussen, second; F. E. Murphy Co., third; Grahamholm Farm, fourth; Carl E. Rudolph, fifth; Iowa State Board of Control, sixth; J. D. McDonald, seventh; Forum Holstein Farm, eighth; Paul P. Stewart, ninth, and Paul P. Stewart, tenth.

In the A. R. Get Sire of Class (4 Cows and one A. R. Bull), Paul P. Stewart won first with Tritonia Pietertje Ormsby; and Paul P. Stewart, second with Paul Aaggie Butter Boy.

Waukesha County Syndicate won the Senior Championship with the Bull, Sir Fobes Ormsby Hengerveld.

F. E. Murphy Co., won the Junior Championship with the Bull, Femco Pride.

Billiwhack Ranch won the Senior Championship with the female, Model Segis Prilly Geische.

Hargrove & Arnold won the Junior Championship with the female, Triune Papoose Piebe; Billiwhack Ranch, won the Grand Championship with the female Model Segis Prilly Geische.

NEW JERSEY STATE FAIR

In the Class for Bulls 4 Years Old and Over, Carnation Milk Farms won first with Prince Cornucopia Tobe Pontiac; Wm. W. Wynn, second with Forsgate Mable Ormsby Pete; Yates Farm, third with Paul Pontiac Posch; Karl Nims, fourth with Meadow Holm Peep Hartog; Brentwood Farm, fifth with Knollcroft King Carlotta Korndyke; and Forsgate Farms, sixth with Ormsby Perfection.

In the Class for Bulls, 3 Years Old and Under 4 years, The Rieck Certified Dairy Farms Co., won first with King Ona Jollie Fayne.

In the Class for Bulls, 2 Years old and Under 3 years, Minnesota Holstein Co., won first with Sir Star Laura Segis; Pabst Holstein Farms, second with Pabst Admiration; Carnation Milk Farms, third with Matador Segis Walker 14th; Paul McNish, fourth with Bell Farm Colantha Changeling; and Frank H. Castner, fifth with Mooncrest Sadie Vale King.

In the Class for Bulls, 1 Year and Under 2 Years, Carnation Milk Farms, won first with Prince Tobe Johanna Beets; Pabst Holstein Farms, second with Pabst Perfection; Minnesota Holstein Co., third with Sir Inka DeMar Wren Ormsby; Pabst Holstein Farm, fourth with Pabst Prilly Model; Karl Nims, fifth with King Pietertje Jewel Clothilde; and The Rieck Certified Dairy Farms Co., sixth with King Ona Aaggie Beets.

In the Class for Bulls, 4 Months Old and Under 1 year, Carnation Milk Farms, won first with King Jewel Matador Alban; Karl Nims, second with Friend Piebe; Carnation Milk Farms, third with Carnation Romeo Colantha; The Rieck Certified Dairy Farms Co., fourth with Friend Piebe 3d; Yates Farm, fifth with Count Johanna Ormsby Posch; and Minnesota Holstein Co., sixth with Sir Bess Ormsby May.

In the Class for Cows, 5 Years Old and Over, Pabst Holstein Farms won first with Lady Boerinhurst Pontiac; Carnation Milk Farms, second with Ruby Fayne Posch; Yates Farm, third with Favorit Pietje Posch Mercedes; Brentwood Farm, fourth with Hazelwood Bessie Pauline Heilo; Karl Nims, fifth with Queen Mercedes Ormsby De Kol; and Carnation Milk Farms, sixth with Kathryn Ormsby Bos De Kol.

In the Class for Cows 4 Years Old and Under 5 Years, Yates Farms, won first with Favorit Pontiac Echo; Carnation Milk Farms, second with Carnation Matador Mercedes Selah; Edward Reichard, third with Edgemere Princess Sadie Vale;

Minnesota Holstein Co., fourth with Star Segis Homestead; and Theodore Schanylin, fifth with Johanna Lilith Vale.

In the Class for Cows 3 Years Old and Under 4 years, Pabst Holstein Farms, won first with Pabst Countess Mahomet Pontiac; Carnation Milk Farms, second with Carnation Matador Aaggie Colantha; Yates Farms, third with Sylvia Posch Netherland; Carnation Milk Farms, fourth with Carnation Pauline Matador; Pabst Holstein Farm, fifth with Pabst Creator Isabelle Ormsby; and Brentwood Farm, sixth with Hazelwood Stella Queen.

In the Class for Cows, 2 Years Old and Under 3 Years, Carnation Milk Farms, won first with Canary Posch Dewdrop; Pabst Holstein Farms, second with Pabst American Beauty; Karl Nims, third with Monclova Prilly Betty Canary; Yates Farms, fourth with Netherland Maud Ladoga; Yates Farms, fifth with Duchess Lenox Korndyke Posch; and Carnation Milk Farms, sixth with Hazelwood Segis Pauline Heilo.

In the Class for Heifers, Senior Yearling, Minnesota Holstein Co., won first with May Walker Inka Segis; Pabst Holstein Farms, second with Pabst Prilly Pontiac Fayne; Carnation Milk Farms, third with Tirania North Star Joe Homestead; Yates Farms, fourth with Pledge Onyx Colantha; Carnation Milk Farms, fifth with Carnation Segis Bessie; and Carnation Milk Farms, sixth with Highland Grove Bessie Netherland.

In the Class for Heifers, Junior Yearling, Pabst Holstein Farms, won first with Pabst Canary Orchid Blossom; Pabst Holstein Farms, second with Pabst Prilly Acanthus Creator; Yates Farms, third with Tidy Tensen Posch; Carnation Milk Farms, fourth with Wood Creek Pontiac Belle; Minnesota Holstein Farms, fifth with Bess Fobes Segis Inka; and Pinery Farms, sixth with Kismet Jewel Fayne.

In the Class for Heifers, 4 Months Old and under 1 Year, Pabst Holstein Farms, won first with Pabst Fashionable Lady; Frank H. Castner, second with Carnation Ormsby Queen Segis; Yates Farms, third with Sweet Canary Posch; Carnation Milk Farms, fourth with Carnation Seg's Tillie; Pabst Holstein Farms, fifth with Pabst Delight; Minnesota Holstein Co., sixth with Miss Parthena Homestead Segis.

In the Young Herd Class, Pabst Holstein Farms, won first; Minnesota Holstein Co., second, Karl Nims, third; and Brentwood Farms, fourth.

In the Get of Sire Class, Pabst Holstein Farms won first with Get of Creator; Pabst Holstein Farms, second with Get of King Segis Alcartra Prilly; Yates Farms, third with Get of Count Korndyke Posch; Minnesota Holstein Co., fourth with Get of Sir Inka May; Carnation Milk Farms, fifth with Get of Matador Segis Walker; and Karl Nims, sixth with Get of King Pietertje Jewel Korndyke.

In the Produce of Cow Class, Carnation Milk Farms, won first with Produce of Pet Hengerveld Cornucopia; Carnation Milk Farms, second with Produce of Gypsy Posch Ruby;

Pabst Holstein Farm, third with Produce of Lisle Colanthus Gladi Korndyke; Minnesota Holstein Co., fourth with Produce of May Walker Ollie Homestead; Minnesota Holstein Co., fifth with Produce of Star Segis Pontiac Superior; and Yates Farms, sixth with Produce of Drumlin Netherland Maud.

Carnation Milk Farms, won first in the Proven Sire Class with Matador Segis Walker.

Carnation Milk Farms won the Senior Championship with the bull, Prince Cornucopia Tobe Pontiac.

Carnation Milk Farms won the Junior Championship with the bull, Prince Tobe Johanna Beets.

Carnation Milk Farms won the Grand Championship with the bull, Prince Cornucopia Tobe Pontiac.

Carnation Milk Farms won the Senior Championship with the female, Canary Posch Dewdrop.

Minnesota Holstein Co., won the Junior Championship with the female, May Walker Inka Segis.

Carnation Milk Farms, won the Grand Championship with the female, Canary Posch Dewdrop.

CONNECTICUT STATE FAIR

In the Class for Bulls, 3 Years old or Over, Frank P. Knowles won first with Highlawn King Ormsby Cornucopia.

In the Class for Bulls, 2 Years and Under 3, Waldo S. Kellogg won first with King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe 54th.

In the Class for Bulls, 1 Year and Under 2, Frank P. Knowles, won first with Duke Pearl Asiatic; Waldo S. Kellogg, second with Osborndale King Piebe; Department of Public Welfare, third with Sir Bess Marathon Burke; and Edward Chaffee, fourth with King Mutual Rose.

In the Class for Bull Calves, 4 Months and Under 1 Year, R. Walter Hurlburt, won first with Hurlwood Sir Segis Walker; Frank P. Knowles, second with Highlawn King Cornucopia; Waldo S. Kellogg, third with Osborndale North Star Champion; Frank P. Knowles, fourth with King Rosewood; and the Department of Public Welfare, fifth with Bridgeport Sir De Kol Ormsby.

In the Class for Cows, 4 Years old or Over, Charles P. Harper, won first with Korndyke Alcartra Albino; Frank P. Knowles, second with Harriet of Grayfields 2d; Waldo S. Kellogg, third with Floss Rag Apple Pontiac; Frank P. Knowles, fourth with Highlawn Segis Cornucopia; and Frank P. Knowles, fifth with Sylvia Rosewood.

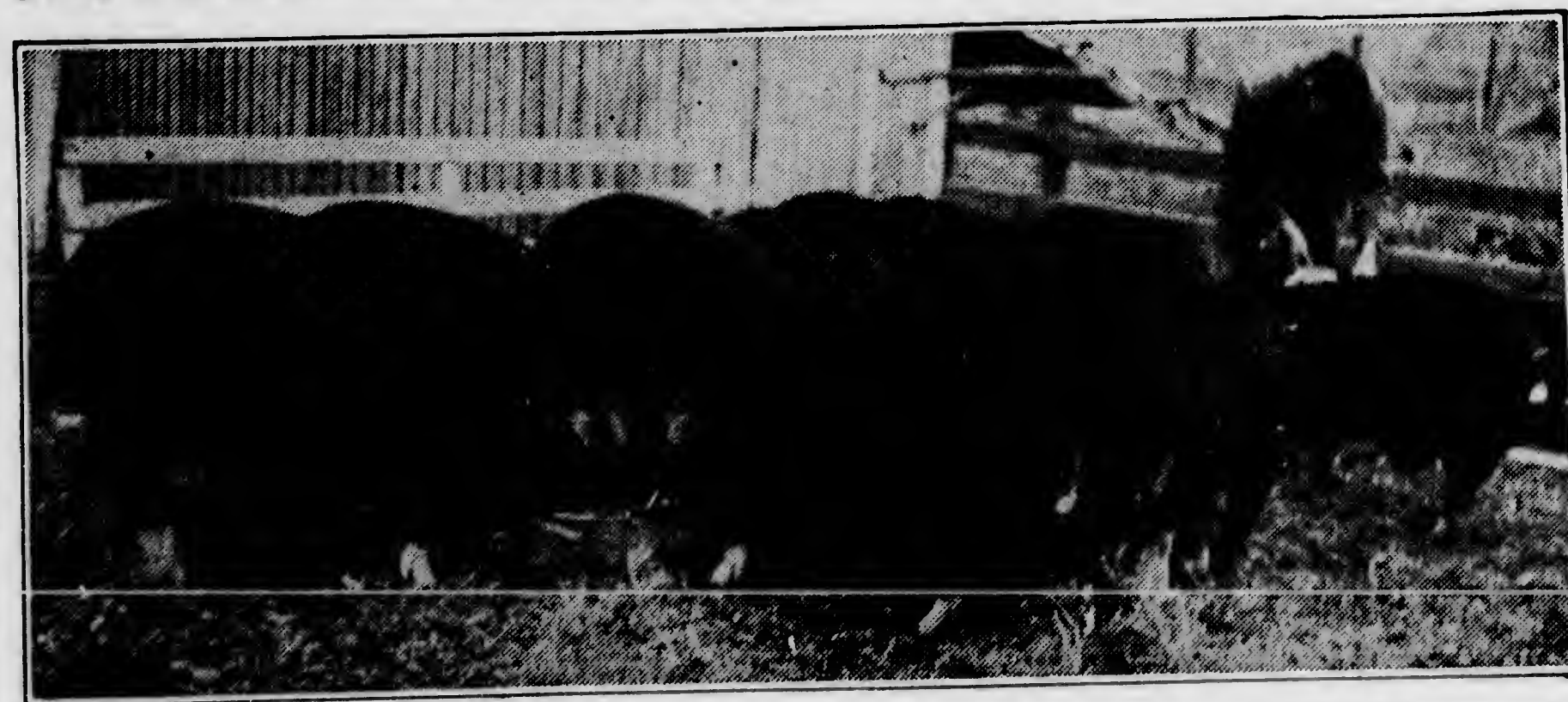
In the Class for Cows, 3 Years and Under 4, Frank P. Knowles won first with Norfolk Matador Prospect.

In the Class for Heifers, 2 Years and Under 3, Charles P. Harper, won first with Winnemaug Pauline Korndyke; R. Walter Hurlburt, second with Hurlwood Colantha Mary Walker; M. W. Andrus, third with Pauline Snow Walker; Frank P. Knowles, fourth with Highlawn Margaret; and Frank P. Knowles, fifth with Highlawn Countess.

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Hagerstown, Maryland R. 5

King Segis Pontiac

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Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

A. E. ROBINSON
Susquehanna Co., Montrose, Pa.

In the Class for Heifers, 18 Months and Under 2 Years, Frank P. Knowles, won first with Highlawn Sylvia Cornucopia; R. Walter Hurlburt, second with Hurlwood Flossie Burke Walker; R. Walter Hurlburt, third with Hurlwood Colantha Rose Walker; R. Walter Hurlburt, fourth with Hurlwood Agnes Walker, and Frank P. Knowles, fifth with Highlawn Cornucopia Goldie.

In the Class for Heifers, 1 Year and Under 18 Months, Frank P. Knowles, won first with Flucella Shepard Reliance.

In the Class for Heifer Calves, 4 Months and Under 1 Year, Waldo S. Kellogg, won first with Osborndale Fern Walker; Waldo S. Kellogg, won second with Osborndale Flossie; Frank P. Knowles, third with Harriet Aaggie Segis; S. Walter Hurlburt, fourth with Hurlwood Walker Louise; and Frank P. Knowles, fifth with Elizabeth Ormsby Almina.

Charles P. Harper won in the Class for cows which has produced 600 lb. or over butterfat in tests begun at the age of 5 years or over with the cow, Korndyke Alcartra Albino.

Waldo S. Kellogg won in the Class for Cows which has produced 400 lb. butterfat or over in tests begun between the ages of 2 and 5 years, with the cow Floss Rag Apple Pontiac.

In the Class for Graded Herds, Frank P. Knowles, won first.

In the Yearling Herd, Frank P. Knowles won first and the Department of Public Welfare, second.

In the Calf Herd, Waldo S. Kellogg, won first; Frank P. Knowles, second, and R. Walter Hurlburt, third.

In the Class of Get of Sire, Waldo S. Kellogg, won first with Get of Lauderdale North Star Champion; Frank P. Knowles, second with Get of Highlawn King Ormsby Cornucopia; R. Walter Hurlburt, third with Get of Nutmeg Walker Colantha; and Frank P. Knowles fourth with Get of Overhill Cornucopia.

In the Class for Produce of Cows, Frank P. Knowles, won first with Produce of Sylvia Rosewood; R. Walter Hurlburt, second with Produce of Lady Glenwood Segis De Kol; R. Walter Hurlburt, third with Produce of Flossie Cornucopia Burke 2d; and Frank P. Knowles, fourth with Produce of Highlawn Goldie.

Waldo S. Kellogg won the Senior Championship with the Bull, King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe 54th.

Frank P. Knowles won the Junior Championship with the Bull, Duke Pearl Asiatic.

Waldo S. Kellogg won the Grand Championship with the Bull, King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe 54th.

Charles P. Harper won the Senior Championship with the Female, Winnemaug Pauline Korndyke.

Frank P. Knowles won the Junior Championship with the Female, Highlawn Sylvia Cornucopia.

Charles P. Harper won the Grand Championship with the Female, Winnemaug Pauline Korndyke.

NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW AWARDS

In the Class for Bull Calves, Adam Pancake, Ranson, Ill., won first with Sir Inka Ormsby Pietertje Fobes; Carnation Milk Farms, second with Carnation Romeo Colantha; Haley & Lee, Springfield, Ont., third with King Abbeckerk Susie; Billwhack Stock Farm, Oxnard, Cal., fourth and John Moberlein, fifth.

In the Class for Bulls, 1 year and under 18 months, Billwhack Stock Farm won first with Billy Homestead De Kol; Minnesota Holstein Co., Austin, Minn., second with Sir Inka DeMar Wren Ormsby; Carnation Milk Farms, third with Prince Tobe Johanna Beets; LeRoy Siddal & J. F. Gibbons, Denfield, Ont., fourth and Hargrove & Arnold, Norwalk, Iowa, fifth.

In the Class for Bulls, 18 months and under 2 years, Billwhack Stock Farm won first with Berylwood Prince De Kol Retha; T. O. Dolson, second with Ivan Burke; Roland E. Maxwell, Urbana, Ill., third with Ormsby Pietertje Piebe of Merryman; Wm. Nehrlass, fourth, and Paul P. Stewart, Maynard, Iowa, fifth.

In the Class for Bulls, 2 years, Minnesota Holstein Co., won first with Sir Star Laura Segis; Hargrove & Arnold, second with King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe 51st; J. W. Innes, Woodstock, Ont., third with Abbeckerk Sylvius Lad; E. M. Bayne, Romeo, Mich., fourth and James B. Jones, Detroit, fifth.

In the Class for Bulls, 3 years, Halbach-Baird-Swartz-Garvens, Waukesha, Wis., won first with Sir Fobes Ormsby Hengerveld; Stewart, second with Tritomia Ormsby Pietertje; Billwhack Stock Farm, third with Sir Adna Perfection; John Horlamus & Son-W. H. Gruble-J. E. Pick, West Bend, Wis., fourth, and Ohio State University, fifth.

In the Class for Bulls, 4 years or over, Vial & Abbott, Downers Grove, Ill., won first with Tritomia Pietertje Ormsby Lad; D. A. McPhee, Vankleek Hill, Ont., second with Sir Francy Mercena Burke; Carnation Milk Farms, third with Prince Cornucopia Tobe Pontiac, Hargrove & Arnold, fourth, and H. W. Halbach & Sons, Waterford, Wis., fifth.

Halbach-Baird-Swartz-Garvens won the Senior and Grand Championship with the Bull, Sir Fobes Ormsby Hengerveld. Billwhack Stock Farm won the Junior Championship with the bull, Berylwood Prince De Kol Retha.

In the Class for Cows, 5 years or over, Billwhack Stock Farm won first with Model Segis Prilly Gelsehe; Detroit Creamery Farms, second with Lady Boon Jewel Fayne; Carnation Milk Farms, third with Ruby Fayne Posch; Buhl, fourth; and Detroit Creamery Farms, fifth.

In the Class for cows, 4 years and under 5, Hollyhock Farms, Dousman, Wis., first with Hollyhock Piebe Fobes; Billwhack, second with Jennie De Kol Segis Walker; Carnation Milk Farms, third with Carnation Matador Mercedes Selah; James Rettie, fourth, and Minnesota Holstein Co., fifth.

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the dam of our herdsire made that great record.

We have sons and daughters of this great sire for sale.

Our Herd is Accredited.

FRED B. KEENEY
Wyoming Co., Laceyville, Pa.

In the Class for cows, 3 years, Billwhack won first with Miss Tritomia Fobes Walker; Carnation Milk Farms, second with Carnation Pauline Matador; Bell third with Bell Farm Susie, and Haley & Lee, fourth.

In the Class for Heifers, 2 years, Billwhack Stock Farms won first with Miss Papoose Piebe; Carnation Farms, second with Canary Posch Dewdrop; J. W. Innes, third with Belldine Johanna Spofford, and Hargrove & Arnold, fourth.

In the Class for Heifers, 18 months and under 2 years, Minnesota Holstein Co., won first with May Walker Inka Segis; Hargrove & Arnold, second with Triune Sunny Lady Piebe, and D. W. Huenink, third with Pietertje Maid Pontiac Ormsby 2d.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIRS

In the Class for Aged Bulls, California Junior Republic won first with Republic Spofford Ida Lyons; Miller Cattle Company, second with Duke Pietertje Korndyke Ormsby 15th; and P. M. Longan, third with Sir Aaggie Acme Mead.

In the Class for Bulls, 2 Years and Under 3, Miller Cattle Co., won first with Sir Ormsby Hengerveld Korndyke 3d; and Santa Monica Dairy Co., second with King Piebe 41st.

In the Class for Bulls, Junior Yearling, Longan won first with Toteco Bob Mead; Santa Monica Dairy, second with Edgemar King Ormsby Johanna; California Junior Republic, third with Prince Nudine Juliana; Miller Cattle Co., fourth with Sir Gila Mercedes Ormsby; and Longan, fifth with Toteco Echo Aaggie Acme.

In the class for Bulls, Senior Calf, California Junior Republic won first with Joe Spofford Clothilde; Santa Monica Dairy, second with Edgemar Shamrock; Logan, third with Toteco Butterboy Mead Burke; Longan, fourth with Toteco Pontiac Walker Mead; and Santa Monica Dairy, fifth with Edgemar King Piebe Ormsby.

In the Class for Bulls, Junior Calf, California Junior Republic, won first with Beans Junior Snowflake; Longan, second with Entry; Longan, third with Entry; California Junior Republic, fourth with Arrowhead Dichter Juliana; and Santa Monica Dairy, fifth with Edgemar Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes.

Longan won the Junior Championship with the Bull, Toteco Bob Mead.

California Junior Republic won the Senior and Grand Championship with the Bull, Republic Spofford Ida Lyons.

In the Class for Cows, 4 Years and Over, Miller Cattle Co., won first with Edenvale Pearl Ormsby; Longan, second with Toteco Helen Pontiac Aaggie De Kol; Santa Monica Dairy Co., third with Queen Segis Pietertje Pontiac; California Junior Republic, fourth with Ida De Kol Pearl Lyons; and California Junior Republic, fifth with De Kol Sunshine Creamelle.

In the Class for Cows, 3 and Under 4, Miller Cattle Co., won first with Lady Ormsby Fobes Korndyke; Steel, second with Wendwood May Korndyke; Longan, third with Toteco Josephine Aaggie Bess; California Junior Republic, fourth with Duchess Pledge Colina; and Longan, fifth with Wendwood Pietertje.

In the Class for Cows, 2 and Under 3, Miller Cattle Co. won first with Jenny Pietertje Ormsby Gila; Santa Monica Dairy, second with Longheath Clyda Ormsby; Santa Monica Dairy, third with Longheath Ruby Ormsby; California Junior Republic, fourth with Pearl Valley Mead Walker; and Agbill, fifth with Entry.

In the Class for Heifers, Senior Yearling, Santa Monica Dairy Co., won first with Edgemar Veeman; Longan, second with Korndyke Cream Cup 4th; Longan, third with Toteco Lulu; Longan, fourth with Toteco Betty Mead; and California Junior Republic, fifth with De Kol Spofford Creamelle.

In the Class for Heifers, Junior Yearlings, Santa Monica Dairy Co., won first with Edgemar Madrigal Ormsby; Longan, second with Toteco Joan Mead; California Junior Republic, third with Lady Spofford Korndyke; Miller Cattle Co., fourth with Gila Dummerston Pietertje Ormsby; and Santa Monica Dairy Co., fifth with Edgemar Novia Ormsby.

In the Class for Heifers, Senior Calf, Longan won first with Toteco Leah; California Junior Republic, second with Republic Ida De Kol Pontiac; Longan, third with Toteco Pontiac Netherland; Miller Cattle Co., fourth with Gila Pearl Korndyke Ormsby; and Longan, fifth with Toteco Pansy Mead 2nd.

In the Class for Heifers, Junior Calves, California Junior

Republic won first with Chile Colina Acme; California Junior Republic, second with Martha Korndyke Juliana; Logan, third with Entry; Santa Monica Dairy Co., fourth with Edgemar Alta Ormsby; and Longan, fifth with Toteco Ruby Mead 22nd.

Santa Monica Dairy Co., won the Junior Championship with the Female Edgemar Veeman.

Miller Cattle Co., won the Senior and Grand Championship with the Female, Edenvale Pearl Ormsby 478160.

In the Class for Cows Having Official Yearling Record, Longan won first with Toteco Helen Pontiac Aaggie De Kol; Santa Monica Dairy Co., second with Queen Segis Pietertje Pontiac; Longan, third with Winnie Walker; and California Junior Republic, fourth with Ida De Kol Pearl Lyons.

In the Class for Graded Herds, Miller Cattle Co. won first; Santa Monica Dairy Co., second; Longan, third; and California Junior Republic, fourth.

In the Class for Breeders Young Herds, Longan, won first; Santa Monica Dairy Co., second; and California Junior Republic, third.

In the Class for Calf Herds, Longan, won first; California Junior Republic, second; Santa Monica Dairy Co., third; and Miller Cattle Co. fourth.

In the Get of Sire Class, Longan, won first; Santa Monica Dairy Co., second, Longan, third; and Longan, fourth.

In the Produce of Cow Class, Santa Monica Dairy Co., won first with Produce of Edgemar Jannek Veeman; Miller Cattle Co., second with Produce of Badger Pontiac Korndyke; Santa Monica Dairy Co., third with Produce of Longheath Muchacha Ormsby; California Junior Republic, fourth with Produce of Ida De Kol Pearl Lyons; and Longan, fifth with Produce of Brinka Pontiac Hengerveld.

NEED TRAINED MEN IN DAIRY

Opportunities in cheese and butter-making, ice cream and market milk trade and creamery management await young men who are trained to assume the responsibilities. This is the report of officials of the dairy school of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, which opens a three months session on November 3.

Oldest of America's dairy schools, the Wisconsin department offers training for four types of men depending on their experience. They are (1) the beginner with little or no practical experience; (2) the man with six months or more of practical experience; (3) the owner, operator or manager who has had several years of factory experience, and (4) the man who has filled a responsible position but desires advanced training in some special field.

Considerable emphasis this year will be placed on the manufacture of milk powder and condensed milk.

Expenses for the three months course, excluding railroad fare, average around 175, the accounts of the students of last year indicate.

Requests for thoroughly trained men to fill responsible positions continually come to the Badger school, its officials pointed out. During the past 25 years, 1,292 inquiries have been received from men to enter at least 20 distinct types of work in the dairy industry.

HIS OWN NAME

An elderly man entered a life insurance agent's office and announced that he wished to take out a policy. The agent politely inquired his age.

"Eighty-nine."

With a regretful smile the agent said: "We cannot insure anyone of your age."

"Suppose I had been fifty?"

"Why, of course, in that case—"

"Well," replied the applicant triumphantly, "I have been reading the table of vital statistics issued by your office, and I find that twice as many persons die at the age of fifty as at eighty-nine. So, sir, you must admit I am a good risk."

PUT YOUR HERD ON THE MAP

Write for our special 3 1/3 inch advertising proposition. P. O. Box 110, Harrisburg, Penna.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?
My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,

Chambersburg, Penna.

LET US SELL YOU A SON OR DAUGHTER OF



COLONEL JOH LYONS

whose thirty nearest dams averaged 30 lb. butter in 7 days.

Our combined milking herd numbers about 140 head of outstanding individuals. Both herds are accredited.

L. N. Mack & Son Floyd E. Mack
Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Penna.

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer

677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.

MICHIGAN HOLSTEINS

are Healthy.

MICHIGAN HOLSTEINS

are persistent producers

From this herd you can obtain Heifers sired by a 34-lb. bull from daughters of a 30-lb. bull and bred to a bull whose dam produced 35 lb. butter in 7 days.

Can sell one female or a carload, and a few real good bulls.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville, - - Michigan.

One of our advertisers is in the market for a proven herdsire. He must be a show animal and from a good producing family. A young sire of serviceable age of the right type, conformation and breeding would be considered. Give price and description of animal in first letter. C/o Department W, Box 110, Harrisburg, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

Oct. 23—Washington, Pa., T. L. McCarrell Milking Herd.
Oct. 23—Moorhead, Minn., Ernest Schroeder & T. H. Skrei Dispersals. Melin-Petersen Co., 306 Gorham Bldg., Minneapolis, Mgrs.
Oct. 23—Troy, Pa., Bradford Co. Annual Fall Sale, 60 head. Troy-Canton Breeding & Sales Assn., Mgrs.
Oct. 25—New Paris, Ohio, Consignment Sale, Roy E. Snelker, Sale Manager.
Oct. 26-29—Fond du Lac, Wis., Clark's Fall Special. Jas. R. Garver, Madison, in charge of publicity.
October 27-28, 1926—Orange, Va., Virginia Holstein-Friesian Club Sale.
Oct. 28-29—Patterson, Calif., Bridgeford Holstein Co. Dispersal. Under management of California Breeders Service Co., Sacramento, Calif.
Oct. 30—Wysox, Pa., J. B. Garline dispersal. R. Austin Backus, Sale Manager.
Nov. 1-2—Northfield, Minn., Carleton College Farms Dispersal. Melin-Petersen Co., Minneapolis, Mgrs.
Nov. 2—Oxford, Wis., Sigmundale Farm Dispersal, Roy C. Judd, owner.
November 2-3, 1926—Fond du Lac, Wis., Fond du Lac County Holstein Breeders' Sale, S. H. Bird, Mgr., South Byron, Wis.
Nov. 3-4—Trenton, N. J., The Cinque-State Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y., Mgr.
Nov. 4—Lake Villa, Ill., Lakeside Holstein Farm Dispersal, E. F. Clark, Owner. Consignments from J. G. & R. Bonner & E. Elsbury.
Nov. 4—Mouree, Wis., Green Co., H. Breeders Association Annual Fall, Ed. Bayrhofer, Sec.
Nov. 5—Portland, Ore., Pacific Int'l. Exposition Holstein Sale.
Nov. 6—Ingleside, Ill., Walter H. Brandenburg Dispersal. R. E. Haeger, Sales Mgr., Algonquin, Ill.
Nov. 8—Garden City, Mo., Famosa Farms Sale.
Nov. 8—Topeka, Kans., Ira Romig & Sons Dispersal, 100 Head. W. H. Mott, Herrington, Mgr.
Nov. 10—East Lansing, Mich., Fifth Michigan State Sale, J. G. Hays, Secy., East Lansing, Mich.
November 10-11, 1926—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Club Sale, C. H. Van Skiver, Secretary, Jasper, N. Y.
Nov. 10-11—Fond du Lac, Wis., Holstein Bdrs. Purebred Sale, S. H. Bird, So. Byron, Mgr., Chas. Pohlman, Ripon, Inspector.
Nov. 13-20—Pacific Slope Dairy Show, Oakland, Calif.
November 15—Rochester, Minn., Grahamholm-Mayowood Holstein Sale. Melin-Petersen Co., Mgrs., Minneapolis, Minn.
November 16-17-18-19—Watertown, Wis.—Waukesha, Wis. U. S. National Sale, Address U. S. National Holstein Sale, Box 177, Waukesha, Wis.
Nov. 17—Oskaloosa, Kans., Roy H. Johnson.
Nov. 30—Phoenix, Ariz., Miller Cattle Co., Dispersal.
Dec. 1—Whittemore, Ia., A. A. Dreyer Dispersion.
Dec. 6—Marion, Kansas, Branch Farm, Sale of Holstein from G. Regier and Dr. C. A. Branch herds.
Dec. 7-8—Syracuse, N. Y., International Breeders' Sale. Ward & Ralph Stevens, Sale Managers, Liverpool, N. Y.
June 2-3, 1927—Springfield, Mass., The National Convention Sale.

THE McNAY DISPERSAL

On September 22d, I. M. McNay & Son sold their entire herd of registered and grade Holsteins at their farm 9 miles southwest of Chariton. A heavy rain the night before made the roads very bad, but nevertheless a good crowd gathered for the sale. The average was a little over \$124 for 44 head sold with four head going well over the \$200 mark, top being \$252.20. I. O. Van Syoc of Winfield was the biggest buyer taking 20 head in all.

McKAY BROTHERS SALE

The following is copied from the Colorado News Letter. "On August 17, the registered herd of McKay Brothers of Caddoa, Colo., was sold at a dispersal sale. A yearling heifer, Miss Pietertje Parthena topped the sale with a price of \$165.00, going to Harry Heath of Lamar, Colo. This heifer has close to 75% the same blood as McKay Brothers famous "Tillie."

WORTH COUNTY

O. H. Anderson of Northwood and H. Helmland of Kensett were the main exhibitors at the Northwood Fair on September 21st. Helmland took first in the aged bull class with his good son of Duteland Creamelle Denver Prince. He also took first with his junior yearling heifer and senior bull calf. Other classes were won by Mr. Anderson. John Forshee won in the purebred Club Class with Jim Forshee winning in the grade class.

TATTOOING HOGS SUCCESSFUL AT BIG LIVESTOCK MARKET

The practical use of the tattoo method of marking hogs, developed by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, is proving successful at the Kansas City stockyards and its trade territory. Following a trial of approximately six months, R. L. Cuff, Livestock Commissioner of the Kansas City Livestock Exchange, has furnished valuable information that supplements the experimental work of the department.

The purpose of tattooing hogs is to identify their origin and thus make pos-

sible the effective tracing of serious diseases and other conditions to their sources. The tattoo mark is useful also in identifying hogs from various owners who make cooperative shipments.

"We have demonstrated to our satisfaction," Commissioner Cuff reports, "that tattooing is a feasible and practicable method of identifying hogs. When hogs can be driven through a narrow chute about 24 inches wide, tattoo marks can be applied as they walk through. One day I saw a packer-driver tattoo a lot of 64 hogs in less than three minutes. All tattoo marks were legible on the carcasses as they hung in the coolers. For our purpose we have found that the

tattoo should be applied high on the shoulder just to one side of the backbone."

The tattooing of hogs is especially useful in identifying shipments from areas that have been freed of bovine tuberculosis. A number of packers have been paying premiums of 10 cents per hundred-weight for hogs of such origin.

The results described are the sequel to the publication of Miscellaneous Circular 57-M, "The Tattoo Method of Marking Hogs and Its Use," published in March, 1926, by the United States Department of Agriculture. Though various livestock organizations have applied for copies of the publication, the Kansas City Livestock Exchange is the first to report the practical application of the device on a commercial scale.

KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA WAYNE

In the Fall of 1923 representatives of the Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, while traveling through Sullivan County, Penna., visited Mr. Harry A. Rice's farm and looked over his herd of Purebred Holsteins which comprised many animals of excellent type and breeding.

Mr. Rice was a very good judge of dairy cattle and in choosing his foundation animals he was very careful to select them from accredited herds and choose animals of outstanding type and producing qualities. He surely was successful in getting together an excellent herd.

For his first herdsire he purchased from Mr. Harry C. Gates of Canton, the noted bull, King Pontiac Alcartra Wayne, when the making of official records was on the rage, daughters of this bull had made wonderful records especially in long time test. One daughter, Crestmont Duchess Ormsby being accredited with producing over 27,000 lb. milk and over 1200 lb. butter. To be exact 27,138 lb. milk and 1,271.77 lb. butter.

Mr. Rice had the misfortune to lose King Pontiac Alcartra Wayne as the result of an accident before he was able to get him home although many of his cows were bred to him. We assume that included among the animals which he is offering for sale, are daughters of this wonderful sire.

BETTER BULL TRAIN

A bull train known as the "Better Bulls Special" will be run over the Erie lines in Ohio this fall. Indiana folks who live close to this railroad will remember that two years ago a train of similar character was run in the Hoosier state.

There will be three full carloads of bulls, all purebreds, and all from dams who have an official record. The Guernsey, Holstein and Jersey breeds will be represented with about 20 animals each. Ayrshires will probably be less than 10 in number.

Floyd S. Barlow, of the Ohio Guernsey Cattle Club, H. E. Dennison of the American Jersey Cattle Club, I. D. Hadley of the Ohio Holstein Friesian As-

sociation and C. T. Conklin of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association have been busy for weeks inspecting bulls of their particular breed which the owners wish to consign to the train.

The breeder puts his price on the bull if it is for sale. Transportation is furnished by the Erie Railroad after the animal has been delivered to its loading point. At each stop farmers and dairymen will have the opportunity of looking over the bulls and if any are in the market for a sire and the price seems right a deal can be made. Any bulls unsold from the train will be returned to the owners.

At each stop lectures will be given on various dairy topics by representatives of the Ohio Agricultural College and of the dairy breed associations. The train starts at Wren, Ohio on October 25 and will continue for eleven days, spending a full day at each stop. Business men at Wren and Ohio City, which is the first and second stop, have already raised enough money to buy one bull. This bull will be given away to the farmer holding the lucky number.

A recent survey in the above-named communities for prospects for better sires yielded the following results: Twenty farmers were seen. Seven were coming to the train to look at the Guernsey sires with the idea of buying. Four wanted Holsteins and three wanted Jerseys.

Nearly every farmer interviewed looked upon the bull train as an excellent opportunity to see a great number of good bulls together.—Glenn K. Rule, Van Wert Co., Ohio.

MADE STUDY OF BEAVER

There is more than one way of obtaining first-hand information on the life habits of beaver. Vernon Bailey, of the bureau of biological survey, has devoted the last few years to the study of our beaver. In Pennsylvania, near Millinburg, he has built a large beaver house at the edge of an enclosed pond with a door for entrance large enough to admit him. In this house he has placed a large female beaver which he trapped and he studies this animal daily. Shortly after having been trapped the beaver whelped a litter of six kits and the mother allows Bailey to handle them as much as he desires. At birth the young were well furred and had their eyes open. In this way Bailey expects to gather much data on this important fur bearer.—Exchange.

SHEFFIELD'S SEPTEMBER MILK PRICE

The cash price for September 1926 paid Sheffield Producers for three per cent Grade B milk in the 201-210 mile zone is \$2.53½ per hundred pounds with the usual freight and butterfat differentials. This is equivalent to \$2.73½ for 3.5 milk and is an increase of 16½ cents over the August price.

C. W. HALLIDAY, Sec.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE PAYS RECORD SEPTEMBER PRICE

The highest September pool price to be returned to members of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., since adoption of the pooling plan May 1, 1921, was announced today by George W. Slocum, president of the Association, who stated that members will be paid on a net basis of \$2.56 per 100 pounds of 3.5 milk produced last month.

This return to the producers is 20 cents per 100 pounds above the August net price of \$2.36. August was the first month of the Cooperative Association's figuring its price on the basis of 3.5 milk. Prior to August 1 prices were figured on the basis of three per cent milk. If figured on the old basis of three per cent the September price would be \$2.36, which would still be a record September price, according to the announcement.

In September 1925 the Association's net price was \$2.215; in September, 1924, \$1.845; in September 1923, \$2.20; in September, 1922, \$2. and in September, 1921, \$2.24.

While slight seasonal increases in the price received for certain classes of milk during September is responsible for a portion of the higher return to the farmers, the announcement says, a part of the increase is due to more efficient and economical operations. Attempts to reduce operating expenses of the League are perpetual and the efforts in that direction are being constantly reflected in the members' milk checks.

REASONS FOR INDIANS HOLDING COW SACRED

The sacred cow is one of the chief causes of friction between the Hindus and the Moslems in India. The Hindus regard her almost as dear as life, whereas the Mohammedans not only eat beef but also sacrifice cows at their festival of Bakrid. This disregard of Hindu sentiment often results in riots.

The cow is the protector of India, because it, being an agricultural country, is dependent upon the cow's progeny. She is a most useful animal in hundreds of ways. Many of the functions performed in America by gas, steam and electricity are performed in India by oxen. Oxen plow the fields, draw carts (passenger and freight), grind mortar, cement and oil seed. Cow's milk, apart from its ordinary use, is converted into curds, buttermilk and ghee, articles of food used daily in every Indian home. The dung is used to great advantage by the farmer and the housewife. One does not adequately realize the vital importance of the cow until one has been in India. In short, the cow is the great giver and sustainer of life, and, in India, this entitles her to reverential treatment.

Moreover, it is a matter of tremendous importance that the cow be protected from the butcher's knife. How best can that be done? By regarding cow protection as a religious duty.—Stephen Ganugapati Krishnayya in Current History Magazine.

Cow Testing Association Reports

PENNSYLVANIA COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS

There were 29 Associations for August reporting 11,361 cows tested; 869 gave more than 40 lb. fat and 1206 gave more than 1000 lb. of milk according to the report of Mr. C. R. Gearhart in charge of Cow Testing Association work at Pennsylvania State College. Of the 869 cows that gave more than 40 lb. of fat for the month, 224 cows gave more than 50 lb. fat. Of the 1206 cows that gave more than 1000 lb. of milk, 515 produced more than 1200 lb.

During the month 48 unprofitable cows were sold and 6 Purebred bulls were purchased.

The three highest cows in milk for the month were Holsteins. First honors going to Ivo V. Otto, Cumberland County with 2300 lb. milk. Second went to the herd of R. H. King, Mifflin, with 2185 lb. milk and third to L. W. Veit, Edinboro, Erie County, with 2173 lb. milk.

First honors in the butterfat production went to the herd of Mr. W. S. Steigerwalt of Carbon-Lehigh Association with 92.6 lb. of fat. This cow was milked three times a day. Second honors went to Mark Porter, Waterford, Erie County, with a Purebred Jersey, producing 76.2 lb. fat. Third honors went to Mr. V. Wedge of Coventry, Chester County, the cow being a Jersey producing 75 lb. fat.

CARBON-LEHIGH COUNTY C. T. A.

The Association report for Carbon-Lehigh County for the month of September reported by Leo J. Coulter, shows that there were twenty-seven herds on

test during the month containing 386 cows in milk.

Eight unprofitable cows were sold and one Purebred bull was purchased.

Forty cows in the Association produced over 40 lb. fat. Sixteen cows produced 50 lb. fat. Ninety-six produced over 1000 lb. milk and 50 cows produced over 1200 lb. milk during the month.

The average for the ten highest cows during the month was 1758 lb. milk and 64.6 lb. butter.

The average fat test was 3.67.

The ten highest producing cows in butterfat for the month are as follows:

Owner	TEN HIGHEST PRODUCING COWS IN BUTTERFAT FOR MONTH			
	Lb. Milk	% Fat	Lb. Fat	Lb. Butterfat
Wm. Steigerwalt	2101	3.49	73.5	
Wm. Steigerwalt	1717	4.10	70.3	
R. L. Schaeffer	2097	3.3	69.2	
Burton McLean	1317	5.0	65.8	
Adam Begel	2217	2.9	64.2	
W. M. Swavely	1647	3.9	64.2	
Wm. Steigerwalt	1595	4.0	63.8	
Wallace Drumheller	1776	3.5	62.1	
Elmer Frey	1698	3.4	57.7	
Elmer Frey	1416	3.9	55.2	

Owner of Cow	TEN HIGHEST PRODUCING COWS IN MILK FOR MONTH			
	Lb. Milk	% Fat	Lb. Fat	Lb. Butterfat
Adam Begel	2217	2.9	64.2	
Wm. Steigerwalt	2101	3.49	73.5	
R. L. Schaeffer	2097	3.3	69.2	
Wallace Drumheller	1776	3.5	62.1	
L. A. Zimmerman	1725	2.7	46.5	
Wm. Steigerwalt	1717	4.1	70.3	
L. A. Zimmerman	1710	2.5	42.7	
Elmer Frey	1698	3.4	57.7	
L. A. Zimmerman	1674	2.0	33.4	
Elmer Frey	1665	2.9	48.2	

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY C. T. A.

Clair Hindman, Tester, reports that during the month of September a grade Holstein owned by Earl Paxson led the Schuylkill County Cow Testing Association by producing 1389 lb. of milk and 52.8 lb. of butterfat.

Twenty-six herds were tested including 316 cows in milk. Four profitable cows were sold and five unprofitable cows were sold to the butcher.

Following is a list of the owners of the five highest cows, and the amount of milk, percentage of butterfat and pounds of butterfat which the cows produced.

	Lb. Milk	% Fat	Lb. Fat
Earl Paxson	1389	3.8	52.8
Earl Maurer	1410	3.5	51.4
Roy Hunter	864	5.9	51.0
A. T. Riegel	1242	4.1	50.9
Earl Maurer	1302	3.8	49.5

COW TESTERS CONFERENCE

The conference dates for the southwest and northwest sections of the Association of Penna. Cow Testers have been definitely decided upon.

The **SOUTHWEST SECTION** including Alleghany, Westmoreland, Washington, Indiana, Clearfield, Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon, and Bedford counties will hold their conference at Johnstown, opening 2 P. M. November 4 and closing noon, November 5.

The conference will be held in one of the Chamber of Commerce rooms, Swank Building. County agent, McWilliams is looking for a hotel with reasonable rates and yet a desirable place to be used as headquarters. The name and location of the hotel will be announced at

the opening of the first conference. Please let us know if you find it impossible to be there, otherwise we will make reservation for you.

The major discussion, led by R. H. Olmstead, will be "Winter Feeding and Calf Raising." We will, however, save some time for miscellaneous questions and will appreciate if you will send in your questions early so we can arrange for their discussion.

The **NORTHWEST SECTION** including Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Lawrence, Butler, Venango, Clarion, Jefferson, and Warren counties will hold their conference at Erie. The first session will open 2 P. M. November 10, and the last session will close noon, November 11. The conference will be held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms.

Send in your questions for the general discussion as early as possible. To date we have received three as follows: Breeding sheet to be used in the barn, revision of the barn book, pins or buttons for Penna. testers. The major topic for discussion at this conference will be "Winter Feeding and Calf Raising." I am glad to announce that we are able to secure the services of R. H. Olmstead to lead this discussion.

ONE-DAY TESTS GET APPROVAL

Three of the leading breed associations have adopted the one-day test with preliminary milking for dairymen who want to carry on official testing. These associations are the American Guernsey Cattle club, the Ayrshire Breeders' association and the American Jersey Cattle club. With the two latter associations, the one or two day test is optional with the breeders, while with the Guernsey club the two-day test has been discontinued.

Investigations carried on by the United States Department of Agriculture and a number of state colleges have proved beyond question that the one-day test is as reliable as the two-day test where a preliminary milking is recorded. The one day test, however, will greatly reduce the cost of official testing and it is largely for this reason that the three associations have adopted a new ruling.

A BAD HABIT

A clergyman gave out the hymn, "I Love to Steal Awhile Away," and the deacon who led the singing began: "I love to steal—" but found he had pitched the note too high.

Again he began, "I love to steal—" but this time it was too low. Once more he tried, "I love to steal—" and again got the pitch wrong.

After the third failure the minister said: "Observing our brother's propensities, let us pray."—*DeLaval Monthly*.

"Did my wife speak at the meeting yesterday?"

"I don't know your wife, but there was a tall thin lady who rose and said she could not find words to express her feelings."

"That wasn't my wife!"

RECORD YIELD OF POTATOES EXCEEDS THOUSANDS BUSHELS

A new world's record for the production of potatoes on one acre of ground was made by Zuckerman Bros., of Stockton, California, this year, who raised 62,289 pounds, or 1,038.3 bushels. This record was not made by concentrating on one acre, these men raised 1,500 acres of potatoes. However, they had some very good decomposed peat land, and selected 13 3/4 acres as having the best possibilities. They used a heavy broadcasting of commercial fertilizer containing 23 per cent phosphoric acid and 24 per cent potash; planted their rows only 28 inches apart, and placed the plants from 8 to 10 inches apart, thus using more than 25,000 pieces of potato in planting the acre, instead of 14,520 as usually planted. Five other measured acres exceeded 1,000 bushels per acre, and the average for the 13 3/4 acres was 1,001.07 bushels.—*Farm and Dairy*.

PRECAUTION IN REARING CALVES

In addition to suitable feed intelligently supplied, attention to the following points is necessary for success in rearing calves. The stable should be well lighted and ventilated and reasonably warm in winter. Cold drafts must be avoided. The stalls must be kept clean and should be well-bedded. The calves should be protected from cold cement floors by wood overlays. In all cases the calves should be fed at regular intervals and any increase or change in the feed should be made gradually. Water and salt should always be supplied. In summer shade should be provided for calves on pasture. The feeder should watch for any signs of scours and at once take suitable measures to overcome the trouble. If necessary, the calves should be treated for lice or ringworm.

FALL CALVES

Where cattle are reared under natural conditions, the rule that the young be dropped in the spring will continue, but this practice is not necessarily the most successful in the older sections of the country. Fall-dropped calves come at a time when the small attentions they need can easily be given, and they occupy but little space in barn or shed. Subsisting on the mother's milk, or on skim milk with a little grain and hay, when spring comes the youngsters are old enough to make good use of the pastures and to stand the hot weather and the attacks of flies and mosquitoes.

THIS IS AWFUL

He (pleadingly): "But you have gone out with worse looking guys than me, haven't you?"

She: (No answer).

He (more pleadingly): "I say, haven't you gone out with some worse looking guys than me?"

She: "I heard you the first time. I'm just trying to think."

THE SONG OF THE LAZY FARMER

My neighbor says all will be lost, if we should have an early frost, When'er the nights begin to chill, he's out examining each hill

To see how ripe his corn has got and whether it will spoil or not,

If we should have a right good freeze a-coming on the northern breeze.

When mercury begins to drop you ought to see the fe'ler hop,

He stands and shivers, B-r-r-r, and glares at the thermometer,

Each day he's gettin' blue and bluer a-frettin' 'bout the temperature.

The weather's a peculiar thing, and if it's wet or cold, by jing,

There ain't a thing we can do but just to wait till it gits through.

We can't get the rain in time of drought, by gum, by shootin' off our mouth,

No matter how much we may fret we can't bring sunshine when it's wet.

The wind may blow our corn down flat, but how can worrying stop that?

No hailstorm ever failed to come because we cussed and stewed, by gum.

The only thing to do, gee whiz is just take weather as it is,

In time of frost or drought or flood I just sit here and chew my cud,

I've got too old to worry now, I guess I'll git along somehow!

DRAINING OF ZUYDER ZEE TO LEAVE TOWNS INLAND

Volendam, Holland.—Holland is draining the Zuyder Zee in order to make more grazing land for the fat cattle which supply the world with Dutch cheeses.

When the feat is accomplished this town, long one of the show spots of the Netherlands, will be a herring town without a harbor. The brown-sailed fishing fleet will be left high and dry and the pink-cheeked Dutch girls who parade the dykes on Sundays when the fleet is in port will no longer have any reason for parading.

Other towns of the Zuyder Zee will share Volendam's fate. The villages which have always been connected with the sea must turn to agriculture or become extinct. Tourists who go to Zuyder Zee towns to see the colorful costumes and hearty fishermen must go elsewhere when the bed of the Zuyder Zee has been annexed to the fertile fields behind the dykes.

WISE AT LAST

An old man was leading two lively calves out to pasture in the morning. When he came to the field he tied one of the calves to one of his boot straps, and the other to the opposite boot strap while he opened the rickety gate. The calves proceeded to run away. When he was picked up much the worse for wear, his wife asked him:

"Didn't you know any better than to do a foolish trick like that?"

"Yes," he answered. "I hadn't been dragged four rods before I saw my mistake."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph*.

All the Cattle in Crawford County, Pa.

Have been tuberculin tested TWICE under the Accredited Area Plan. In the second test 99.2% passed CLEAN.

When buying Holsteins, purebred or grade, why not come to Crawford County. The producing capacity and individuality of our cattle equal their health record.

Any of the men listed below would be pleased to supply your needs or put you in touch with responsible breeders who can.

L. S. Brown,Saegertown
Ralph C. Jackson,
.....Conneaut Lake
Maple Grove Stock Farm, F. Jones, Mgr.,Centerville
G. I. Martin,
.....Cambridge Springs

THE OLD HOME FARM



HEIFERS AND HEIFER CALVES OF THE BEST BREEDING FOR SALE

Two of these heifers are sired by Mahwin King Johanna Rue, my 30-lb. bull.

EUGENE B. BENNETT
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Fletcher's Farming

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Mead's the Man



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When you are holding an auction sale of purebred cattle you should exercise the same good judgment, and secure the services of an auctioneer who knows cattle, values and men. My years of experience are a guarantee that I can make you some money at your next sale.

Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD
East Aurora, New York

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Statement of the ownership, management, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, published semi-monthly, 8th and 22d, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for October 1, 1926.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF DAUPHIN.
Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared E. M. SNYDER, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, (and if a daily paper, the circulation) etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher, THE BENN-CHESTER PUBLISHING COMPANY, P. O. Box 110, Harrisburg, Pa.

Editor: R. A. BALDWIN, Harrisburg, Pa.

Managing Editor, not any.

Business Manager, E. M. SNYDER, Lemoyne, Pa.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners; or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock).

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3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) There are no bonds, mortgages, or other securities outstanding against THE BENN-CHESTER PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is: (This information is required from daily publications only.)

E. M. SNYDER,
Business Manager.
SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME,
this 29th day of September, 1926.
[SEAL] J. LEKUE, HESS, NOTARY PUBLIC.
My commission expires March 6, 1927.

Mr. Wm. F. Kelly of Renner, S. D., announces the sale of the young sire Bonnie Braes Ormsby Sam and two females, to Charles H. Ross of Sioux Falls; also two good females to James E. Noonan of Harrisburg, S. D. Just recently Mr. Kelly sold De Kol Pontiac Segis May to the South Dakota Deaf Mute School at Sioux Falls.

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Salesman, Salesladies and Retail merchant. My items fit all of you. Salesman averages \$1.00 profit for every dealer called on. Costs dealer \$2.00, he sells for \$3.50 makes \$1.50 on \$2.00 invested. Salesman makes \$1.00. If you are a Salesman or wish to become one. If you never sold anything in your life I will tell you how to make better than \$100.00 a week. (Address) Geo. L. Lane, Mansfield, Ohio.

WANTED TO HEAD AN IOWA HERD: a young grandson of King of the Pontiacs. Must be an outstanding individual and his nearest dams must be high testers. C/o Department H., Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, Box 110, Harrisburg, Penna.

Accredited Holsteins

Of good type and superior dairy quality.

Bred to the grand young bull, Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago, whose sire is a show bull of wonderful merit and whose dam produced 53,664.1 lb. milk, 2,268.59 lb. butter in two years.

Reasonable Prices
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Chenango County, New York

is one of the greatest Holstein sections in America and our herd is one of the best in this great country.

Our herdsire is a son of a show cow that produced 882.10 lb. butter in one year in the Dairymen's Division.

His five nearest dams average 29.23 lb. butter in seven days.

One of his sons would do your herd a lot of good, and we have them priced so that you just can't resist buying one.

Our herd is under State and Federal Supervision and the last test was Clean.

PINE RIDGE FARM

Dan E. Anderson, Owner

R. D. 3 Norwich, N. Y.

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Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

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OUTSIDE PAINT \$1.50 per gallon, 5 gallon cans. Satisfaction guaranteed. BOTTING, Marathon, N. Y.

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LUMBER & LOGS—Red cedar posts, hewn, sawn and round. Also red cedar poles and lumber. Any quantity. SOUTHERN RED CEDAR PRODUCTS CO., Murfreesboro, Tenn.



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PURE TANCRED STRAIN BREEDING COCKERELS from pen purchased direct from Tancred Farm, headed by 300 Egg Mating Pedigreed Cockerel. Early hatched. Choice breeders. Reasonably priced. Free descriptive booklet. NORTH POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

PURITAS SPRINGS S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels. Bred to increase flock production. From hens with records of 250 to 275 eggs per year. 4½ months old. All snow-white, scrappy fellows. Guaranteed to please or money refunded. \$1.50 each, 7 for \$10. HARVEY H. HOLTZ, Rio Creek, Wis.

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SEND \$1 for 12 Dahlia Bulbs. All colors, labeled, worth \$3. BOLTS DAHLIA FARM, Stepney, Connecticut, Dept. H.

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PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIE PUPS. \$10 each. R. C. GLEASON, Fayette, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Collie pups, best breeding, farm raised. CORBETT FABER, Cortland, Ohio.

REGISTERED WHITE COLLIE PUPS, best blood lines. JANIE EILAND, Sprott, Ala.

FOR SALE—Black and tan Rat Terrier pups. Price \$10, \$12 and \$15. M. D. YODER, Shipshewana, Ind.

PEDIGREED POLICE PUPPIES. Price \$20. If you want the best write MAPLE SHADE KENNELS, Bloomdale, Ohio.

COLLIES—Three months and up, both breeds, bred for brains and beauty. ROBINHO WHITE COLLIE KENNELS, Gilmore, Ohio.

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POLICE DOGS. Doberman Pinschers, pedigree. Puppies and old dogs for sale, reasonable. Also Foxhounds. O. V. HANN, R. 1, Harrison, Ohio.

THOROUGHbred NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES. Pedigreed. Large black beauties. Females, \$12.50, males, \$20. M. WHITACRE, Boggsstown, Ind.

PUREBRED AMERICAN FOX HOUNDS—Suitable for coon, cats, deer, skunk, opossum, rabbit, fox and wolves. Trained and untrained dogs for sale; also fine puppies. Walker and July strains, 10 days' trial. J. E. ADAMS, Montgomery City, Mo.

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ALL-WOOL, YARN FOR SALE by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

ALFALFA and other dairy hay for sale. Delivered prices. Write HARRY D. GATES COMPANY, Jackson, Michigan.

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WHITE CLOVER BASSWOOD HONEY. Extracted 6 pounds \$1.35, 12 pounds \$2.50. Comb 9½ pounds \$2.25, postpaid third zone. For larger quantities write E. R. PORTER, Roxabel, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Select, ranch raised, dark Northern mink. Can supply either sex in any quantity. Prices and booklet on mink farming on request. REST ISLAND SILVER FOX FARMS, INC., White Bear, Minn.



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GENTLE SHETLAND PONIES. Satisfaction Guaranteed. JNO. M. CUNNINGHAM, Brandy, Va.

FOR SALE—Registered Hampshire Down ram lambs. A. C. BENSON, Ceres, Allegany Co., N. Y.

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DUROCS—SPRING BOARS AND GILTS, August and September pigs either sex, unrelated. Best of breeding. J. HARLAN FRANTZ, Waynesboro, Pa. R. 4

CHESTER WHITES—Bred Gilts, service boars, or pigs. Registered; double immuned. From prize winning stock. Priced reasonably. J. B. DEFORD, Wabash, Ind.

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Here's the Kind We Keep

Our herdsire Pabst Creator Champion Piebe, combines the blood of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes, Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d, King of the Pontiacs and other famous Holsteins that have made breed history.

We can always spare a few good cows from our Accredited Herd.

BUSH BROTHERS

Montrose

Pennsylvania



TWO YOUNGSTERS AT SUNNY LAWN FARM

I have for sale an evenly marked, straight lined bull calf, whose dam is one of the good daughters of Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna, out of a good producing dam credited with a 26-lb. record.

The sire of this calf is Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde.

If you are in the market for a good young bull calf, write me.

MURRAY A. MILLER

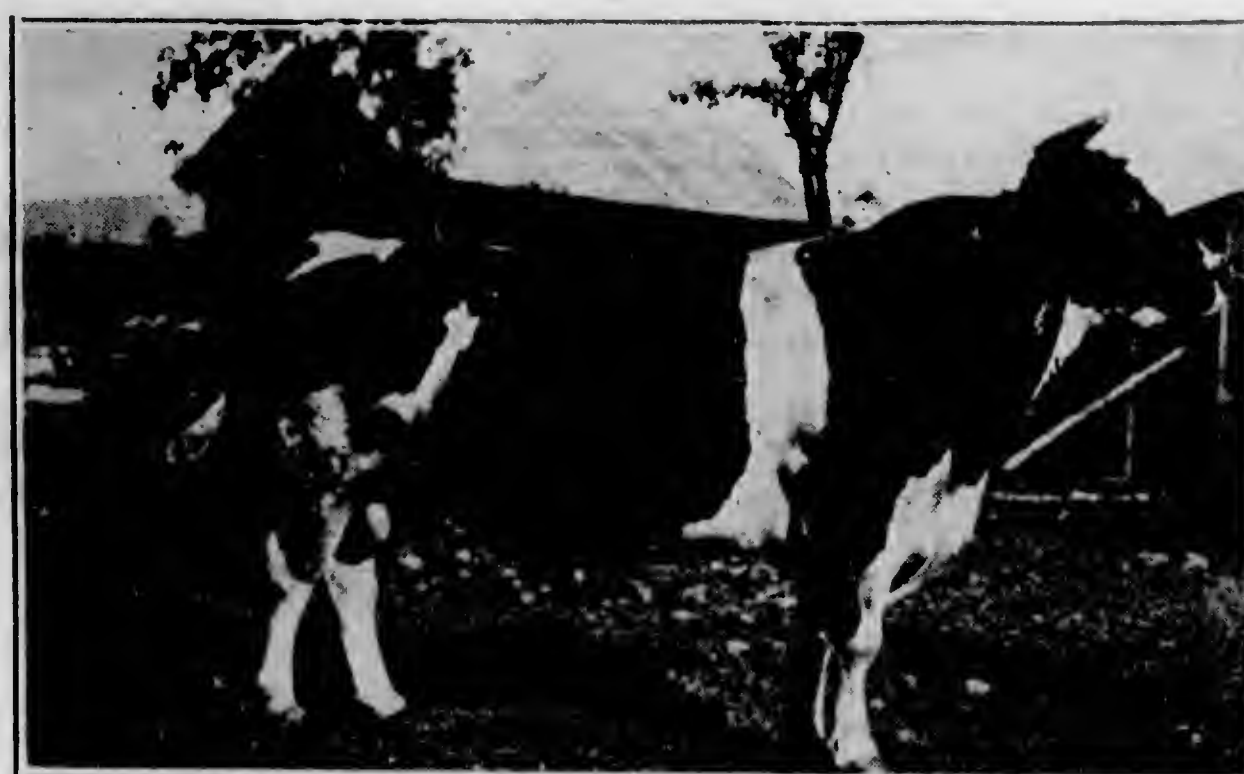
Sunny Lawn Stock Farm

Milton

R. D. 3.

Penna.

This herd is accredited



Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna 186066, my senior herdsire, is for sale.

He is sired by Colantha Johanna Lad 8th, one of the best bulls of the breed who combines in the closest degree the blood of Colantha Johanna Lad and Pontiac Korndyke.

His dam, May Butter Girl De Kol, is a 1000 lb. cow with a fine list of daughters.

Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna has been shown at the Northumberland Co. Fair every year since 1921 and has never been defeated.

He is gentle and well broken and as far as is known, is perfect in every way.

I am also offering my Junior herdsire, LOYALSOCK JEMIMA MECHTHILDE 391025.

His sire, King Jemima Segis, is a direct descendant of the second highest three generation combination in the world. Their average is 1216 lb. butter and nearly 27,000 lb. milk a year.

His dam, Lady Mechthilde Segis Pontiac, a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Count has a record as a Junior two-year-old of 20,226 butter and 413 milk.

For particulars write

C. R. SAVIDGE

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SPRING BROOK FARM



Ormsby Sensation 3d 339429

Male calf, born in August 1926, For sale.

He is sired by Ormsby Sensation 3d 339429, who is the sire of some handsome individuals.

His dam is Wayland De Kol Climax 717590. She is one of the best cows in my herd and a beautiful animal.

This calf is one of the nicest I have ever offered for sale.

My herd is ACCREDITED.

S. T. WITMER

Union Deposit, Dauphin County, Penna.



Vol. V

HARRISBURG, PA., NOVEMBER 8, 1926

No. 21

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



A PART OF THE A. R. BUSH HERD, ONE OF THE LEADING BREEDERS IN SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.





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my senior herdsire, is for sale.

He is sired by Colantha Johanna Lad 8th, one of the best bulls of the breed who combines in the closest degree the blood of Colantha Johanna Lad and Pontiac Korndyke.

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The sire of this calf is Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde.

If you are in the market for a good young bull calf, write me.

MURRAY A. MILLER

Sunny Lawn Stock Farm

Milton

R. D. 3.

Penna.

This herd is accredited

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM



MAPLE GROVE YBMA GLISTA 330879

We are offering for sale a son and a daughter of our 34-lb. senior herdsire, Clever Model Glista 314740.

Male—MAPLE GROVE RADIO DE KOL GLISTA 486085. Born February 28, 1926.

Sire—Clever Model Glista 314740. 1 A. R. O. daughter.

Dam—Maple Grove Annie De Kol Glista 632234. 408.0 milk and 16.59 butter in 7 days.

Female—MAPLE GROVE MABEL HESSELTJE GLISTA 1062514. Born January 17, 1926.

Sire—Clever Model Glista 314740.

Dam—Maple Grove Hesselje Elgin 551882. 443.3 milk and 16.61 butter in 7 days.

This is a fine pair and they will make a good showing in any herd. \$160 takes them both.

Our herd is ACCREDITED.

F. JONES, Manager

R. D. 4, Centerville, Crawford Co., Penna.

Maple Shade Stock Farm



Colantha Sir Walker Pietertje 407203.

Colantha Sir Walker Pietertje is one of the five bulls heading Maple Shade Stock Farm. He is splendidly bred, his 21 nearest dams averaging 30.85 lb. butter in 7 days. The other four sires are equally as high-class.

My herd is composed of 250 females. The milking herd averaged between 350 and 400 lb. of fat last year in Cow Testing Association work on two milkings a day.

Place your order now for your herdsire out of one of my best producing cows.

Price right—Quality of the best.

Herd tuberculin tested.

If you are in Philadelphia to the Sesqui-Centennial come out to Westtown and look my herd over.

Visitors welcome at all times.

M. L. JONES

Westtown,

Pennsylvania

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. V

HARRISBURG, PA., NOVEMBER 8, 1926

No. 21

Some Facts About Official Records

Official Records vs. Farm Records

MUCH has been said and written concerning official records.

Those who have advocated the making of official records have contended that the records were valuable from a practical standpoint in selecting breeding stock and in carrying on legitimate breed promotion work.

Scientific authorities on the subject of feeding dairy cattle have conducted experiments to determine the relation of official records to records made by the same animals kept under economical milk producing conditions.

We are printing the results of some experiments conducted for the purpose of determining the relation of the official records to Cow Testing Association records or rather records made under economical milk producing conditions.

Following this comparison, we are giving the methods of fitting and feeding cows for official test as described by Henry & Morrison, of the Wisconsin Agricultural College and still further, we are reprinting the cost of making official records as determined at the Dixon Test Plant where cows were kept on yearly test in a project conducted by the Illinois Holstein-Friesian Association.

Prof. Eckles in his textbook on Dairy Cattle and Milk Production, in referring to the comparative value of official records with records of economical milk and butter production, makes the following statement:

"In recent years official testing of purebred dairy cows has become general and the records of milk and fat production are given wide publicity. Fifty years ago a production of 14 lb. butter in a week, or 500 lb. in a year, was sufficient to justify a wide-spread reputation for a dairy cow. Now records over 30 lb. in seven days and 1,000 lb. in a year are too common to attract more than local interest. An important question arises in this connection as to what extent these greatly increased records of recent years are the result of better breeding and to what extent they are to be attributed to more skill in feeding and management.

Important questions also arise in connection with the records from the cow test associations and their relation to records from official test conditions. Cow test associations are becoming an important factor in the improvement of dairy cattle. The records of these associations, however, are decidedly below those made under conditions of advanced register testing. The

question arises as to how far it is fair to compare them, and if the wide range in records between the two is due to the quality of the animals or to a difference in feed and management.

There is no question but that greatly increased milk and butterfat records in recent years are to be attributed in no small part to the results of intelligent breeding; the greater factor, however, is more skill in feeding and management. The cow under test for advanced registration is first of all prepared for the test by liberal feeding preceding the time of calving. While the test is under way she is milked three or four times daily, breeding is generally delayed, the best possible ration is provided, and she receives the most careful attention that a skilled herdsman can give. Under typical farming conditions, the milking is done twice daily, and the cow is expected to drop another calf within twelve months. The feed and care varies widely, but the cow at best receives far less attention than would be the case under official test conditions.

Table 60—Comparison of Results From Cows Under Official Test Conditions and Ordinary Conditions.

Breed	Number Animals	Official Test Conditions		Ordinary Conditions	
		Milk Lb.	Fat Lb.	Milk Lb.	Fat Lb.
Jerseys	17	10,213	531	6,554	331
Holsteins	18	18,928	618	10,456	366
Guernseys	3	12,197	552	6,983	328
Ayrshires	3	12,222	449	7,871	283
Average	41	14,331	564	8,395	343

The results of a study made by the author concerning the relation between milk production under official test conditions and ordinary conditions are given in the above table. The data used are from the records of the Minnesota, Nebraska, Storrs, and Missouri experiment stations. Records were available for 41 cows that had been kept one year under typical conditions of official testing and another year in the same herd under good practical conditions, such as are usually followed on the best farms and which are typical of cows tested in cow test associations. These cows were milked twice a day and calved again by the end of twelve months. Table 60 shows that the cows under official test conditions average 70.7 per cent more milk and 64.9 per cent more fat than when milked twice a day and calving again within the year. The production under ordinary conditions, it should be noted, was excellent, indicating that cows that make good records

under official test conditions are unquestionably superior animals and may be relied upon to give a liberal production under ordinary conditions. Taking these figures as representative, it is safe to expect the production of a cow under ordinary conditions to be about 58 per cent of her official test. These results suggest that at times there may be a tendency to overrate cows with official records in comparison with cows tested under cow test association conditions.

An analysis of the records reported in Table 60 shows that the difference between records made under official test conditions and ordinary conditions is greatest with those making the highest records under official test. The 41 animals were divided into two groups, those producing more than 600 lb. fat and those producing less. The comparison is as follows:

	Number of Animals	On Official Test Average Fat Production Lb.	Under Ordinary Conditions Average Fat Production Lb.
Above 600 lb. fat in Official Test . . .	17	673	363
Below 600 lb. fat in Official Test . . .	24	487	328

The percentage of increase in milk for the first group was 90.5 and for the second 52.9. These results are as should be anticipated. The situation is that the higher record cows have the greater capacity for milk production, and under conditions of official testing have opportunity to make use of all their capacity. Under ordinary conditions other factors set the limits and a cow that has the ability to produce 700 lb. fat under the favorable conditions of official testing may not under ordinary conditions produce much more than one that is capable of making an official record of only 500 lb. fat. The large records made under official test conditions are the result of a cow with outstanding ability as a milk producer combined with the most favorable environment."

In order to carry on constructive breeding it is necessary to know the cow's natural inherited milk and butter-producing ability. It is helpful to know the limit of her ability to consume and digest food and at the same time maintain her normal health, her maximum milk flow, her normal butterfat percentage and produce a calf regularly each year.

In addition to this we must consider the number of years that the cow is useful as a dairy animal and as a reproducer.

The factor that has entered into the making of official records that has made it possible to defeat the real purposes of the record, is the method of fitting, feeding and handling cows on official test and do it in such a way that it is possible to increase the quantity of milk and the butterfat percentage so that the results of the record during the test period, fail to represent the animal's inherited ability as an economical producer of milk and butterfat. It is because of this that a cow with an official record fails to live up to her reputation when placed in a working dairy.

The experiment which Prof. Eckles relates in the previous paragraphs shows to what extent official records represent forced production.

It is true that there are thousands of official records that represent very closely the economical milk produc-

ing qualities of the animal and afford an index into their ability to transmit their dairy characteristics to their offspring. Such records are not classified separately. It is impossible to determine which are reliable, as they appear in the published Herd Books.

The records made by the practical dairyman, it is fair to assume, are the most reliable from the standpoint of representing normal economical production. Most of these records are recorded without comment. The official records that would be the least reliable from the standpoint of representing the economical milk producing qualities or representing the possible transmitting ability of the animal, are the high records which are given the greatest amount of publicity and for which premiums and prizes are offered.

Henry & Morrison in their textbook on Feeds and Feeding, outline the method of feeding and handling test cows and particularly emphasize the fact that to be able to feed a cow in such a way that she is forced to give a large quantity of milk containing an increased percentage of butterfat is an art as well as a science.

The following paragraphs relating to the feeding and handling of cows on official test is taken from Henry & Morrison's textbook on Feeds and Feeding:

"The feeding and management of cows on forced production is fully as much of an art as of a science. Starting with a cow of high productive capacity, which is always necessary, the completion of a notable record depends largely upon the intelligent feeding and painstaking care of an expert herdsman. The rations and methods employed by leading breeders differ quite widely in many details. In fact, nearly every champion cow has received a somewhat different ration from the other record-breaking cows. This indicates that there are no secret formulas or methods of management which are outstanding in their superiority over all others.

FITTING COWS FOR OFFICIAL TEST

"The highest production of which a cow is capable, whether in a 7-day test or on a yearly record, can be secured only when she is carefully fitted, or fattened, before she freshens. By having a cow calve in high condition she draws heavily on the store of fat in her body during the fore part of the lactation period. Therefore, her yield of milk, and especially of fat, is much larger than if she had calved in only fair condition.

"Cows which are to be run on official test are usually allowed a somewhat longer dry period before freshening than normal, so there may be plenty of time for the cow to become rested from the strain of her previous lactation period and to put on the desired amount of flesh. The dry period for test cows will usually range from 6 to 12 weeks, probably not averaging over 8 weeks. Often the cows are allowed to rest for 3 or 4 weeks, being fed little or no concentrates, and are then fitted for the following lactation period.

"Some breeders differentiate between 'soft fitting' and 'hard fitting,' using the former method for 7-day tests, and 'hard fitting' for yearly records. 'Soft fitting' means getting cows very fat with soft flesh, which will come off quickly with proper handling after the cow freshens. By this method the percentage of fat in a 7-day Holstein test is often increased from the normal

fat percentage of 3.5 to 6 or 7 per cent or even higher. Soft fitting is not believed to be conducive to maximum yields on long time tests, however. In soft-fitting, concentrate mixtures are used which are not in high protein. For example, a common one is equal parts of ground corn or hominy feed, ground oats, wheat bran, and linseed meal. Often less linseed meal is fed than in this mixture. Ground barley may be substituted for part of the corn and oats. The cow is fed practically all of such a mixture that she will clean up, along with plenty of good legume hay and silage, and often with soaked beet pulp or roots in addition. A large Holstein cow, weighing 1,600 lb., may take 25 lb. or more a day of concentrates while she is being fitted.

"For yearly tests cows are more commonly 'hard fitted,' as it is called by feeding a concentrate mixture somewhat richer in protein than when 'soft fitting' is practiced. The mixture is, however, usually lower in protein than the 'text mixture' fed when the cows are on test. In 'hard fitting' cows are usually fattened for a somewhat longer period than in 'soft fitting.' Cows thus fitted are said to store a harder fat, which does not come off as quickly as with 'soft fitting.' Commonly one-fourth to one-third of the concentrate mixture will be bran, and the proportions of corn and oats will be somewhat smaller, and of linseed meal or other protein-rich feeds higher, than in the 'soft fitting' mixture mentioned.

"A typical mixture is 200 lb. wheat bran, 100 lb. linseed meal, 50 lb., gluten feed, 50 lb. cottonseed meal, 100 lb. ground corn or hominy feed, and 100 lb. ground oats. Many different combinations are successfully used, and the choice should depend in large part on the feeds which are most economical under one's own conditions.

"When the individual preferences of a cow for various feeds are not already known, the fitting period is the time to find out just what feed she likes best by trying out various combinations. Then later on when she is on test, it will be possible to give heed to her likes and dislikes in making up the test mixture of concentrates.

FEEDING COWS ON TEST

"In making a record, much depends on the feed and care a cow receives early in her lactation period. The second and third days after calving the cow may be fed 3 to 4 lb. of the same mixture of concentrates used in the cooling ration before freshening, or bran mash may be continued. Her feed should never be increased beyond this limit allowance until she has 'cleaned,' or the after-birth has come away. If all goes well, beginning about the fourth day the concentrate mixture which is to be fed during the test may be gradually substituted for the other concentrates, the change being made at the rate of 0.5 lb. to 1 lb. a day, and the allowance of concentrates gradually increased. When the cow is on a liberal ration, the daily milk record should be watched carefully to see whether she responds to an increase in feed by an increase in milk. If there is no such response, the concentrate allowance should be decreased 0.5 a day, to find whether the previous allowance was slightly greater than required for her maximum. The object should be always to feed only as much concentrates as are needed for maximum pro-

duction. By crowding them on rich feeds beyond the safety point in an attempt to secure a little higher production, a large number of valuable animals have unfortunately been sacrificed. In such cases they have failed to breed afterwards, their udders have been spoiled, or their digestive systems have been injured.

"Statements have often been made that certain feeds stimulate the production of milk and of fat to an extent not explained by the amounts of nutrients they supply. However, the results of the trials which have been carried on to study this matter disagree. In some instances a certain feed has apparently stimulated milk or fat production, and in other cases there has been no such effect. In most such trials the experimental periods have been too short to warrant definite conclusions. Up to the present, there is no very positive evidence of any continued, specific effect of a feed in stimulating fat production. Some feeds, especially coconut meal and ground flax seed, often cause a more or less temporary increase in the fat percentage, and hence are frequently included in test rations."

If it is possible to feed and care for a dairy cow in such a way that she produces the maximum quantity of milk and butterfat which she is accredited with on official test, why has not the practical dairy farmer adopted this system?

The answer to the above question is that the additional cost in feed and labor to force the cow to produce milk and butterfat beyond a certain inherited ability, exceeds by far the market value of the product.

To maintain a dairy herd under the present day system of making official records is not only unprofitable from the standpoint of producing market milk, but the loss on each cow may amount to hundreds of dollars.

The figures compiled by Mr. C. M. Long at the Dixon Test Plant which was a co-operative enterprise conducted by the Illinois State Holstein-Friesian Association, of which Mr. Long was then acting as paid secretary, furnishes an interesting set of figures as to the cost of maintaining a dairy herd under official testing conditions:

WHAT THE RECORDS DID COST

"We will now submit the report on thirty cows whose records were made at the Dixon testing plant. These cows were all on test at practically the same time so that the cost figures are comparable. These were started in October, 1921, which makes the costs comparable with those submitted in the questionnaire. This group of cows averaged 20,903 lb. milk which sold for only \$320.70 or about \$1.53 per hundred. Crediting the cows with this milk, the net cost (or Loss Ed.) of the average record was \$441.55 exclusive of the cost of the seven-day records. Not all these cows had a seven-day test. The average cost for those that did was \$19.21. This represents merely the tester's fees. It is true these records would not cost as much if they were being made now, as feed is about the same as then, while milk is worth about seventy-five cents per hundred more. This on a 20,000-lb. cow is \$150. They were on test 13.3 months. This gave a fitting period of 1.3 months, as all made 356-day records. The average gross cost, not including seven-day test charges, was \$762.23 or \$57.30 per month. Of this monthly charge, \$27.77 or 48.5 per cent was for feed; \$13.58 or 23.7 per cent for

labor; \$14.26 or 24.9 per cent overhead which includes herdsman, rent, water, light, stenographic help, etc. The remainder, \$1.66, or 2.9 per cent was distributed between semi-official test charges and veterinary services.

There was not the direct variation between the records of various amounts that the committee expected. There was variation but it did not run with milk production. The highest milk record made was \$28,283 lb. milk, the gross cost of this record was \$779.55, and the net cost (or Loss Ed.) \$396.21. The lowest record was 15,742 lb. milk, with a gross cost of \$731.35, and a net cost (or Loss Ed.) of \$492.05. You will note that there is a difference in gross cost of only \$48.20, while there was a difference in production of \$12,541 lb. milk. This difference is due entirely to the difference in efficiency of the two cows."

According to Mr. Long's figures the total loss of a dairy of thirty (30) selected cows from the State of Illinois that produced on the average of 20,903 lb. milk, the highest record being 28,823 lb., when kept under Advanced Registry conditions was \$13,246.50.

The results at the Dixon Test plant demonstrate that it is not profitable from the standpoint of milk production to maintain a dairy cow under conditions that might enable her to produce the maximum quantity of milk and butter as are recorded on official test.

In the early days before the Agricultural Colleges, Experimental Stations and scientific experts had compiled textbooks and bulletins setting forth the outstanding characteristics of the different breeds of purebred dairy cattle, there was no accurate information available showing the milk and butter producing qualities of the dairy cow of any breed.

The Dutch Friesian Association was the first Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Association to take up the work of recording records of milk and butter production. The policies of the Dutch Friesian Association, who were the pioneers in Advanced Registry work, are clearly outlined in the following statements as they appear in early volumes of that Herd Book:

"It is the policy of the Association to avoid giving countenance to exaggerated statements of the qualities and characteristics of this breed, and also to avoid giving special prominence to any particular breeder or breeders, or to any particular animal or animals.

"Every breed of cattle that lays any claim to public recognition as a dairy breed, has had its phenomenal cows with marvelous milk or butter records; every breed has also had its worthless cows, that may have come to public notice through reports of impartial experimenters. Manifestly it would be unjust to take the latter class as the true exponents of a breed. Equally improper would it be to seek to impress the public mind with the idea that such phenomenal cows are its true representatives. It is for the interest of the majority of the breeders of any valuable breed, as well as for the public interest, that data be given upon which a correct average production may be safely estimated, under the varying conditions of climate, care, and feed. Such records may not startle and attract, like those of phenomenal cows, yet they are the best foundation upon which a valuable reputation can be built."

It is plain to be seen from the above statements that the pioneers who were responsible for introducing and

establishing the breed in America were honest in their purposes and it was not their intention to misrepresent the breed in any way.

One purpose of compiling records of milk and butter production was to protect the public and the breeders against any attempt to misrepresent or exaggerate the milk and butter producing qualities of the cows.

The important factors in dairy breed promotion are Selection and Elimination. The good animals must be saved for milk and breeding purposes and the inferior animals sold to the butcher. The standard of judging should be economical milk production and dairy confirmation. The official records, because of the conditions under which they are made, have established a false or artificial standard for judging the dairy cow that has eliminated the important factor of economical production.

The official record has had a tendency to eliminate proper selection and culling. All the calves from cows and bulls with official backing are retained for breeding purposes because of the records and with little or no regard for their fitness to be used as foundation animals.

In the making of official records, cows with an inherited ability to produce large quantities of milk, which is usually low in butterfat percentage, respond more readily to the manipulation of the professional feeder and care taker in the making of phenomenal records.

The cow's natural inherited tendency to produce milk in large quantities tends to keep up the milk flow when radical changes are made in her ration for the purpose of manipulating the fat percentage and although she may be capable of making a creditable or phenomenal official record, her sons, much sought after for breeding purposes, would tend to sire daughters that were low testers.

If a Holstein cow that normally tests 3.5 can be so fed and handled on official test that it is possible to increase the butterfat percentage to 6 or 7 per cent, or even higher, if it is increased much above 4 per cent the experienced breeder knows that something is wrong: but if a heavy milker that naturally tests 2.5 is manipulated on official test so that she shows an average butterfat percentage of 3.5 or 4.2 per cent, how is her true worth to be determined?

Practical breeders and dairymen who go to make up that vast multitude that are the backbone of the Dairy Industry and the Purebred Holstein Industry have not endorsed the system as a means of helping them to select and improve their dairy herds.

The system of recording official records of milk and butter production has been forced upon the dairy public by the vast army who are engaged in the work of recording the records, and the cattle merchants who have used the official record as a trademark. The project has been financed for the most part by a tax on registration or transfer certificates. A commission has been deducted from all breeders on all sales of purebred dairy cattle in the form of an increased transfer fee from which the Advanced Registry Department has been financed, and an Extension Department maintained through which cows with official records, received special publicity.

The methods resorted to in putting over the Advanced Registry selling project are similar in many ways

to the methods used by those who were perpetuating the Florida real estate boom and other similar speculative projects.

The many large breeding establishments that have come into existence within the past few years, that have now closed their doors, and the continued reports of heavy financial losses by those who have been trying to put the Advanced Registry idea into practical application, tells the story more plainly than words can express, of the unsoundness of the plan.

If the Purebred Dairy Cattle Industry is to go on and serve the dairymen and help to improve the milk and butter-producing qualities of the cows in the working dairy, dairy standards must be adopted in maintaining purebred herds, and purebred cattle must be sold in accordance with these standards. There is no other way to make real progress. Will you be one of the builders?

Makes Good with Holsteins

A COW which he purchased five years ago as a calf, started Francis E. Farrell, a nineteen-year-old farm boy living near Dexter, on the road to fame. Because of his outstanding achievements as a member of a dairy calf club in Washtenaw County, Francis was declared by the Michigan College of Agriculture the state's champion boy in dairy calf club work this year, and the winner of the Blue Valley Creamery Institute's free trip to the 1926 National Dairy Exposition which was recently held at Detroit.

That Francis has earned the greatest honor which can come to a farm boy or girl in Michigan, is shown by the enviable record he has made during the past year as a member of the Webster Dairy Calf Club, which was started under his leadership two years ago. By keeping a careful record of all milk and butterfat produced and sold during the past five years, this cow has been in milk, and the sale of a part of his cow's progeny, he was provided with an income over feed cost of \$621 after deducting her original purchase price. Francis is also an experienced showman and fitter. Two daughters

of his cow both placed second in the club classes at the Washtenaw County Fair this year. A son of this cow also made a good show record during the past season by placing fifth in a strong open class of fourteen bull calves at this same fair, and second in the club class at the Michigan State Fair.

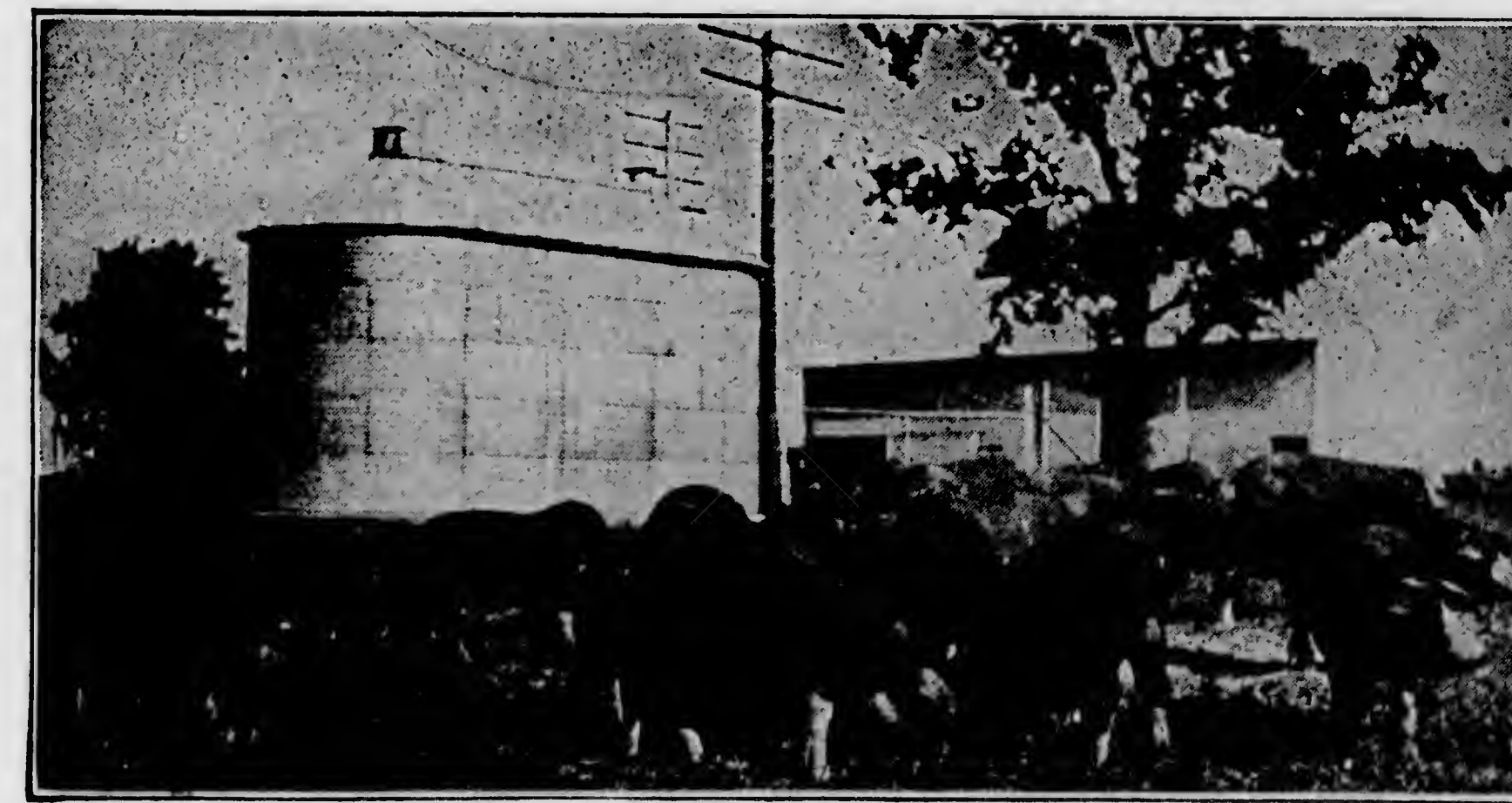
The proper care and feeding of the calf is the most important essential in the development of a money-making dairy cow, Francis declares. Unless they are fed well to make them grow rapidly, and unless they are of good type and breeding, dairy cows cannot be expected to produce milk economically. Francis feeds his calves three times a day in order to make them grow well. A grain ration of eight pounds of ground oats and ground corn, equal parts, with two pounds of oil meal, together with all the alfalfa hay and dry beet pulp they will clean up thoroughly each day, has given Francis splendid results. He also provides them with liberal quantities of fresh water. In order to insure the development of a strong digestive system in his calves, he does not permit his young animals to go on pasture until they are a year old, for the reason that they are likely to scour while on grass, and individual care cannot be given them when not in paddocks around the barn where they are readily accessible.

Better Milk

THE increased consumption of a better grade of milk, in itself an important result, was brought about in eight Alabama cities that adopted the standard milk ordinance recommended by the United States Public Health Service, although the fundamental purpose was the production of safe milk under approved sanitary conditions.

During a two year period in these cities, the general milk sanitation rating increased 85 per cent, the production sanitation 70 per cent and the amount of market consumption 50 per cent according to the report from the committees on a standard milk sanitation program. —Bulletin, Ohio Public Health Association.

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THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : : Bluffton, Ohio

Bovine Tuberculosis Statistics from Madison

ONE animal out of every 419 given the test failed to show tubercular lesions upon post-mortem examination at the packing plants, according to reports from two Wisconsin counties. Of the 51,679 cattle tested in these sections 520 reactors were discovered and of these 123 failed to show readily visible signs of the disease. A similar study of more than 3,800,000 cattle, tested in all parts of the country, revealed 109,000 reactors, of which 9,316 failed to show any lesions. This indicates that only one in every 412 failed to show evidences of the disease.

After considering these reports, E. G. Hastings, bacteriologist at the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, explained that probably many of the nonlesion cases had actually contracted the disease, but it was not developed to an extent where it could be discovered. However, in these cases, it would sooner or later have shown up in the herd and possibly spread the disease to healthy cows.

The T. B. test has been of immense value to dairy communities where it has been applied to all the cattle, Hastings feels. The dairymen of these sections have developed the confidence of cattle buyers and their milk has been made safe for use in their homes and in the near-by community. The compulsory area test, now employed in Wisconsin, is, in the opinion of the state bacteriologist, the most practical method for combating bovine tuberculosis.—*The Elkhorn Independent*.

Milking

NEXT to feeding, perhaps there is no other operation in the dairy that requires so much skill as does milking. Considerable practise is required to become a good milker. A man with soft hands seems to be able to milk more efficiently than a man whose hands are hardened with heavy work. In general, women and children can milk better than men with hardened hands.

The operations of milking should be uniform, rapid and continuous until practically all the milk has been drawn. The hands should be dry and not wet with milk, as such a practice is unclean. If it seems necessary to have the hands moist, vaseline may be used without injury to the quality of the milk. The method should be as nearly an imitation of that of the calf as possible. The operation consists of first an upward and then both downward and pressure pull. The whole hand should be used, not merely one or two fingers. Unless the teats are too small, the squeezing is accomplished by closing the whole hand.

It is customary to milk diagonally placed teats simultaneously, for the reason that there is blood connection between the teats on the same side, but not between those on opposite sides. It is believed that by milking alternate teats both sides of the udder are stimulated at the same time, and that changing to the other alternate pair gives a chance for secretion to proceed in the first two. There is considerable difference in the length of time required to milk, but on the average a good milker can milk six to ten cows hourly, the number de-

pending somewhat upon the ease with which the cows can be milked. There is little difference, however, in the time required to milk cows that give large amounts of milk and those that give small amounts. Where the milker is expected to weigh the milk and sample it, a smaller number of cows can be attended to in an hour.

Professor Hegelund, of a Denmark Agricultural College, has suggested a system of manipulation in milking which he claimed increased the milk yield over ordinary milking, a description of which is as follows:

"First Manipulation.—The right quarters of the udder are pressed against each other (if udder is very large, only one quarter at a time is taken), with the left hand on the hind quarter and the right hand in front on the fore quarter, the thumbs being placed on the outside of the udder and the forefingers in the division between the two halves of the udder. The hands are now pressed toward each other and at the same time lifted toward the body of the cow. This pressing and lifting are repeated three times, the milk collected in the milk cistern is then milked out, and the manipulation repeated until no more milk is obtained in this way, when the left quarters are treated in the same manner.

"Second Manipulation.—The glands are pressed together from the side. The fore quarters are milked each by itself by placing one hand, with fingers spread, on the outside of the quarter and the other hand in the division between the right and left fore quarters; the hands are pressed against each other and the teat then milked. When no more milk is obtained by this manipulation, the hind quarters are milked by placing a hand on the outside of each quarter, likewise with fingers spread and turned upward, but with the thumb just in front of the hind quarter. The hands are lifted, and grasp into the gland from behind and from the side, after which they are lowered to draw the milk. The manipulation is repeated until no more milk is obtained.

"Third Manipulation.—The fore teats are grasped with partly closed hands and lifted with a push toward the body of the cow, both at the same time by which method the glands are pressed between the hands and the body; the milk is drawn after each three pushes. When the fore teats are emptied the hind teats are milked in the same manner."—*Larson and Putney*.

Two-Thirds of the Schools Should Close their Doors

THE late Dr. John Adams of the University of Pennsylvania in a Presidential address before the American Veterinary Medical Association said:

"I am not in favor of trying to sell the veterinary profession to young men. I doubt its wisdom and its success. The inexorable law of supply and demand will adjust matters in due time. I have heard no appeal for competition from veterinarians, nor for veterinary service from stockmen. If the latter need service which they cannot get, let them send their sons to a veterinary school.

"We do not need more schools, but a few with superior equipment, comprehensive curricula and able and inspiring teachers. We must pay our teachers and re-

search workers very much better salaries if we are to attract the best and provide the peace of mind requisite for the desired result.

"By comparison with European countries, we have too many schools attempting to turn out veterinarians. The ideal number for the United States would be four or five high grade, somewhat better equipped and manned than our best schools of to-day. One should be in the East, another in the far West, a third in the South and a fourth and perhaps a fifth in the Central West."

He complimented the general practitioner upon being the backbone of our profession and destined to occupy this position for years to come. The end product of our educational system. And ended with this tribute to the profession. "I wish to assure you that I have been profoundly sincere, without malice or prejudice and deeply sympathetic. I love the veterinary profession. It completely fills my being. It satisfies my noblest longings—all my soul's desires.

"Education, culture, sincerity, probity, industry, sympathy, friendliness and reverence for the Divine Creator of all things are the golden stepping stones by which we shall rise to the estate of usefulness and honor."

European Farmers Raising Living Standards

LIVING standards of some European farmers are better than are found in certain localities in the United States, reports Dr. C. J. Galpin of the Department of Agriculture who has just returned from a study of farm life abroad.

"The common idea that European farmers live in hovels in poverty is no longer accurate," Dr. Galpin says. "Conditions are bad in some cases, as they are in some cases in the United States, but there is a great number of farmers abroad whose living standards are comparable with what we have in this country."

Dr. Galpin's observations were made on the basis of comparison with conditions thirty years ago when

he made a similar study of European farm living standards. He visited 13 countries in his survey, and obtained first-hand information of living conditions on all types of farms.

"European farmers," he said, "are becoming consumers of more and better goods. They are demanding greater economic recognition and are calling for reforms through legislation the same as farmers in this country. They are adopting coöperation, and making it secure by special efforts in education of the adult farm population.

"There is a large number of new and better farm houses. The farm people of Europe are determined to have more things and to live more comfortably. Farm women in some countries no longer do the heavier farm work. Public opinion prevails in these countries that agriculture gains in the long run when the farm woman does not have to do a 'woman's day's work and a man's day's work too.'"

The advanced view now held of the economic importance of European farmers, Dr. Galpin said, was manifest at the first international conference on the improvement of rural life, at Brussels last summer. Thirty leading rural men and women from 11 European nations attended the conference, in addition to the American delegates.

The young woman had watched in vain every morning for a letter, and she began to get disconsolate when none appeared.

"I'll tell you what," said the postman, in an effort to cheer her up. "I'll send you one myself."

"It's very kind of you. I'll be delighted to have one."

"Do you wish a business or a love letter?"

"Well, if you mean business, I'll have a love letter."

Mike—"Did your friend recover entirely from his broken leg?"

Pat—"No. Complication set in."

Mike—"How come?"

Pat—"He married his nurse."

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FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Chicken

IF A SECRET ballot were to be taken to elect the great American bird, there is no doubt that the chicken would win by an overwhelming majority. Of course, this means the two-legged—no, the feathered—No, the barn-yard bird! And why not? It is the *only* thing you can eat before it is born and after it is dead! And in the meantime, the females of the species work their way, earn their board and keep and allow the strutting male to claim the credit by his crowing. But, joking to one side, as Ring Lardner would say, is there anywhere her equal! Yet in death, great injustice is often done this national heroine, for the rapid boiled chicken that is so often served is an insult to the grand old bird. By taking the trouble to add a few extra touches, chicken may be cooked in many ways, any one of which would satisfy the appetite of the epicure. There is no better food when served hot and no meat that is so appetizing when served cold. Now, it may seem somewhat presumptuous to offer suggestions to farm women on the subject of cooking and serving chicken, yet the best of us get into ruts and a few suggestions on the subject may recall many things that have been forgotten or at least unused for years.

ROAST CHICKEN

If the proper bird is secured and the right procedure followed, roasting is by all odds the most delicious way to cook chicken. A good sized fowl is best, but one that is not too old. In dressing it, the openings should be kept as small as possible, that the stuffing may be kept inside without any trouble. After the usual singeing and washing, the inside of the fowl should be sprinkled with salt, pepper and sage, and when ready for the roaster, the outside should be similarly treated. There are many varieties of dressing, but a good one is made by using stale bread, which has been moistened in ice water, then gently squeezed as dry as possible in a clean cloth. Add the seasoning preferred—salt, pepper, butter, sage, summer savory or a chopped onion. Some people have rather strong likes and dislikes in the matter of seasoning, and these are often best left to the taste of the individual family. Any or all of the last three ingredients may be omitted or used in small quantities. The foregoing should be crumbly and not stodgy, which is insufferable in dressing. Another good stuffing is made by using two cups of hot mashed potatoes, one cup of stale bread crumbs, one beaten egg and the desired seasonings. Chopped English walnut meats, raisins, or oysters may be used, but most people prefer the plainer style. When placed in the roaster, the chicken should be put with the breast down. This allows the juices to run into the white meat usually the driest part of the bird. If the dressing is piping hot when it is placed inside the chicken, it will give heat from the inside, and cause the meat

to be more tender. If the roaster is a self baster, the fowl will be nice and brown yet moist when done, and will need little or no attention. Otherwise it should be basted a couple of times during the process of cooking.

FRIED CHICKEN

For frying, chickens should be very young, as young as it is possible to use them. They should be cut in two down the back and spread open as flat as possible being given a smart rap with the rolling pin to flatten the breast. After being sprinkled with salt and pepper, and dipped in flour, they should be fried in butter and lard. When they are well browned, the frying pan may be moved to a place on the stove where the chicken will continue to cook, but not burn. Sufficient time should be allowed for them to cook thoroughly, for very often, chicken fried without previous cooking, is underdone. Very young fowls need no water at all but when slightly older ones are used, just enough water may be put in the pan to make steam, and at the last, this should be allowed to dry up. Another good way is to dip the chicken in well-buttered toasted bread crumbs, place in a roaster and sear for about fifteen minutes in a very hot oven. Then cover and bake, using just enough water to keep from burning.

CHICKEN, SOUTHERN STYLE

When one is expecting company and has no help in the kitchen this is the best way to cook chicken, and even old fowl may be made delicious. Disjoint the bird, sprinkle with salt and pepper and roll in flour. Fry in plenty of butter and a little lard, until quite brown. Add just enough water to keep it simmering, and when done, remove the chicken, add a cup of cream and thicken. This method makes it possible for the hostess to get the hard work out of the way before the guests arrive, instead of having to spend those last moments over the hot kitchen fire as she would have to do were the procedure reversed, and the chicken boiled first and fried last.

CHICKEN EN CASSEROLE

Disjoint chicken and prepare as if for stewing. Season and roll in flour, then place in casserole, adding butter if the chicken is young. Bake in oven until done, then remove cover and allow to brown, thickening the stock for gravy.

OR

Boil chicken until tender and remove bones, boiling the liquid down to about one pint, to which a cup of cream should be added, then thickened. Butter casserole and put in a layer of chicken then a layer of cracker crumbs dotted with butter. Alternate the layers until the dish is full—pour the liquid over it and bake until brown.

CHICKEN PIE

Some people still like chicken pie, and there are several ways of making it. In preparing the chicken, it

is better to cook and remove from the bones, cutting the meat in good sized pieces. This does away with having to pick bones and everyone is served alike. A thick gravy should be made and the meat placed in it. A lower crust may be used, or just an upper one, care being taken to leave an outlet for the steam. Better yet, baking powder biscuit may be dropped on top and baked. But best of all, the biscuit may be baked separately, split open and covered with the chicken and gravy. This obviates the possibility of soggy crust.

CHICKEN RECHAUFFE

So much for hot chicken, which by no means exhausts the possibilities of this incomparable bird. There are numerous ways of serving it warmed up or "réchauffé" as the French chef would say. The basis of most of these warmed up dishes is a thick cream sauce, made with four tablespoonfuls of butter, the same of flour and a cup each of chicken stock and cream, and such seasoning as one may wish, salt, pepper, paprika or a touch of nutmeg. The cold chicken should be cut up in small pieces with scissors, (any one who has tried using a knife will understand why) added to the sauce and thoroughly heated before serving. Variety may be secured by adding vegetables such as peas, diced carrots or onions, mushrooms, sweet peppers or hard boiled eggs. The combination may be served on biscuit, waffles, toast, or in timbales or pastry cases. Or it may be scalloped in a casserole. These are merely suggestions or reminders of what may be done with cold chicken, whether left over or the first serving.

CHICKEN CROQUETTES

Cream two tablespoonfuls of butter and the same of flour, add a cup of milk, and seasonings, one teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of pepper and one quarter of nutmeg, and a teaspoonful of onion juice. Cook until thick. Mix with two cups of cold minced chicken, allow it to cool and form into desired shapes. Flour lightly, dip into beaten egg, roll in cracker crumbs and fry in deep fat until a golden brown.

CHICKEN SALAD

There are two delicious ways of serving chicken cold, as one often desires to do—as a salad and jellied. To make the salad, usually only the white meat is used, but if the chicken is cooked by being placed in boiling water, to which a sliced onion, one bay leaf, six cloves and a little mace are added, then allowed to boil rapidly for five minutes, then kept in water just below the boiling point until tender, the dark meat will be almost as white as the breast meat, and may easily be used. Remove all bone, skin and gristle, cut into cubes, and just before mixing with the celery, sprinkle with lemon juice, one tablespoonful of juice to a pint of chicken. When ready to serve add an equal quantity of diced celery and mix with mayonnaise. Of course, the usual seasonings are added—one teaspoonful of salt and a half teaspoonful of white pepper and a dash of paprika. This salad should be served on lettuce leaves and garnished with olives and celery tips.

JELLIED CHICKEN

Boil chicken in as little water as possible until the meat slips from the bones. Let the stock cool and

remove the fat. Cut the meat in fair sized pieces, taking out all fat, bone and gristle. Soak one ounce of gelatine in cold water and dissolve in the reheated stock, and pour over the chicken. Season with salt, pepper, celery salt, lemon and onion juice. Place in a buttered mold and when chilled, turn out and slice.

PRESSED CHICKEN

In making pressed chicken some of the preliminary steps are the same as for jellied chicken. The meat may be put through the food grinder twice and the gelatine omitted, but two beaten eggs and a cup of cracker crumbs added to the mixture and cooked a minute or two will supply the necessary binder.

Many of the foregoing may be altered to suit the individual taste, but may suggest some changes in the ways of preparing one food to which farmers have easy access.

A physician had been called in to treat the spoiled child of a certain family. After his departure the mother returned to the room and told the youngster that the doctor had complained that the child had been very rude to him.

"Why, mother," replied the kiddie, "he's just an old foggy, that's all! He got mad because I put my tongue out before he told me to."

New Teacher—"Who can tell me what it is that comes in like a lion and goes out like a lamb?"

Little Willie—"Pa, on pay-day."



GREENBROOK POLLYANNA BUTTER GIRL 353307

One of my foundation cows.

The desirable combination of Health, Production and Individuality is found in my herd.

My present herdsire is C. W. Walker Fayne 438827, sired by Finderne Sir Valdessa 216590 and out of Walker Fayne Butter Girl.

If you are in the market for Purebreds I would be mighty glad to quote you prices.

My herd is under State and Federal supervision and has passed two clean tests.

GEORGE SNODGRASS

Woodbine

Pennsylvania

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

R. A. BALDWIN, *Associate Editor*

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Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years \$1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

November 8, 1926

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

Classification C

AT A recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America held at Detroit on October 6, 1926, the following resolutions were adopted with reference to official testing:

"1. Effective immediately, a one-day monthly official test (instead of the regular two-day supervision) with preliminary milking, is authorized for Classification C only. (This is the two-time milking division and the change is for the purpose of reducing the cost of making these records.)

"2. Effective with the fiscal year 1927-28, cash prizes for outstanding tests in Classification C will be paid in the amount of \$1,500. This will apply to all records in this class for both 10 months and the year, completed between April 1, 1927 and March 31, 1928."

This action on the part of the Directors comes mighty near accepting records made under the Cow Testing Association plan.

We will not venture an opinion as to whether Classification C will have a tendency to reflect favorably or unfavorably on the value of Cow Testing Association records.

The injecting into the making of official records, cow racing by the offering of butterfat prizes, milk prizes and the giving of special publicity to the winners of these prizes, has carried the making of official records far beyond the normal and economical milk and butter producing qualities of the animal—to the extent that the records do not represent economical production or transmitting qualities.

The cow-racing craze if injected into the making of Cow Testing Association records may destroy the value of the records that they heretofore have possessed.

The Cow Testing Association records are reported in terms of cost production. Possibly this factor will tend to curb the efforts of those who have been bent on making high records regardless of cost of production.

We are heartily in favor of Cow Testing Association

records and of the herd improvement test plan. We believe that breeders and dairymen will find it profitable to adopt one of these systems in conducting their dairy. It has been our observation that the appropriation of large sums of money to pay prizes to promote competition in the making of milk and butter production records has resulted in a tendency to inject fraudulent and deceptive methods into the making of records in order to win prizes.

Further we believe that the Agricultural College who inaugurated the Cow Testing Association plan is the proper tribunal to handle the work and that a Purebred Registry Association, to interfere, is merely meddling.

No Necessity for More Reclaimed Land

THE movement against the opening of new reclamation projects is rapidly gaining momentum. The National Grange has come out decisively in opposition to enlarging our agricultural area at this time. A large group of grain growers and dealers from the west, attending the annual meeting of the Farmer's National Grain Dealers' Association in Washington, called on President Coolidge for the purpose of urging a cessation of government development of reclamation projects, on the grounds that there is now too much grain produced in this country.

Dairy Grads Find Jobs

THE 13 members who composed the graduating class in dairy manufacturing at Iowa State all secured employment at wages ranging from \$1,500 to \$3,000 per year, the average starting salary of the entire class being \$2,096. The men starting at the lower salaries are in large organizations where the opportunity for advancement is good.

Of the 13 graduating members, one has started a dairy manufacturing plant of his own, five have taken positions in the manufacturing departments of large commercial plants, while two are working in large sales organizations. One is engaged in the advertising department of a publication, while four have accepted positions as instructors in colleges.

All of them had been placed in 10 days after graduation.—*Iowa Agriculturists*.

A High Transfer Fee

THE WORLD, a Holstein sales journal published near Syracuse that has so ardently supported the high transfer fee (we believe the Holstein breeders know the reason why) now comes out in an editorial appearing in a recent issue, inferring that possibly the transfer fee is a little high. Is this admission an indication that the political management is getting ashamed to take the money or is it an indication that the breeders are refusing to pay the excessive fees.

When the fees are so excessive that a non-member in order to register and transfer a bull calf, over one year and a day old which he may have sold to a neighbor, is required to pay \$8.00 for registration and \$6.00 for

transfer, \$14.00 in all, it is only natural for him to feel that he is being "held up" and he immediately begins to wonder who gets the money.

The same service in the new Registry Association would be \$4.00 for registering the animal and \$2.00 for transferring, or a saving to the breeder of \$8.00—more than half the fee charged by the old Association.

To increase the registration transfer fees to breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle in excess of what is actually required to conduct the Association's business in a proper and efficient manner, is unjust. To place an additional tax upon the registration or transfer fees to promote speculation is unfair and entirely without justification.

Farming Losses Deducted in Income Tax Statement

LOSSES in farming may be deducted from income in filing tax returns. This is what the Federal Board of Tax Appeals decided in the case of a retired lawyer who was operating a farm for profit, not pleasure. The board found that the lawyer lived on his farm, giving his time and attention to it, and his wife performed the duties of a farmer's wife, doing her own domestic work without outside assistance, and personally attending to the raising of chickens. Losses occurred in spite of frugality and close attention to the farm duties.

This cannot be construed as a loophole through which the city man who operates a farm for pleasure, or as a hobby, can escape taxation.—*Michigan Farmer*.

An Odd Ruling

CERTIFICATES of registration of cattle are not such property as to pass with the cattle to a trustee in bankruptcy. This is the decision of Judge Albert L. Reeves, of the Missouri District Court. A company owning a herd of Jersey cattle in Missouri went into bankruptcy. The cattle passed into the possession of the trustee in bankruptcy, who contended that the title to the cattle having been determined in his favor, he was entitled to the registration certificates.

While, under the law it is the right of any owner of purebred stock to have the same registered in the herd of registry of the breed, the court decided that there is nothing in the law that appears to devolve upon the registrant the duty to transfer such registration to his successor in title.—*Mich. Farmer*.

The International

THE interest of the breeders of beef cattle, hogs, sheep and draft horses will be centered on Chicago November 27 to December 4, during the 27th anniversary celebration of the International Live Stock exposition, when the final and supreme contests of the year are being decided. Eleven thousand of the outstanding cattle, horses, sheep and swine, and five thousand of the choicest samples of grains, small seeds and hay will compete in 900 classes for \$100,000 in prizes and many valuable trophies.

The National Boys' and Girls' Club congress will be held in connection with the exposition and 1,200 trip winners will attend and take part in numerous demonstrations, exhibitions and competitions. Live-stock judging contests will be conducted for junior and college teams.

Numerous educational exhibits of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and state agricultural colleges will deal with such timely subjects as the corn borer menace and recently developed varieties of crops.

A brilliant evening entertainment will be staged each night in the amphitheatre, featuring stirring horse show events, parades, games and spectacular six horse team maneuvers.

Fifty agricultural organizations will hold their sessions during the exposition and auctions of purebred livestock will be conducted by the breed associations.

All railroads entering Chicago have granted reduced rates to the International, and many thousands from all parts of the continent will visit this greatest of all agricultural shows.

California Answers Question of Production

THE declaration has been made by some people in recent months that Grade dairy cows are better producers than Purebred dairy cattle. The question has had more or less discussion in recent months. University of California dairy authorities answer this question to their own satisfaction and quote figures, as one typical instance, from testing reports from Los Angeles County, covering the last three years of Cow Testing work. Here is what they found, from all records, about the production of all cows under test, both grades and purebreds. The top line of figures are from reports of the last year, and the second and third lines of the two preceding years respectively:

PUREBREDS		GRADES	
Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Fat	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Fat
11,234	397.8	8,546	342.5
10,477	387.9	8,552	338.5
9,606	343.1	8,161	324.2

Incidentally these reports show that all cows in the herds of members in the Testing Association two years or more averaged 353.6 lb. fat per cow, which was 41.4 lb. per cow more than for new members of the Association, while another report on the same Testing Association showed that members in the Association two or more years averaged 347.6 lb. fat per cow, which was 27.9 lb. per cow more than for new members.

These figures prove that California Purebreds produce better than Grades, and that testing pays.—*Exchange*.

It is well enough to look on the bright side if we are not blinded by its glitter.

Dairy cows that have to run to get away from the flies have little time to do justice to the milk pail.

France has at last discovered that "winning" the war does not pay her bills.

FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS

Nov. 8-13—Phoenix, Ariz., Arizona State Fair.
 Nov. 11-20—Beaumont, Texas, South Texas State Fair.
 Nov. 11-16—Little Rock, Ark., Arkansas State Fair.
 Nov. 12-20—Toronto, Ont., Royal Winter Fair.
 Nov. 13-20—Kansas City, Kans., American Royal Live Stock Show.
 Nov. 18-27—Jacksonville, Fla., Florida State Fair.
 Nov. 19-27—Jacksonville, Florida, State Fair.
 Nov. 27-Dec. 4—Chicago, Ill., International Live Stock Exposition.
 Jan. 4-8—Ogden, Utah, Ogden Live Stock Show.
 Jan. 8—Greenfield, Mass., Annual Meeting Hampshire-Franklin H.-F. Club.
 Mar. 6-13—Ft. Worth Texas, Southwestern Exposition & Fat Stock Show.

WINNINGS AT FAIRS

TEXAS STATE FAIR

In the Class for Bulls, 4 Years and Over, C. E. Griffith won first with Sir Johanna Bess Segis and Orr & Son, second with Crystal Pontiac K. S.
 In the Class for Bulls, 3 Years and Under 4 (one shown) Forum Holstein Farm won with Forum Patriarch.
 In the Class for Bulls, 2 Years and Under 3 years, (one shown) C. E. Griffith won with Canary Paul Anna Homestead.
 In the Class for Bulls, 18 Months and Under 2 years, (one shown) Flowerdale Farm won first with Flowerdale Echo.
 In the Class for Bulls, 1 Year and Under 18 months, C. E. Griffith won first with Mount Riga Piebe Segis Lad; Forum Holstein Farm second with Forum Triune Ormsby; and Orr & Son third with Crystal Beauty Walker Colantha.
 In the Class for Senior Bull Calves, Forum Holstein Farm won first with Forum King Tulip; Flowerdale Farm, second with Flowerdale Pride Clothilde; Flowerdale Farm, third with Stripling Farm Meteor De Kol and Orr & Son fourth with Crystal Gerster King Sylvia.
 In the Class for Bull Calves, 4 Months and Under 1 year, Forum Holstein Farm won first with Forum Don Ormsby; and C. E. Griffith second with Mount Riga Sir Beauty Beets.
 Forum Holstein Farm won the Senior Championship with the Bull, Forum Patriarch.
 Forum Holstein Farm won the Junior Championship with the Bull, Forum Don Ormsby.
 Forum Holstein Farm won the Grand Championship with the Bull, Forum Patriarch.
 In the Class for Cows, 5 Years Old or Over, Forum Holstein Farm won first with Forum Pontiac Queen; C. E. Griffith, second with Zwingara Clothilde Creamelle; McKamey Bros., third with Hengerveld Beauty Gerster De Kol; Orr & Son fourth with Crystal Celesta Beauty Walker; and Orr & Son, fifth with Crystal Pontiac Alcartra.
 In the Class for Cows, 4 Years and Under 5 Years, Forum Holstein Farm won first with Forum Aaggie Lola; Orr & Son, second with Crystal Cornucopia Beauty Walker; and Orr & Son, third with Crystal Beauty Walker Alcartra.
 In the Class for Cows, 3 Years and Under 4 Years, C. E. Griffith won first with Aaggie Buckeye Beauty; Forum Holstein Farm, second with Long Hollow Mercedes Butter Boy; Orr & Son, third with Crystal Beauty Walker Concordia; and Orr & Son, fourth with Crystal Lenore Beauty Walker.
 In the Heifer Class, 2 Years and Under 3 Years, Forum Holstein Farm won first; Flowerdale Farm, second with Flowerdale Echo Cintha; Flowerdale Farm, third with Flowerdale Echo Elizabeth; Forum Holstein Farm, fourth with Forum Aaggie Perfection; C. E. Griffith, fifth with Pabst Creator Mignonette 2nd; and Orr & Son, sixth with Crystal Celesta King Sylvia.
 In the Class for Heifers, 18 Months and Under 2 Years, Griffith first with Grahamholm Hazel Colantha; Forum Holstein Farm, second with Forum Diana Masterpiece; Orr & Son, third with Crystal Beauty Walker Calamity; Moser, fourth with Model Traverse Walker and Orr & Son, fifth with Crystal Beauty Walker Fayne.
 In the Class for Heifers, 1 Year and Under 18 Months, Griffith won first with G. B. A. Lady Jessie Homestead; Forum Holstein Farm second with Forum Patricia; Forum Holstein,

third with Forum Vesta Diamond; Flowerdale Farm, fourth with Flowerdale Sylvia Changling; and Orr & Son, fifth with Crystal King Sylvia Beauty Fayne.

In the Class of Heifer Calves, 4 Months and Under 1 Year, Forum Holstein Farm won first with Forum Stylish Madison; C. E. Griffith, second with Mount Riga Piebe Heilo; Flowerdale Farm, third with Flowerdale Echo Margalyn 2nd; Forum Holstein Farm, fourth with Forum Berry Skylark; Flowerdale Farm, fifth with Flowerdale Echo Wayne Coronis; and Orr & Son sixth with Crystal Pietertje Echo Sylvia.

In the Class for Junior Heifer Calves, Forum Holstein Farm won first with Forum Josie Ormsby; Forum Holstein Farm, second with Forum Aaggie Ormsby; Flowerdale Farm, third with Flowerdale Jewell Changling; C. E. Griffith, fourth with Mount Riga Bess Johanna; Griffith, fifth with (unnamed animal); and Orr & Son, sixth with Crystal Pride Echo.

Forum Holstein Farm won the Senior Championship with the female, Forum Pontiac Queen.

Forum Holstein Farm won the Junior Championship with the female, Forum Stylish Madison.

Forum Holstein Farm won the Grand Championship with the female, Forum Pontiac Queen.

In the Graded Herd, Forum Holstein Farm, won first with Forum Patriarch, Forum Pontiac Queen, Forum Betsy Skylark, Forum Patricia and Forum Stylish Madison; C. E. Griffith, second with Sir Johanna Bess Segis, Zwingara Clothilde Creamelle, Pabst Creator Mignonette 2nd, G. B. A. Lady Jessie Homestead and Mount Riga Piebe Heilo; and Orr & Son, third with Crystal Pontiac King Sylvia; Crystal Cornucopia Beauty Walker; Crystal Celeste King Sylvia; Crystal King S. Beauty Fayne and Pietertje Echo Sylvia.

In the Yearling Herd, Forum Holstein Farm won first with Forum Irvine Ormsby, Forum Patricia and Vesta Diamond; C. E. Griffith, second with Mt. Riga Piebe Segis Lad, Grahamholm Hazel Colantha and G. B. A. Lady Jessie Homestead; and Orr & Son, third with Crystal Gester King Sylvia, Crystal S. Beauty Fayne and Crystal Pietertje Echo Sylvia.

In the Calf Herd Class, Forum Holstein Farm, won first with Forum Stylish Madison, Forum Josie Ormsby and Forum Don Ormsby; C. E. Griffith, second with Mt. Riga Sir Beauty Beets, Mt. Riga Bess Johanna and Mt. Riga Henderke Piebe; Flowerdale Farm, third with Flowerdale Pride Clothilde, Flowerdale Jewel Changling and Flowerdale Echo Margolyn 2nd; and Orr & Son fourth with Crystal Gerster King Sylvia, Crystal Pietertje King Sylvia and Crystal K. Sylvia Beauty Fayne.

In the Get of Sire Class, Forum Holstein Farm, first with Forum Don Ormsby, Forum Besta Diamond, Forum Josie Ormsby and Forum Stylish Madison; Flowerdale Farm, second with Flowerdale Echo, Flowerdale Echo Cynthia, Flowerdale Echo Elizabeth and Flowerdale Echo Margolyn 2nd; C. E. Griffith, third with Mt. Riga Sir Beauty Beets, Mt. Riga Bess Johanna, Mt. Riga Henderke Piebe and Mt. Riga Piebe Segis Lad; and Orr & Son, fourth with Crystal Celesta Beauty Walker, Crystal Cornucopia Beauty Walker, Crystal Beauty Walker Calamity and Crystal Beauty Walker Colantha.

In the Class for Produce of Cows, C. E. Griffith won first with Aaggie Buckeye Beauty 2nd and Mt. Riga Aaggie Homestead; Flowerdale Farm, second with Flowerdale Sylvia Changling and Flowerdale Jewel Changling; Forum Holstein Farm, third with Forum Betsy Skylark and Forum Betty Skylark; and Orr & Son, fourth with Crystal P. King Sylvia and Crystal Beauty Walker Alcartra.

OKLAHOMA STATE FAIR

In the Class for Bulls, 3 Years or Over, C. E. Griffith won first with Sir Johanna Bess Segis; A. J. King, second with Berylwood Prince Johanna Segis; L. G. Leonard, third with King Korndyke Segis Johanna De Kol; and L. G. Leonard, fourth with Admiration Peg Wayne Columbine.

In the Class for Bulls, 2 Years and Under 3, C. E. Griffith won first with Canary Paul Anna Homestead; and A. J. King, second with King Sylvia Eli Ormsby.

In the Class for Bulls, 18 Months and Under 2 Years, L. G. Leonard won first with Colantha Ormsby Johanna De Kol.

In the Class for Bulls, 1 Year and Under 18 Months, A. J. King won first with Ormsby Superba Triune and C. E. Griffith, second with Mount Riga Piebe Lad.

In the Class for Bulls, 4 Months and Under 1 Year, A. J. King won first with Prince Berylwood Ethel Prilly; C. E. Griffith, second with Mount Riga Sir Beauty Beets; L. G. Leonard, third with Junior King De Kol; C. E. Griffith, fourth with Mount Riga Aaggie Homestead and A. J. King, fifth with Prince Aurelia Triune Ormsby.

In the Class for Cows, 4 Years or Over, L. G. Leonard won first with Corwin Ormsby Neta; Swingora Clothilde Creamelle, won second; Piebe Segis Pontiac Ollie, third; C. E. Griffith, fourth with Princess Abbecker Ormsby Piebe; and A. J. King, fifth with Crescent Beauty Star Belle.

In the Class for Cows, 3 Years, and Under 4, C. E. Griffith won first with Aaggie Buckeye Beauty 2d; L. G. Leonard, second with Favorite Canary Homestead; and A. J. King, third with Corine Grindetta Pet Ormsby.

In the Class for Cows, 2 Years and Under 3, Pabst Creator Mignonette 2d, won first; A. J. King, second with Diana Daisy Ormsby; Carnation Netherland Segis, third; L. G. Leonard, fourth with Oklahoma Model Pontiac, and A. J. King, fifth with Hazelwood Heilo Fobes Queen.

In the Class for Cows, 18 Months and Under 2 Years, C. E. Griffith won first with Grahamholm Hazel Colantha; A. J. King, second with Celle Daisy Ormsby; Hazel Colantha Rag Apple De Kol, third; Colantha Peg Johanna Wayne, fourth; and L. G. Leonard, fifth with Texans Segis Johanna Pontiac.

In the Class for Cows, 1 Year and Under 18 Months, A. J. King won first with Diana Fayne Triune Ormsby, and C. E. Griffith, second with G. B. A. Lady Jess Homestead.

In the Class for Cows, 4 Months and Under 1 Year, A. J. King, won first with Miss Ormsby Triune Star Belle; Mount Riga Bess Johanna, second; C. E. Griffith, third with Mount Riga Piebe Heilo; and A. J. King, fourth with Lady Pearl Ormsby Triune.

C. E. Griffith won the Senior and Grand Championship with the Bull, Sir Johanna Bess Segis.

A. J. King won the Junior Championship with the Bull, Prince Berylwood Ethel Prilly.

C. E. Griffith won the Senior Championship with the female, Aaggie Buckeye Beauty 2d.

C. E. Griffith won the Junior and Grand Championship with the female, Grahamholm Hazel Colantha.

In the Aged Heifer Class, C. E. Griffith, first; A. J. King, second; and L. G. Leonard, third.

In the Yearling Herd, A. J. King, won first; and L. G. Leonard, second.

In the Calf Herd Class, A. J. King, won first and C. E. Griffith, second.

In the Get of the Sire Class, A. J. King won first with Ormsby Superba Triune, Diana Fayne Triune Ormsby; Miss Ormsby Triune Star Belle; and Lady Pearl Ormsby Triune; C. E. Griffith, second with Sir Johanna Bess Segis; Far Dales Miss Bess Segis Rue; Princess Abbecker Ormsby Piebe and Piebe Segis Pontiac Ollie; L. G. Leonard, third with Colantha Ormsby Johanna De Kol, Colantha Peg Johanna Wayne, Texans Segis Johanna Pontiac, and Hazel Colantha Rag Apple De Kol.

In the Produce of Cow Class, Griffith won first with Aaggie Buckeye Beauty 2d and Mount Riga Aaggie Homestead; King, second with Diana Daisy Ormsby, and Diana Fayne Triune Ormsby; Leonard, third and fourth with Texans Triune Ormsby and Hazel Colantha Rag Apple De Kol; and Admiration Peg Wayne Columbine and Colantha Peg Johanna Wayne, fifth.

THE SOUTHEASTERN FAIR

In the Class for Bulls, 4 Years Old or Over, A. F. Randolph won first with Whitehurst Colantha Artis Lad.

In the Class for Bulls, 3 Years and Under 4, Ferguson Farm won first with Blue Eye Ollie Abbecker.

In the Class for Bulls, 2 Years and Under 3, Ferguson Farm won first with Ollie De Kol Ormsby; and Georgia Baptist Orphans' Home, second with Plaut Solon Creator.

In the Class for Bulls, 1 Year and Under 2, A. F. Randolph won first with Whitehurst H. Artis; and Ferguson Farms, second with Chas. Gates Fox Korndyke.

In the Class for Bulls, Junior Yearling, A. F. Randolph won first with Artis Lad Colantha; and Ferguson Farms, second with Caldwell Bird Korndyke.

In the Bull Senior Calf Class, Ferguson Farms, won first with David Pontiac Ormsby; A. F. Randolph, second with

Col. Mart. G. Jewell; and Ferguson Farms, third with Bobby Korndyke Ormsby.

In the Class for Bulls, Junior Calf, Ferguson Farms, won first with James Robert Abbecker; and Georgia Baptist Orphans' Home, second with Segis Inka Pontiac King.

A. F. Randolph won the Junior Championship, and the Senior and Grand Championship was won by A. F. Randolph, Jr., with the Bull, Whitehurst Colantha Artis Lad.

In the Class for Cows, 4 Years or Older, A. F. Randolph, Jr., won first with Mamsell Maple Grove Jewel; A. F. Randolph, Jr., second with Whitehurst P. De Paul; and Georgia Baptist Orphans' Home, third with Casa Loma P. P. S.

In the Class for Cows, 3 Years and Under 4, A. F. Randolph, Jr., first with Whitehurst Colantha Segis; Georgia Baptist Orphans' Home, second with Casa Loma Inka J. Rodilac; and Georgia Baptist Orphans' Home, third with Casa Loma Prilly Al Orms.

In the Class for Heifers, 2 Years and Under 3, A. F. Randolph, Jr., won first with Whitehurst Colantha W.; Georgia Baptist Orphans' Home, second with Josephine Prilly H. and Ferguson Farms, third with Milkmoor Miss C. Homestead.

In the Class for Heifers, Senior Yearling, A. F. Randolph, Jr., first with Entry; Ferguson Farms, second with Milkmoor Miss F. Canary; and Ferguson Farms, third with Milkmoor Miss F. Segis.

In the Class for Heifers, Junior Yearling, Ferguson Farms, won first with Anna Louise Abbecker; A. F. Randolph, second with Whitehurst Col. P.; and Ferguson Farms, third with Amelia K. Abbecker.

In the Class for Heifers, Senior Calf, A. F. Randolph, Jr., first with Whitehurst Artis Segis; A. F. Randolph, second with Whitehurst Artis Fergus; and Ferguson Farms, third with Bell Pontiac Segis Abbecker.

In the Class for Heifers, Junior Calf, Ferguson Farms, won first with Josie Burke Korndyke; Georgia Baptist Orphans' Home, second with Alcartra Pontiac E.; and Ferguson Farms, third with Caroline Taylor Segis 3d.

A. F. Randolph won the Female Junior Championship, and A. F. Randolph, Jr., won the Senior and Grand Championship with the female, Mamsell Maple Grove Jewel.

In the Graded Herd, A. F. Randolph, Jr., won first; Georgia Baptist Orphans' Home, second and Ferguson Farms, third.

In the Yearling Herd, A. F. Randolph won first and Ferguson Farms, second.

In the Calf Herd, Ferguson Farms, won first; A. F. Randolph, second; and Georgia Baptist Orphans' Home, third.

In the Get of Sire, A. F. Randolph, Jr., first; A. F. Randolph, Jr., second and Ferguson Farms, third.

In the Produce of Cow, A. F. Randolph, Jr., first; A. F. Randolph, Jr., second; and Ferguson Farms, third.

KENTUCKY STATE FAIR

In the Class for Bulls, 3 Years or Over, Echo Farms, won first with Lyons Mutual Burke; A. F. Randolph, second with Whitehurst Colantha Artis Lad; Echo Farms, third with Segis Hengerveld Beechwood; and Kentucky Houses of Reform, fourth with Beets Mutual Lad.

In the Class for Bulls, 2 Years and Under 3, R. V. Rasmussen, won first with King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe 50th; Mina A. Jetter, second with Echo Segis De Kol Ormsby; and Echo Farms, third.

In the Class for Bulls, 18 Months and Under 2 Years, Echo Farms won first with Echo Segis Hengerveld Dan; Kentucky Houses of Reform, second with Lad Ormsby Johanna; and A. F. Randolph, third with Whitehurst Hengerveld Artis.

In the Class for Bulls, 1 Year and Under 18 Months, Echo Farms, won first with Echo Segis Konigen Ormsby; and A. F. Randolph, second with Artis Lad Colantha.

In the Class for Bull Calves, 4 Months and Under 1 Year, Kentucky Houses of Reform won first with Mutual Beets Colantha; Henderson Bros., second with Minnow Brook Segis Ago; Echo Farms, third with Echo Beechwood Colantha; Kentucky Houses of Reform, fourth with Beets Mutual King; and Echo Farms, fifth with Segis Korndyke Fayne.

In the Class for Cows, 4 Years Old and Over, R. V. Rasmussen won first with Colantha Hark Delaphene; R. V. Rasmussen, second with Mally Marie Barrington; A. F. Randolph, third with Mamsell Maple Grove Jewel; Kentucky

Houses of Reform, fourth with K. ki Hassie Pontiac; and Echo Farms, fifth with Echo Colantha De Kol.

In the Class for Cows, 3 Years Old and Under 4, R. V. Rasmussen won first with Miss Pietertje Ormsby; R. V. Rasmussen, second with Pabst Creator Lady Korndyke; Kentucky Houses of Reform, third with Rayall Springs Lady Clifton; Echo Farm, fourth with Segis Angeline Ormsby; and A. F. Randolph, fifth with Whitehurst Chloe Segis.

In the Class for Heifers, 2 Years and Under 3, Echo Farms won first with Echo Segis Jeanie; R. V. Rasmussen, second with Forum Floa Madison; Kentucky Houses of Reform, third with Lady Welch De Kol Lande; Echo Farm, fourth with Echo Segis Farmstead Edith; and R. V. Rasmussen, fifth with Walcowis Gift Beets Rachel.

In the Class for Heifers, 18 Months and Under 2 Years, Echo Farms, won first with Echo Segis Colantha Carrie; Echo Farms, second with Echo Segis Colantha Ormsby; and Kentucky Houses of Reform, third with Belle Fayne Felling.

In the Class for Heifers, 1 Year and Under 18 Months, A. F. Randolph, won first with Whitehurst Colantha Pietertje; Kentucky Houses of Reform, second with Ossie Mutual Pontiac; and R. V. Rasmussen, third with May Inka Homestead.

In the Class for Heifer Calves, 4 Months and Under 1 Year, Echo Farms won first with Echo Segis Dorothy Betty; A. F. Randolph, second with Whitehurst Artis Hengerveld; Echo Farms, third with Echo Segis Colantha Dorothy; A. F. Randolph, fourth with Whitehurst Artis Segis; and Kentucky Houses of Reform, fifth with Lady Mutual Walker Ormsby.

In the Exhibitor's Herd, Echo Farms, won first; A. F. Randolph second; R. V. Rasmussen, third; and Kentucky Houses of Reform, fourth.

In the Yearling Herd Class, Echo Farms, won first; and Kentucky Houses of Reform, second.

In the Calf Herd Class, Echo Farms, won first; Kentucky Houses of Reform, second; A. F. Randolph, third; and Henderson Bros., fourth.

In the Get of Sire Class, Echo Farms, won first; A. F. Randolph, second; and Kentucky Houses of Reform, third.

In the Produce of Cow Class, A. F. Randolph won first; Kentucky Houses of Reform, second, and Echo Farms, third.

Echo Farms won the Senior Championship with the Bull, Lyons Mutual Burke, and Kentucky Houses of Reform won the Junior Championship with the Bull, Mutual Beets Colantha.

R. V. Rasmussen won the Senior Championship with the Female Colantha Hark Delaphene and Echo Farms won the Junior Championship with the Female, Echo Segis Dorothy Betty.

Echo Farms won the Grand Championship with the Bull, Lyons Mutual Burke and R. V. Rasmussen won the Grand Championship with the Female, Colantha Hark Delaphene.

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE FAIR

In the Class for Bulls, 4 Years Old or Over, Murphy won first with Minnehaha Sir Pietertje Ormsby; South Dakota State College, second, with Sir Aaggie Colantha Korndyke; Grahamholm Farm, third with King Creamelle Colantha Lad; and State Feeble-Minded School, fourth with Sir Pietertje Laura Piebe.

In the Class for Bulls, 3 Years and Under 4, Forum Holstein Farms, won first with Forum Patriarch; Thad Oviatt & Forest Hebron, second with Yankton Pontiac Ormsby; Aldrich, third with Redfield Bess Burke Lad; and Mission Farms, fourth with Truene Ormsby Piebe Pontiac.

In the Class for Bulls, 2 Years and Under 3, Murphy won first with Blue Earth Duke Ormsby; Yankton State Hospital, second with Burton Echo Pietje; State Feeble-minded School, third with Carnation Prospect Torador; and Forum Holstein Farms, fourth with Forum Lord Masterpiece.

In the Class for Bulls, Senior Yearling, South Dakota Penitentiary won first with Duke Matador Burke Rue; State Feeble-minded School, second with Redfield Piebe Wa Wa Lad; Murphy, third with Femco Prince Ormsby Pontiac; Thad Oviatt, fourth with Redfield Piebe Johanna Lad; and Mission Farm, fifth with Mission Farm Romeo.

In the Class for Bulls, Senior Calf, Murphy Farms, won first with Femco Pride; South Dakota Penitentiary second with Duke Matador; Grahamholm Farms, third with Grahamholm Colantha Champion; and Forum Holstein Farms, fourth with Forum Don Ormsby.

In the Class for Bulls, Junior Yearling, Grahamholm Farms, won first with Maywood Dutchland Pinky Lad; Forum Holstein Farm, second with Forum Truene Ormsby; and State School for Feeble-Minded, third with Redfield Sir Laura Wa Wa Belle.

In the Class for Cows, 4 Years Old or Over, Murphy won first with De Kol Clothilde Monona; Grahamholm Farms, second with Korndyke Hengerveld Anne; Grahamholm Farm, third with Sad'e Perese Gelskola; and Murphy, fourth with M. B. B. White.

In the Class for Cows, 3 Years and Under 4, Forum Farms, won first with Long Mallow Mercedes Butter Boy; State Feeble-Minded School, second with Redfield Bess Princess; and Murphy, third with Lilith Pontiac De Kol Pride, and fourth with Lady Pride Pontiac Lieuwkje.

In the Class for Heifers, 2 Years and Under 3, Forum Holstein won first with Redfield Wa Wa Belle Pride; Grahamholm, second with Edgeland Pelham Colantha Burke; Yankton State Hospital, third with Yankton Hadria Fobes; and Murphy, fourth with Grahamholm Rebecca Colantha.

In the Class for Heifers, Senior Yearling, Forum Holstein Farms, won first with Forum Diana Masterpiece; Forum Holstein Farms, second with Forum Aaggie Perfection; Thad Aviat, third with Sokota Pontiac Yankee; and Murphy, fourth with Femco Ruby Karen Bess.

In the Class for Heifers, Junior Yearling, Forum Holstein Farms, won first with Forum Patricia; Forum Holstein Farms, second with Forum Vesta Diamond; Grahamholm Farms, third with Grahamholm Contentment; and Grahamholm Farms, fourth with Jessie Lee Colantha.

In the Class for Heifers, Senior Calf, Forum won first with Forum Josie Ormsby; Yankton State Hospital, second with Yankton Colantha Korndyke Ormsby 3rd; Grahamholm Farms, third with Grahamholm Lady Indianola; and Forum, fourth with Forum Stylist Madison.

Murphy won the Junior Championship with the Bull, Femco Price. Forum won the Senior Championship with the bull, Forum Patriarch. Murphy won the Senior Championship with the Female, De Kol Clothilde Monona. Forum Farms, won the Junior Championship with the Female, Forum Josie Ormsby. Forum won the Grand Championship with the Bull, Forum Patriarch, and Murphy won the Grand Championship with the Female, De Kol Clothilde.

In the Aged Herd Class, Forum Holstein Farm won first; F. E. Murphy, second; Grahamholm Farms, third; and Redfield State School & Home, fourth.

In the Yearling Herd Class, Forum Holstein Farms, won first; Grahamholm Farms, second; F. E. Murphy, third; and South Dakota Penitentiary, fourth.

In the Calf Herd Class, Forum Holstein Farm, won first; Grahamholm Farms, second; F. E. Murphy, third; and Forum Holstein Farm, fourth.

In the Get of Sire Class, Forum won first with Get of Forum Patriarch; Grahamholm, second with Get of Dutchland Creamelle Colantha Lad; State School & Home, third with Get of Pride of the Bess Burkes; and South Dakota Penitentiary, fourth with Get of Duke Segis Matador Daisy.

In the Produce of Cow Class, Forum Holstein Farms, won first; Grahamholm Farm, second; Forum Holstein Farm, third; and Grahamholm Farm, fourth.

NEBRASKA STATE FAIR

In the Aged Bull Class, C. E. Griffith, won first with Sir Johanna Bess Segis; Modern Woodmen of America, second with Corwin Wimple De Kol Ormsby; Iowa State Board of Control, third with Cherokee Piebe Erica; and Ira Romig & Sons, fourth with Count College Cornucopia.

In the Class for Bulls, 2 Years and Under 3, R. T. Ringling, won first with Rose Glen Joe Posch; R. T. Ringling, second with Rose Glen Ondine Homestead; Henry Stubbe, third with Knapp Snowball Clorinda; and Woodlawn Dairy, fourth with U. Neb. Matador Quantity.

In the Class for Bulls, 18 Months and Under 2 Years, John R. Logan, won first with Wayside Sir Ollie De Kol Lad; Iowa State Board of Control, second with Iowana Sir Ollie; University of Nebraska, third with U. Neb. Matador Kilt; and R. T. Ringling, fourth with Rose Glen De Kol Posch.

In the Class for Bulls, 1 Year and Under 18 Months, Woodlawn Dairy, won first with Prince Klaver Sylvia Waldorf; A.

J. King, second with Ormsby Superba Truna; C. E. Griffith, third with Mount Regi Piebe Segis Lad; and Modern Woodmen, fourth with Woodcraft Pontiac De Kol Ormsby.

In the Class for Bull Calves, 4 months and Under 1 Year, Iowa State Board of Control, won first with King Korndyke Mercedes Mount; C. E. Griffith, second with Mount Riga Sir Beauty Beets; University of Nebraska, third with U. Neb. King Carl; Modern Woodmen, fourth with Woodcraft Champion Mercedes; John R. Logan, fifth with Logan Ormsby Segis Fayne; and John R. Logan, sixth with Logan De Kol Piebe Fayne.

In the Class for Cows Over 5 Years, Iowa State Board of Control, won first with Philly Homestead Gerben; R. T. Ringling, second with Alcartra Johanna De Kol Burke 6th; C. E. Griffith, third with Zwingara Clothilde Creamelle; Modern Woodmen, fourth with Woodcraft Johanna Champion De Kol; Iowa State Board of Control, fifth with Greenfield Leila Fayne; and Ira Romig, sixth with Siemke Josephine Walker 2d.

In the Class for Cows, 3 Years and Under 5, C. E. Griffith, won first with Aaggie Buckeye Beauty 2d; John R. Logan, second with Logan Alcartra Segis Elizabeth; Ira Romig, third with Artis Clothilde Segis 2d; Ira Romig, fourth with Wyntje Josephine Walker, 3d; Modern Woodmen, fifth with Woodcraft Parthena DeFreule; and University of Nebraska, sixth with Klaver Estella of U. Nebraska.

In the Class for Heifers, 2 Years and Under 3, Iowa State Board of Control, won first with Cherokee Wayne Ormsby; John R. Logan, second with Lady Sir Ollie Ormsby; C. E. Griffith, third with Pabst Creator Mignonette 2d; University of Nebraska, fourth with Ormsby Corine of U. Neb.; Modern Woodmen, fifth with Parthena Nudine; and University of Nebraska, sixth on Matador LeVern of U. Neb.

In the Class for Heifers, 18 Months and Under 2 Years, C. E. Griffith, first with Grahamholm Hazel Colantha; Iowa State Board of Control, second with Cherokee Piebe Lady Sarcastic 2d; Iowa State Board of Control, third with Clarinda Pamby-tuning Ormsby Piebe; Woodlawn Dairy, fourth with Esther Sylvia Waldorf Lyndale; A. J. King, fifth with Alle Daisy Ormsby; and John R. Logan, sixth with Logan Clyde Pet Ollie.

In the Class for Heifers, 1 Year and Under 18 Months, A. J. King, won first with Diona Fayne Truene Ormsby; R. T. Ringling, second with Rose Glen Iris Helen; C. E. Griffith, third with G. B. A. Jesse Homestead; Iowa State Board of Control, fourth with Mount Pleasant Titonia Ormsby De Kol; Woodlawn Dairy, fifth with Wisena Sylvia Waldorf Klaver and University of Nebraska, sixth with K. K. Estata of U. Neb.

In the Class for Heifers Calves, 4 Months and Under 1 Year, C. E. Griffith, won first with Mount Riga Piebe Heilo; A. J. King, second with Lady Pearle Ormsby Truene; A. J. King, third with Miss Ormsby Truene Star Belle; Iowa State Board of Control, fourth with Mount Pleasant Jessie Parthena Fayne; John R. Logan, fifth with Logan Ormsby Ollie Fayne; and Woodlawn Dairy, sixth with Launwood Bobette Waldorf Lyndale.

In the Class for Graded Herds, Griffith, won first; Iowa State Board of Control, second; Modern Woodmen, third; Logan, fourth; King, fifth; and Ringling, sixth.

In the Class for Young Herds, King, won first; Woodlawn Dairy, second; Iowa State Board of Control, third; Logan, fourth; University of Nebraska, fifth; and Ringling, sixth.

In the Class for Calf Herds, Iowa State Board of Control, won first; Logan, second; King, third; Ringling, fourth; Woodlawn, fifth; and Ramsey, sixth.

In the Class for Get of Sire, Iowa State Board of Control, won first; King, second; Griffith, third; Woodlawn, fourth; Logan, fifth; and University of Nebraska, sixth.

In the Class for Produce Cows, Griffith, won first; Ringling, second; King, third; Modern Woodmen, fourth; University of Nebraska, fifth; and Woodlawn Dairy, sixth.

A. E. Griffith won the Senior and Grand Championship with the bull, Sir Johanna Bess Segis.

Woodlawn Dairy won the Junior Championship with the bull, Prince Klaver Sylvia Waldorf.

Iowa State Board of Control won the Senior Championship with the female, Philly Homestead Gerben.

C. E. Griffith won the Junior and Grand Championship with the female, Grahamholm Hazel Colantha.

FARM WATER SUPPLY—IS IT SAFE?

Few communities and individuals make any effort to ascertain the purity of the water supply until an epidemic occurs. One may well wonder whether it would not pay as well to have public money spent in examining the water people use as to spend it in some of the many other ways. Usually, nothing is done to learn whether the water which a family drinks is contaminated until several have suffered and perhaps died from using impure water. The family spring or well is usually thought and said to be "the best and purest that ever came out of the earth." Yet we have known an epidemic of typhoid fever to come from just such sources.

The Public Health News, New Jersey, states that a survey of the water supply of 740 public schools in an adjoining state was made and examined to find its chemical and bacterial contents. Of the dug wells, 84 per cent were found to be unsafe; driven wells, 26 per cent; springs, 69 per cent; cisterns, 40 per cent; unclassified, 49 per cent. While the report does not state, it is safe to assume that many of these were located in or near towns and cities, but statistics show that country homes are almost as likely to have impure and unsafe supplies as other places. Would it not be well to look into this matter before the danger season begins next month?

DEPENDENT ON THE MULE

A teacher in a public school was instructing a youthful class in English when she paused and turned to a small boy named Jimmy Brown.

"James," said she, "write on the board 'Richard can ride the mule if he wants to.'"

This Jimmy proceeded to do to the satisfaction of all concerned.

"Now, then," continued the teacher when Jimmy had returned to his place, "can you find a better form for that sentence?"

"Yes, ma'am," was the prompt response of Jimmy. "Richard can ride the mule if the mule wants him to."—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*



A HERD OF PRODUCERS

Notice the Size and Type of our cows—their large, capacious udders. They are WORKERS.

They are bred to CREAMELLE KORNDYKE KONIGEN or to KING ORMSBY ENDERCAMP, a son of King of the Ormsbys, from a 904-lb. year record daughter of Judge Segis.

HERD ACCREDITED Prices Right

A. L. BOWELL & SON

Susquehanna Co. Thompson, Pa.

CLEAN MILK PRODUCTION UNDER WINTER CONDITIONS

In most parts of the country the conditions under which milk will be produced during the coming winter months will be different from those met with during the warm weather. During the summer months the dairy herd is in the open the greater part of the time, the barns being used only for milking and feeding, while during the winter the cattle will spend the greater part of the time in the barn. Under these changed conditions factors not encountered during the summer will be met. These factors, such as stable conditions and methods used in feeding, have a direct bearing upon the quality of the milk produced. The flavor and odor of the milk, as well as the health of the cattle, may be affected by improper methods.

A thorough cleaning of the stables, together with painting or white-washing, could be undertaken at this time. It will be much easier and more profitable to have this done before the cattle are in the barn. Walls, ceilings, floors, stanchions, and windows, when clean, do more than add to the attractiveness of a stable. Under such conditions high quality milk is more readily produced.

Cattle should not be expected to keep in good health when housed in dirty, dark, and ill-ventilated stables. Health of cattle is dependent upon proper ventilation. Stables with either too much or too little ventilation during the winter are common. Proper ventilation and proper temperature are compatible. Many inexpensive methods of controlling ventilation and still keeping the proper temperature are available. Farmers' Bulletin 1393, Principles of Dairy-Barn Ventilation, gives directions in this matter. Copies may be procured from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Under stable conditions more time and labor must be expended in keeping the cows clean than is necessary under pasture conditions. However, clean cows are important if a good quality of milk is to be produced. This fact, although well known, can not be emphasized too strongly or too frequently.

Certain feeds, such as silage and roots, which are commonly fed during the winter, may impart undesirable flavors and odors to the milk. To overcome any such condition feeds of this kind should be fed one hour after milking.

The proper cooling of milk is another important factor in producing milk of good quality. With the advent of cool weather many producers may have abandoned the use of ice in the belief that the air temperature is sufficiently low. A thermometer will show whether or not they are justified in such a change. Prompt cooling of milk is important at all times.

These facts are not new, but their importance is so great that it might be well to bring them once again to the attention of the producers before the change is made from summer to winter conditions.

DAIRY HEIFERS

The rearing of the heifer after 6 to 8 months of age is an easy task, and perhaps because for this very reason many are stunted for lack of suitable feed. Since the usefulness of the cow when mature is largely dependent on her proper development before the first calf is dropped, it is important to heed the few essentials in feeding and caring for the heifer.

Heifers on good pasture need no additional feed, but one should always be sure that they have ample forage, a point which is often neglected when the pasture becomes parched. In fact heifers are more apt to suffer from neglect in summer than in winter.

In winter there is no better ration than legume hay, silage, and sufficient grain to keep them thrifty and growing vigorously, without becoming too fat. The ration should supply plenty of protein and hence, unless a liberal amount of good legume hay is fed, the concentrate allowance should be richer in protein than is advised for skim milk calves. To develop strong frames, growing cattle must receive a liberal amount of calcium and phosphorus. However, when legume hay forms one of the main roughages, there will usually be no deficiency of these mineral nutrients. If there is danger of a mineral deficiency in the ration, the heifers should be fed 0.5 to 1 ounce of bone meal, ground limestone, chalk or ground rock phosphate.

From the extensive experiments of Eckles at the Missouri Station and also trials by Hunt at the Virginia Station and

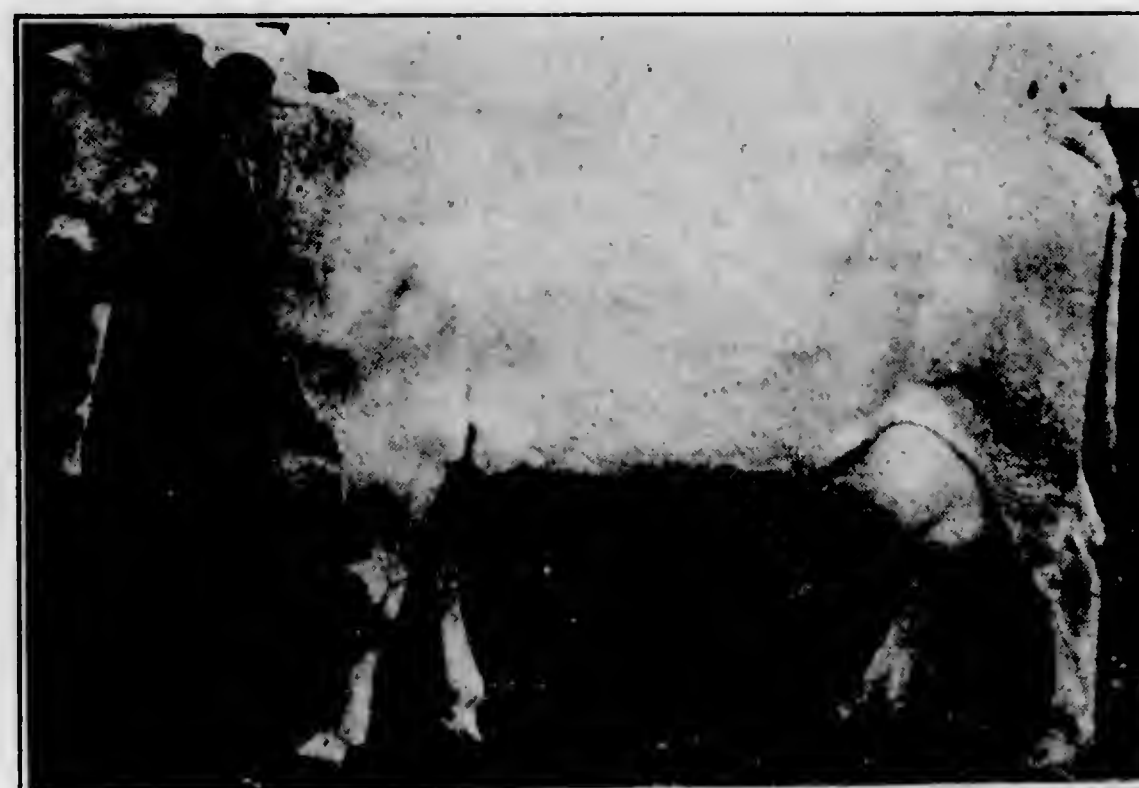
Morrison, Humphrey and Hulce at the Wisconsin Station, the following rations may be recommended for wintering dairy heifers:

1. When legume hay and silage are available, feed all of each of these feeds the heifers will clean up. For animals less than 10 months old feed 2 to 3 lb. of concentrates a head daily in addition. With alfalfa hay, corn may be fed as the only concentrate. With clover hay or other legume hay lower in protein, some concentrate richer in protein should be added to provide a better balanced ration. From 6 to 10 lb. of legume hay and 12 to 20 lb. of silage will be eaten daily, depending on the age and size of the animal. Heifers over 10 months of age, especially of the larger breeds, may make satisfactory gains on silage and legume hay alone if of excellent quality. Usually to keep them growing well, a limited amount of concentrates is added.

2. When legume hay is not available but corn silage is on hand, silage may form the chief roughage. Heifers may make good gains on silage and concentrates with no dry roughage, but often they show a great desire for some dry forage. Hence it is best to feed also some hay, or corn or sorghum fodder or stover. In addition, 2 to 3 lb. of concentrates should be fed daily, at least one-half of which should be a high protein feed like linseed meal, cottonseed meal, or gluten feed. The rest may be corn, or else barley, oats, or bran, if these feeds are cheaper per pound than corn. Even bright oat straw may form part of the roughage, along with good corn silage. At the Wisconsin Station heifers fed 7 lb. oat straw and 26 lb. corn silage a head daily, with 3 lb. of a concentrate mixture of 2 parts cottonseed meal, 3 parts gluten feed, and 1 part wheat bran, made practically as large gains as others fed alfalfa hay, corn silage, and 2.5 lb. of a concentrate mixture consisting chiefly of corn. The heifers actually ate but 4.5 lb. straw a day, being allowed to pick it over and eat the finer parts. The rest was used for bedding. To get heifers to eat unpalatable roughage, diluted molasses may be poured over it. Thus fed on cut corn stover at the Wisconsin Station, molasses was worth as much or more per pound than ground corn.

3. When plenty of legume hay is available, but no silage, a satisfactory ration is legume hay at will (about 12 to 16 lb.

Spring Dale Dairy Farm



ETTA ABBEKERK PRINCESS

She averaged 75 lb. milk daily, giving 81 lb. her highest day, when she freshened in the spring.

We have young stock for sale, light in color and fine individuals, from such cows as the above.

Come and look our herd over. Our foundation animals are from some of the best blood lines of the breed.

Our Herd is Accredited.

F. L. HEILMAN & SON

Cieona,

Penna.

per head daily) with 2 lb. more of corn or other grain daily. On legume hay without grain dairy heifers will do fairly well but will not make normal growth.

4. When corn or sorghum fodder or stover and hay from the grasses are the only roughages on hand, it is generally best to purchase enough legume hay to form one-half to one-third the roughage, as without either legume hay or corn silage considerably more concentrates must be fed for even fair results. If only protein-poor roughages are fed, the concentrates should consist chiefly of feeds high in protein.

The effect of liberal versus scant feeding on the development of dairy heifers has been studied in several trials by Eckles at the Missouri Station. Heifer calves fed skim milk (up to 6 months of age), hay and pasture or soiling crops, with no concentrates whatsoever until they calved, made gains considerably under normal both in live weight and in frame. Other heifers fed very liberal rations from birth grew rapidly, and matured at an early age. Growth continued longer with the animals fed the scanty ration, but they never reached full size. One cause of small cows in commercial herds is insufficient feed while they are growing.

Many breeders believe that if a heifer is allowed to become fat she will develop a tendency to use much of her feed for the formation of body fat, which will persist when she is in milk. In these trials the heifers which were heavily fed and became fat were possibly slightly inferior in milk production to those receiving less concentrates, though they lost their excess fat within a short time after calving. Any effect of such over-feeding while young is of little importance in determining the productive capacity of a cow compared with her inherited qualities. The results show, however, that feeding a heavy allowance of concentrates is a much more expensive way of raising heifers than giving them a ration consisting mostly of good roughage.—Henry & Morrison.

TINKERIN' AT HOME

EDGAR A. GUEST

Some folks there be who seem to need excitement fast and furious,

An reckon all the joys that have no thrill in 'em are spurious.
Some think that pleasure's only found down where the lights are shining,

An' where an orchestra's at work the while the folks are din-

ing.
Still others seek it at their play, while some there are who roam,
But I am happiest when I am tinkerin' round the home.

I like to wear my oldest clothes, an' fuss around the yard,
An' dig a flower bed now an' then, and pensively regard
The mornin' glories climbin' all along the wooden fence,
An' do the little odds an' ends that aren't of consequence.
I like to trim the hedges, an' touch up the paint a bit,
An' sort of take a homely pride in keepin' all things fit.
An' I don't envy rich folks who are sailin' o'er the foam
When I can spend a day or two in tinkerin' 'round the home.

If I were fixed with money, as some other people are,
I'd take things mighty easy; I'd not travel very far.
I'd jes' wear my oldest trousers an' my flannel shirt, an' stay
An' guard my vine an' fig tree in an old man's tender way.
I'd bathe my soul in sunshine every mornin', and I'd bend
My back to pick the roses; Oh, I'd be a watchful friend
To everything around the place, an' in the twilight gloam
I'd thank the Lord for lettin' me jes' tinker 'round the home.

But since I've got to hustle in the turmoil of the town,
An' don't expect I'll ever be allowed to settle down
An' live among the roses an' the tulips an' the phlox,
Or spend my time in carin' for the noddin' hollyhocks,
I've come to the conclusion that perhaps in Heaven I may
Get a chance to know the pleasures that I'm yearnin' for to-day;
An' I'm going to ask the good Lord, when I've climbed the
golden stair,
If he'll kindly let me tinker 'round the home we've got up there.

Child—Sheeps is the dumbest of all animals, ain't they, mamma?

Mother (absently)—Yes, my lamb!

TOO LATE

He hung on the words of beautiful Kate,
And also hung on the old front gate.
They've been wedded now, ten years, I'd state,
And he wishes he'd hung on the old front gate.



YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED to this Accredited Herd in which there has never been a case of Abortion.

REASONABLE PRICES ON YOUNG STOCK

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON

PENNSYLVANIA



PRODUCERS AND CHOICE INDIVIDUALS

Remember that this is an Accredited Herd; that the cattle of this entire county, when recently tuberculin tested, passed 99.2% Clean, and that this herd has always been headed by high class bulls.

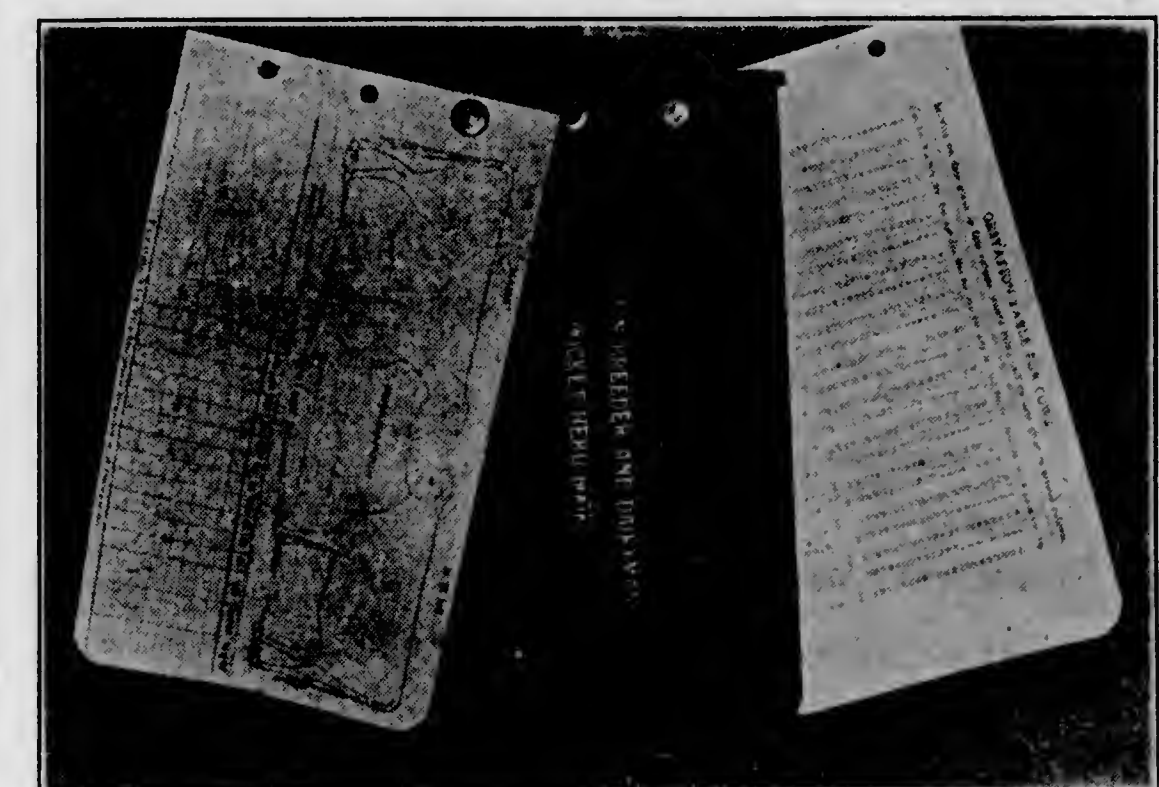
Can spare a few good ones raised here.

L. S. BROWN

Saegerstown, R. D. 1,

Crawford Co., Pa

YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE!



This POCKET HERD BOOK is the result of years of experimentation by practical breeders. The result is the most convenient, practical, up-to-date BREEDERS' COMPANION you ever saw.

Given as a premium with a two year's subscription to THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN at One Dollar, new or renewal.

If you once use one you will never be without it while you own purebred cattle. The handiest premium you ever saw.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE
DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?
My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,

Chambersburg,

Penna.

Accredited
Holsteins

Of good type and superior dairy quality.

Bred to the grand young bull, Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago, whose sire is a show bull of wonderful merit and whose dam produced 53,664.1 lb. milk, 2,268.59 lb. butter in two years.

Reasonable Prices
Highest Quality

L. L. Allis

Rummerfield, Bradford Co., Pa.

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer

677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.

A GOOD BULL
CAN MAKE A HERD

If he is bred for type and production.

I have sold my entire herd of females and am offering my herd-sire KING AAGGIE COLANTHA HARTOG 411810, born April 14, 1923. A four direct generation and a three direct generation cross. The records of his dam, granddams and great granddams average 34.45 butter in 7 days.

He was sired by King Rag Apple Aaggie Colantha 216207 a son of Colantha Johanna Lad and out of a 30.65 lb. granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad, Aaggie Colantha Abby Hartog 250513.

I also have two sons of this herdsire for sale.

For further particulars write

C. VAN PATTEN

Vestal, New York.

One of our advertisers is in the market for a proven herdsire. He must be a show animal and from a good producing family. A young sire of serviceable age of the right type, conformation and breeding would be considered. Give price and description of animal in first letter. C/o Department W, Box 110, Harrisburg, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS
AND REPORTS

Nov. 8—Garden City, Mo., Famosa Farms Sale.
Nov. 8—Topeka, Kans., Ira Romig & Sons Dispersal, 100 Head. W. H. Mott, Herrington, Mgr.
Nov. 10—East Lansing, Mich., Fifth Michigan State Sale, J. G. Hays, Secy., East Lansing, Mich.
November 10-11, 1926—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Stauben Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Club Sale.
C. H. Van Skiver, Secretary, Jasper, N. Y.
Nov. 10-11—Fond du Lac, Wis., Holstein Bdrs. Purebred Sale, S. H. Bird, So. Byron, Mgr., Chas. Pohlman, Ripon, Inspector.
Nov. 12-13—Carleton College Farm and Northfield Community Sale, Northfield, Minn., 150 purebreds. Under management of Melin-Petersen Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
Nov. 13-20—Pacific Slope Dairy Show, Oakland, Calif.
November 15—Rochester, Minn., Grahamholm-Maywood Holstein Sale. Melin-Petersen Co., Mgrs., Minneapolis, Minn.
November 16-17-18-19—Watertown, Wis.—Waukesha, Wis. U. S. National Sale, Address U. S. National Holstein Sale, Box 177, Waukesha, Wis.
Nov. 17—Oskaloosa, Kans., Roy H. Johnson.
Nov. 23—Green Castle, Pa., John C. Bittner Dispersal. S. R. Miller, Chambersburg, Sales Mgr.
Nov. 23—Salon Mills, Ill., at Gardner Farms, McHenry County Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale, A. J. Gafke, Woodstock, Ill., Secretary.
Nov. 30—Phoenix, Ariz., Miller Cattle Co., Dispersal.
Dec. 1—Lockwood, Ohio, Casholm Farm Dispersal, Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association, Mgrs., Cleveland, Ohio.
Dec. 1—Whittemore, Ia., A. A. Dreyer Dispersal.
Dec. 2—Milton, Pa., W. W. Moser, Complete Dispersal.
Dec. 6—Marion, Kansas, Branch Farm, Sale of Holstein from G. Regier and Dr. C. A. Branch herds.
Dec. 7-8—Syracuse, N. Y., International Breeders' Sale. Ward & Ralph Stevens, Sale Managers, Liverpool, N. Y.
March 1, 1927—Hagerstown, Md., H. A. Stottlemeyer, Dispersal.
March 29, 1927—Carlisle, Pa., Fred C. Lehman, Accredited Herd Dispersal.
June 2-3, 1927—Springfield, Mass., The National Convention Sale.

CHARLES & MAYME DUFFEY DISPERSAL SALE

The dispersal of the herd of Charles & Mayme Duffey, Highland, Wisconsin, was held Tuesday, October 12, 1926.

The highest price was \$200 for Ina Pietertje Pontiac Oak, purchased by Elmer Argille, Mineral Point, Wis.

Following is a list of animals which sold for \$100 or over, with name of purchaser and price:

Sir Senator Ormsby Kaywood, M. C. Harness, Blue River, Wis.	\$105.00
Ina Pietertje Pontiac De Kol 5th, W. J. Kelly, Mineral Point, Wis.	100.00
Pietertje De Kol Calypso, Elmer Argille, Mineral Point, Wis.	105.00
Ina Pontiac Oak De Kol, Elmer Argille, Mineral Point, Wis.	142.00
Ina Pietertje Pontiac Oak, Elmer Argille, Mineral Point, Wis.	200.00
Ina Pietertje Nanpe De Kol, Chas. Sobek, Excelsior, Wis.	125.00
Ina Pietertje De Kol Ormsby, E. A. Bremmer, Avoca, Wis.	132.50
Ina Pietertje Ormsby Oak, James Hawk, Sheffield, Ia.	150.00
Ina Pontiac Ormsby De Kol, James Hawk, Sheffield, Ia.	152.00
Ina De Kol Ormsby Pontiac, James Hawk, Sheffield, Ia.	100.00
Princess Ormsby Ina Pietertje, E. A. Bremmer, Avoca, Wis.	102.50
De Kol Ina Johanna Ormsby, E. A. Bremmer, Avoca, Wis.	100.00

SESQUI FARM EXHIBITS TO BE
CONTINUED

The special agricultural exhibits arranged for "Agricultural Week," October 25-30, at the Sesqui-Centennial will be continued for a week or two in order that farmers and city people who did not have the opportunity to visit the Sesqui last week may see the exhibits later.

These special farm exhibits have attracted one of the largest crowds that has visited the Pennsylvania Building this fall. The exhibits include a giant pyramid made of over 8,000 Pennsylvania-grown apples, shocks of corn representing the different varieties originated and acclimated in Pennsylvania, all kinds of dairy products, bakery products made from Pennsylvania-grown wheat, potatoes, mushrooms, and educational displays.

STATE FARM SHOW PLANS ARE
MADE

Plans were made at a recent meeting of the general committee, representing 25 farm organizations, for the largest statewide farm products show ever held in Pennsylvania, the date being set as January 17 to 21, 1927.

Manager H. E. Klugh reported that

this show will occupy 130,000 square feet of floor space, 26,000 square feet more than the show a year ago. A budget approximately \$21,000 including \$7,000 in premiums, for the 1927 show was presented. The premium list is now in the printer's hands and will be available for distribution in a few weeks.

The opening convocation meeting of the Show will be held Tuesday evening, January 18th. Arrangements were also made to provide for the regular annual meetings of the 25 farm organizations which co-operate with the management of the Show.

Reports from the committees in charge of the various exhibits indicated greater interest in exhibiting among producers than a year ago. The largest apple show in the history of the statewide exhibition is anticipated.

The livestock show will be three or four times larger than the 1926 exhibit. A total of 200 baby beef calves, 120 hogs of four different breeds, 100 lambs, and 30 head of dairy cattle of four different breeds will be exhibited.

The junior department will include vocational demonstration contests, a vocational day, a show of beef calves by boys and girls clubs and a Jersey calf club show. At least 500 boys and girls are expected to take part.

MILLFEED PRICES LOWEST IN
YEARS

Liberal supplies and a limited consuming demand have held millfeed prices early in November at the lowest level for this time since 1921, says the Department of Agriculture.

Bran is selling at \$3 to \$5 per ton lower than a year ago and generally \$1.24 below current prices two years ago when a brisk export demand for flour was increasing the output of millfeeds. Shorts and middlings are around \$4 cheaper than a year ago and are approximately \$3 lower than at this time in 1924.

Production of wheat feeds for the three months July, August, and September, says the department, is the heaviest since monthly records were begun in 1923, although September millings this year were hardly so large as in 1924.

About 1,387,000 tons of wheat feeds have been produced during the three months this year compared with 1,292,000 and 1,382,000 tons respectively for this period one and two years ago. Because of the unusually good quality of much of the wheat this year, according to the indications of the first two months, there is slightly less feedstuffs per bushel of wheat ground than last year.

Consumption continues to be restricted by unusually good fall pasturage. Pasture conditions on October 1 were nearly four points above the ten year average while rains over a wide area during October favored pasture growth. In addition the use of bran as a source of protein has doubtless been curtailed in some sections by competition of cottonseed meal and gluten feed which are also selling at lower prices.

GOATS CLIMB TREES

Out in the Pacific on a nearly barren island goats are learning to climb trees and swim in the ocean for food. Necessity is the teacher of this population of Guadalupe Island, a volcanic bit of dry land sticking up out of the sea 240 miles southwest of San Diego.

For the goats are now eating themselves out of house and home, according to Laurence M. Huey, curator of birds and mammals in the natural history museum here. The goats, which overrun the island, are now having to resort to tree climbing and ocean diving for an existence.

Guadalupe Island, which has become famous during recent years as the only known habitat of the elephant seal, formerly was used as a penal colony by the Mexican government. To-day the only inhabitants are a guard of Mexican soldiers to protect the elephant seals, which have become almost extinct, and myriads of goats.

EAT BARK FROM TREES

These goats climb to the highest pinnacle and thread their dangerous way up the face of the cliffs overhanging the sea in search of a blade of grass or bit of herbage. During the dry season food is so scarce that the goats have resorted to eating the bark from the cypress

trees which crown the island, and desiring the luscious looking foliage they learned to climb the trees. But by constant gnawing away of the bark the trees are dying, and the goats have had to turn to the sea for their provender. They eat the bits of seaweed that are cast upon the beach and even venture into water for more pretentious forays.

But the goats will be no more unless they mend their ways very soon, Huey says, for by destroying the cypress forests they are destroying their only source of fresh water supply, and unless they learn to subsist upon the hitherto unpalatable salt water they will die of both thirst and hunger.

NEMESIS OF OTHER LIFE

The goats, which were first introduced in the penal colony days to supply food and milk for the colonists, have proved the nemesis of other forms of life on the island. Of the ten forms of bird life and mammals that are endemic to Guadalupe, the goats are responsible for the extinction of three. The towhee and wren were exterminated by the complete destruction of the underbrush, while the caracaras preyed upon the new-born kids and were destroyed by men who had been granted the concession of exploiting the goats for their hides and tallow.

The adventures of the goats are not without peril, Huey said. Several carcasses of goats have been seen floating in the water beneath the precipitous cliffs, an evidence that the animals had fallen from the cliffs overhanging the sea. But, as a rule, he explained, the goats cling to the face of the precipices almost as tenaciously as a fly ascending a windowpane.—Exchange.

STORAGE STOCKS OF DAIRY
PRODUCTS AND MEATS, UP;
POULTRY AND EGGS, DOWN

Increased supplies of dairy products and meats in cold storage September 1 this year compared with last, and decreased supplies of poultry and eggs are shown in the Department of Agriculture report for September 13.

Stocks of creamery butter are placed at 138,169,000 lb. compared with 128,403,000 lb. a year ago, and a five-year average of 118,381,000 lb. Total stocks of meats are reported at 722,552,000 lb. compared with 694,915,000 lb. on September 1 last year, and a five-year average of 778,536,000 lb.

Frozen poultry supplies are reported at 38,610,000 lb. compared with 47,946,000 lb. last September, a five-year average of 32,730,000 lb. Eggs in cold storage fill 9,563,000 cases compared with 9,873,000 cases a year ago, and a five-year average of 9,070,000 cases.

Lard production during August is placed at 113,863,000 lb. compared with 90,421,000 lb. during August 1925, and a five-year average of 113,122,000 lb. Cold storage holdings of lard September 1 totalled 140,823,000 lb. compared with 114,724,000 lb. last year, and a five-year average of 124,980,000 lb.

A great man is one who has been dead long enough for his enemies to be dead, too.

Mead's
the
Man

When you are sick you usually consult a competent physician.

When you are holding an auction sale of purebred cattle you should exercise the same good judgment, and secure the services of an auctioneer who knows cattle, values and men. My years of experience are a guarantee that I can make you some money at your next sale.

Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora, New York

Mead's
the
Man

Choice Young Cows

Good Size, Type and Producing Capacity

YEARLING HEIFERS AND HEIFER CALVES

King Reliance Lockhart Veeman heads this herd. His dam holds the world's record in the Dairyman's Division with her record of 882.10 lb. butter, 15,837.7 lb. milk made as a senior four-year-old. She is also a New York State Fair prize winner.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision—Last test clean

DAN E. ANDERSON

R. D. 3. Norwich, N. Y.

LET US SELL YOU A SON OR DAUGHTER OF



COLONEL JOH LYONS

whose thirty nearest dams averaged 30 lb. butter in 7 days.

Our combined milking herd numbers about 140 head of outstanding individuals. Both herds are accredited.

L. N. Mack & Son **Floyd E. Mack**
Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Penna.

Early Rise Herd

We breed Holsteins that produce milk at a profit. We are not in business for our health, and any cow that proves unprofitable goes to the butcher.

You men who are looking for good, straight, healthy Holsteins can find just what you want here.

MENZO A. BROOKER

R. D. 2

South New Berlin, N. Y.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

STORY OF THE WESTERN RANGES TOLD IN NEW PUBLICATION

The story of the western grazing range from the days of Coronado to the present time, its marvelous original resources in forage, how it was stocked, the meeting of the herds of the East with the long-horns of the West, and stock raising past and present, are discussed in a publication just issued by the Department of Agriculture under the title of "The Story of the Range." The bulletin embodies a compilation of all available historical information on the use of the range, range management, and the causes of range deterioration and erosion, as well as the results of first-hand experience and investigation. It may be obtained free so long as the supply lasts upon application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

This bulletin is based on a part of the hearings before the committee on public lands and surveys of the United States Senate investigating the grazing use of the public domain lands, the Indian reservations, and the National Forests. It was written by Mr. Will C. Barnes, who for nearly half a century has been in close touch with range conditions throughout the far western country, first as a practical western range stockman for twenty-five years and later as Inspector of Grazing and Assistant Forester in charge of the grazing work of the United States Forest Service, which supervises and controls the use of the National Forest ranges by approximately fifteen million head of livestock of all ages.

The volume is profusely illustrated with half tones showing conditions on the ranges as well as their present use by livestock.

DAIRY SPECIAL WILL TOUR MARYLAND

The Dairy Products Special, originally scheduled for May, has been announced by O. K. Quivey, general agricultural agent for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The train, which will be operated by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in co-operation with the National Dairy Council, the University of Maryland Extension Service and the dairy breed associations, is designed to arouse interest among farmers in the use of purebred dairy sires and to stimulate interest in the use of milk and milk products.

NINE MARYLAND STOPS.

Nine stops have been scheduled for Maryland, as follows:

Monday morning, November 15, Oakland, Garrett County; Monday afternoon, November 15, Cumberland, Allegany County; Tuesday morning, November 16, Keedysville, Washington County; Tuesday afternoon, November 16, Hagerstown, Washington County; Wednesday afternoon, November 17, Rockville, Montgomery County; Thursday morning, November 18, Frederick, Frederick County; Thursday afternoon, November 18, Sykesville, Carroll County; Friday morning, November 19, Aberdeen, Har-

ford County; Friday afternoon, November 19, Singerly, Cecil County.

A highly interesting program is being arranged for each stop in co-operation with the county and home demonstration agents and local organizations of business men and farmers. The hours scheduled are 10 o'clock for morning stops and 2 o'clock for afternoon stops.

TRAIN PROGRAM.

The program at the train will consist of talks to farmers on dairy subjects by representatives of the University of Maryland, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the different breed associations.

At the same time the program at the train is under way, high school students will be instructed and amused by "Professor Harry" who will talk to them at a specially arranged meeting in the school auditorium. In some other convenient place a meeting will be held for women, the chief speaker being Miss Elsie Stark, of the National Dairy Council who will discuss Proper Foods in the Home.

There will be an interesting exhibit car at the train which the school children and the general public will be invited to visit.

The train will carry between 50 and 75 purebred dairy bulls which will be offered for sale at each stop. The animals will be selected by the representatives of the respective breed associations and will be between 10 and 18 months old. The bulls, it is said, will not only be from selected herds but will be from dams with high production records back of them.

The train will tour sections of Pennsylvania and West Virginia before coming to Maryland.

NEW WORLD'S RECORD

What is said to be a new world's record acre yield of potatoes—62,289 pounds, or 1,038.3 bushels—was made this season by the Zuckerman brothers, large growers of Stockton, Calif., reports W. Stuart, horticulturist in potato investigations in the Bureau of Plant Industry. The best previous acre yield, from an accurately measured acre, was probably that made in 1890 by William Sturgis a large grower at Buffalo, Wyo., in competition for a cash prize offered by a farm journal.

The Zuckerman brothers have a 2,700-acre tract of peat land near Stockton. On it they planted 1,500 acres of potatoes. Of this they selected 132.3 acres as having the best possibilities for making a record-breaking crop. On Sept. 6 an official surveyor, working under the direction of Roscoe Zuckerman, located nine 1-acre plots in this field which were regarded as embracing the best parts of it. The rest of the field was further divided into seven additional plots representing fractional parts of an acre. Harvesting operations were begun on September 8, under the supervision of James E. Cury, potato specialist of the California State Department of Agriculture, assisted by an associate who kept an accurate sack and weight record of the crop from each plot. Each plot was

reharvested to get all the tubers that were buried or overlooked in the first harvesting operation.

The highest-yielding acre produced 62,289 pounds, or 1,038.3 bushels. Each of five of the 9-acre plots produced more than 1,000 bushels, and the average yield of the 9 acres was 1,001.07 bushels per acre. The relative weights of the No. 1 and No. 2 potatoes as compared with the merchantable stock are not known, but from observation of the crop as harvested the percentage of No. 2 stock was relatively small.

The soil on which the crop was grown is known as "tule land," consisting of more or less decomposed peat. The crop was heavily fertilized with a chemical fertilizer containing approximately 23 percent of phosphoric acid and 24 percent of potash. This fertilizer was broadcast over the land prior to fitting it for planting. As to the amount of seed planted, Zuckerman brothers planted 20 sacks, approximately 40 bushels, per acre. This figure is in striking contrast with that of the estimated average amount used by potato growers of the United States of 8.6 bushels per acre. The Zuckermans spaced their rows close together, 28 inches apart, and the plants were 8 to 10 inches apart in the row. In this spacing some more than 25,000 seed pieces are required to plant an acre, instead of 14,520 when the rows are three feet apart and the seed pieces one foot apart in row.

"One of the questions which, it would seem, might be profitably asked in connection with this record-breaking crop is that of the practicability and the economic possibilities in the production of such large yields. There is little question but that more careful attention to the preparation of the soil, proper fertilization, and the liberal use of high grade seed, would very materially increase acre yields," says Mr. Stuart.—*Exchange*.

HOLSTEINS WIN IN MILKING CONTEST

The milking contest which was held during the South Dakota State Fair, was for 48 hours duration with dry milking preceding. The contest was open to grade and purebred cows and this year we figured no handicap for age. Butterfat was valued at 40 cents per lb. and skim-milk at 30 cents per hundred-weight. Prizes were given for the first four places and also a cup.

Eight cows were entered—four Holsteins and four Guernseys—1st, State School and Home, Redfield, on Redfield Bess Burkes Johanna, 2-year-old, purebred Holstein, in milk 7 months, 97 lb. milk, 3.72 lb. butterfat, value \$1.77; 2d, F. E. Murphy Co., Breckenridge, Minn., on Lady Pride Pontiac De Kol, 3-year-old, purebred Holstein in milk 10 months, 109.1 lb. milk, 3.51 lb. butterfat, value \$1.72; 3d, B. K. McMillian, Flandreau, on Beauty, mature grade Guernsey, fresh 93.6 lb. milk, 3.41 lb. butterfat, value \$1.64; 4th, F. E. Murphy Co., on Lillith Pontiac De Kol Pride, purebred Holstein, 91.7 lb. milk, 2.61 lb. butterfat, value \$1.36; 5th, H. D. Burns, Albert Lea, Minn., on Sophia of Woodridge,

purebred Guernsey, 60.1 lb. milk, 2.86 lb. butterfat, value \$1.32; 6th, Radisson Farms, Minneapolis, Minn., on Mixters Cleo, purebred Guernsey, 68.8 lb. milk, 2.66 lb. butterfat, value \$1.26; 7th, Radisson Farms, on Milkmaid of City View, purebred Guernsey, 66.4 lb. milk, 2.45 lb. butterfat, value \$1.17; 8th, Wa Wa Jane, 56.5 lb. milk, 2.01 lb. butterfat, value 97 cents.—*Jas. I. Jensen, Tester in Charge, Beadle Co., S. D.*

HONEY ANTI-FREEZE FOR AUTOMOBILE RADIATORS

A honey solution placed in the automobile radiator will prevent rusting, raise the boiling point, lower the freezing point and cause the engine to remain warm for sometime when left standing in cold weather. The solution will last all winter as the only evaporation is of water which may be replaced.

The honey solution should vary with the winter temperature which it is to resist. For temperatures above zero use equal volumes of honey and water; to 15 degrees below zero use three parts of honey to two of water and to 20 degrees below zero use two parts of honey to one of water.

Heat the water, stir in the honey and bring to a boil. Add one quart of wood or denatured alcohol for each three gallons of solution and boil for five minutes. Stir to insure proper mixing.

Be sure the engine-head gasket and hose connections are tight, for trouble will result unless this is done. When filling the radiator the level of the solution should be at least two inches below the overflow pipe as the solution expands with heat. In extremely cold weather place a protector over the lower six inches of the radiator's surface.

Expansion of the solution at freezing is so slight that no damage is done. If the solution should "slush" while driving or starting, the radiator will steam as soon as the motor gets hot. Throw a blanket over the radiator for about five minutes without running the motor to liquify the solution.—*Extension Service, Washington State College*.

WANTED A DIVORCEMENT

A dorky porter on the Southern Railway brought his young girl, Mandy, to a clergyman to have a marriage ceremony performed. A few days later this bridegroom showed up alone. "Mr. Pahson, sah," he said, "does you remember makin' marriage for me last week?" "Certainly," replied the dominie, "and I hope you are very happy in your new relation." "No, suh; nuthin' like dat, sah. Ah craves to get a divorcement." "A divorce!" exclaimed the astonished minister. "Why you know you promised to take your wife for better or for worse." "Yes, sah, but you see Ah didn't know den how worse she was."

Some judges are so funny. A New York judge declared that a hearse is a "pleasure" vehicle. We never heard any one who occupied a hearse ever saying anything about it.

King Segis Pontiac

and

King of the Pontiacs

were two of the greatest bulls that ever lived.

Their blood was combined to produce

KING PONTIAC

ALCARTRA PIETJE

"King" does not need any further introduction—you all know him but you do need one of his sons for a herdsire.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna Co., Montrose, Pa.

THE OLD HOME FARM



**HEIFERS AND HEIFER CALVES OF
THE BEST BREEDING FOR SALE**

Two of these heifers are sired by Mahwin King Johanna Rue, my 30-lb. bull.

EUGENE B. BENNETT

Allamuchy, New Jersey.

MICHIGAN HOLSTEINS

are Healthy.

MICHIGAN HOLSTEINS

are persistent producers

From this herd you can obtain Heifers sired by a 34-lb. bull from daughters of a 30-lb. bull and bred to a bull whose dam produced 35 lb. butter in 7 days.

Can sell one female or a carload, and a few real good bulls.

DAVID FALCONER

Scottville, Michigan.

Cow Testing Association Reports

COW TESTING ASSOCIATION NEWS LETTER

JOHN A. CONOVER, *Dairy Specialist,
Maryland Agricultural College*

The value of Cow Testing Association work is emphasized in the following report of Holmes County Cow Testing Association in Mississippi A. & M. College:

"The signing up of the old members is proof enough that these members feel that they have been more than repaid for what they have put into it. Mr. Madison McLelland stated that he felt he was conservative in saying the Association had been worth \$400.00 to \$500.00 to him this year and he expects to get more out of it next year than he got last. He also stated that he had learned more about the economic handling of his herd than in all his past experience. This is proven by the fact that he is now getting twice as much from 22 cows as he received last year from some nine more cows than he is now milking. Other members seemed just as well pleased. Mr. McLelland also stated that last year was his first experience with feeding silage and he would feel that he would now have to get out of the dairy business if he could not have silage."

From Milk Inspector Letter No. 66—U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, Dairy Division:

COMFORT FOR COWS

"The season of the year is approaching when, in many sections of the country, cows will be kept in the stables at night and at least part of the day. Under such conditions, comfort and healthful surroundings for dairy cattle are exceedingly important. The chief items entering into comfort and healthfulness are light, air-space, ventilation, bedding, and sufficient room.

"There should be at least four square feet of window glass for each stall or stanchion in the stable. Windows should be well distributed so that all parts of the stable are lighted. At least 500 cubic feet of air-space are necessary for each animal, so that every one may secure an adequate supply of air. In very cold climates more than 800 cubic feet of air per cow is liable to result in a cold stable, but under ordinary conditions the air-space may be as high as 1,000 cubic feet per animal.

"Of course sufficient air-space alone is not enough. The air must be changed frequently so that fresh air is available. This should be done without causing drafts of cold air on the cows, or unduly lowering the temperature of the stable. In cold regions, a system of intake and outlet flues is necessary to accomplish proper ventilation. In warmer places, fresh air may be admitted through windows hinged at the bottom and tipping inward. Any successful ventilating sys-

tem must admit fresh air in a manner that will not chill the cow, and provide a means of removing foul air.

"Cows should be plentifully supplied with clean bedding, for both comfort and cleanliness. Animals should not be kept in crowded quarters for the same reasons."

Below you will find a list of herd owners whose herds have averaged 300 lb. or more butterfat for the year 1924-1925.

The National Herd Honor Roll is established by the National Dairy Association to give recognition to those who, through individual cow records of production and feed costs, have succeeded in developing a herd of five or more cows with an average yearly production of 300 lb. or more butterfat in one year.

To these owners whose herds have completed a year's record averaging 300 lb. or more of fat per cow in the cow testing associations, the National Dairy Association will present a suitable diploma in recognition of this accomplishment.

FREDERICK COUNTY

Name	Average No. cows	Lb. milk	Lb. butterfat
A. C. McCardell	345.1	5816	232.9
H. J. Orth, Jr.	319.2	6341	267.5
M. D. Nicodemus	317.3	6762	287.9
Mt. St. Mary's College	312.2	7206	309.1
Charles Wertheimer	308.9		
J. Homer Rensberg	306.3		

HARTFORD COUNTY (UNIT 1)

Charles A. Glackin	346
S. W. Wilson	317
S. W. Gladden	310
John Bay	365.4
Dr. W. E. Gallion, Jr.	353
Bertram Wiley	323
T. Roy Brookes	332
J. M. Robbins	386
George D. Wilson	365

HOWARD COUNTY

Bernard Warfield	304
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NORTHERN MONTGOMERY COUNTY

J. J. Burdette	395
R. J. Burdette	375
J. M. Kemp & Son	300

UPPER MONTGOMERY COUNTY

W. G. Cissel	304
Douglas B. Diamond	324
J. B. Diamond, Jr.	333
Forrest King	312
J. D. King	379
Walter Magruder	315
Wilson Poole	301
Millard Rice, Jr.	322
McKendree Walker	389

LOWER MONTGOMERY COUNTY

H. C. Hurley	341
Lewis F. Hobbs	311
Mrs. M. Sinyard	312
Umstead Bros.	318

—"UNCLE JERRY."

Approved: T. B. Symons,
Director.

ASSOCIATION RESULTS FROM CLARION COUNTY, PA.

The Clarion County Cow Testing Association finished its fourth year July 31, 1926 with 36 whole year members. In addition two members were in the Association part of the year. The total number of cows in the Clarion County Association during all or part of the year was 428.

The Clarion County Association has made great progress during the past four years which will be seen in the following results:

Year	Average No. cows	Lb. milk	Lb. butterfat
1922-1923	236.01	5816	232.9
1923-1924	237.18	6341	267.5
1924-1925	208.82	6762	287.9
1925-1926	337.02	7206	309.1
Increase in four years	101.01	1390	76.2

PENNSYLVANIA COW TESTING ASSOCIATION MONTHLY NEWS LETTER

COMPILED BY C. R. GEARHART.

There are 32 associations for September reporting 10,978 cows tested, 790 cows giving more than 40 lb. fat, and 1105 giving more than 1,000 lb. milk as follows:

Of the 40 lb. list 191 cows gave more than 50 lb. fat and 480 cows gave more than 1,200 lb. milk. There are 38 cows reported on official test. During the month 73 unprofitable cows were sold and 12 bulls purchased. Also 37 separators tested.

TESTERS' REPORTS.

Carl Chamberlain, *Tester for Lycoming Association*, writes: Last spring I found a farmer who was using a Hinman milker, and did not strip his cows after taking the milkers off. At first he said that the cows were dry and invited me to try to get any more from them. I did and got about a pint of milk which he said was such a little bit and would not amount to anything. So I tried to figure out for him in my head what that pint would amount to in a month. He failed to get the point, however, and on the second visit I found him still doing the same thing. This time I started out to prove my point so clearly that no one could fail to get the idea. Every time he took the milkers off of a cow, and he had three units, I was Johnny on the spot and stripped that cow myself. Then I weighed all the strippings separately and took samples of them. The strippings from the different cows in the herd weighed from 1 to 4 lb. and tested from 6 to 14%, in all he was losing 450 lb. milk worth about \$15.99 every month.

W. H. Harrington, *Tester for Waterford Association*, writes: One member

had the misfortune of having eight cows killed by lightning.

Robert T. Caldwell, *Tester for Indiana County*, writes: The majority of the farmers in this association raised some legume hay. Recent heavy rains have started the pasture up again, so that not many of the farmers are finding it necessary to feed silage or soiling crops. There is but one grade bull in the association and quite a few members are bull association members.

Floyd L. Cole, *Tester for Buffalo Valley Association*, writes: Two members have erected silos since the association started early in July. One barn is being remodelled. One being concreted and one sealed over head; one milk house improved. Several of the members exhibited dairy cattle at the Union County Fair. The association had a booth at the Fair, creating considerable interest.

Isaac S. Reist, *Tester for Juniata Association*, states: This is the eighth month of association work for this year. Pasture short. Hay is scarce and poor in quality. Two barns are being reconstructed. Grain was fed to 24 of the 26 herds in the association during September.

A. Ehrensberger, *Tester for Warren County Association*, writes: This is the eighth month of association work for this year and will finish its year with a better average than last year. All farmers are feeding a balanced ration the year around; one farmer has pastured his cows in sweet clover for three months with a surprise in production of fat and milk. There are at present time 260 purebred cattle out of 520 in the association; one new modern barn has been constructed which will house the leading herd of grade and registered Guernseys. This herd has been in the association for the past two years. There are at present time 8 milking machines on the route; two DeLaval; two Sharples; two Universal; one Empire and one Pine Tree Surge.

Kenneth E. Storch, *Tester for Troy Association*, writes: The Troy-Canton Holstein breeders held their annual fall sale, Sept. 25. The average price received per head was \$153. The top price was paid for a young bull by Ben Ballard. This bull is an excellent specimen of the dairy breed.

EVERY TESTER AN ADVERTISEMENT.

Cow Testing Associations may spread themselves over the entire world and may employ thousands of testers, but the average farmer will form his opinion of it through the contact with one tester. If this tester is rude or inefficient it will take a lot of kindness and efficient work to overcome the farmers' bad impression. Every tester should have high ideals, should realize he is a salesman, a demonstrator, a source of dairy facts. His actions and his services are the most effective advertisement of his work.

Stanley T. Gabel from Dauphin County says: "A Tester gets as much or more experience and knowledge from an association than the members do themselves. While visiting the various herds a tester has an opportunity to study each herd and since they all differ in some ways he has

an ideal chance to study various methods of feeding and handling dairy cows. As he increases his knowledge he becomes more valuable to his members and in many instances can be a real financial benefit."

"C. T. A. work has proven a direct benefit to one of my members. He has an ordinary herd of Holstein cows with a rather low average per cow. With the aid of records and a few suggestions from the tester he raised his average to 9,000 lb. milk and over 300 lb. butterfat per cow."

"For the most effective work cooperation between the association members, tester, and county agent is highly essential."

From an ex-tester, Theo. Weaver, we receive this: "The C. T. A. can place a dairyman's business on a profitable basis by helping him eradicate his unprofitable animals and by giving him valuable information as to getting the most out of good animals."

"C. T. A. records are of great value in buying or selling cattle. If all cattle were in C. T. A. it would eliminate the danger of getting 'beat' when buying cattle."

"Benefits to testers. It trains young men to go ahead with important work; trains them to meet and deal with strangers and builds up self-reliance. It gives them training in a great industry and builds up leaders in the field of agricultural extension. Best of all it helps make farm life worth living by putting its main branch (dairying) on a profitable basis."

Mr. Frank Lammy of Central Guernsey Breeders Association gives us a good pointer:

"Two years of association work has taught me that if any association is to avert failure, the Tester and the members must take a keen interest in the work. Only by going over the work together and making future plans can the greatest value be obtained and the interest of the farmer be held."

ASSOCIATION RESULT FROM BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

Bedford County C. T. A. finished its second year Sept. 1, 1926, with 23 whole year members. In addition three members were in the Association part of the year. There were 436 cows in the Association during all or part of the year. There is an increase of 734 lb. milk and 36.1 lb. butterfat above the previous year's result.

The result for the whole year members is as follows: Average number of cows in Association 283.26. Average per cow, lb. milk 6404; lb. butterfat 308.3; percentage of butterfat, 4.8; value of product, \$190.10; cost of pasture, \$3.38; cost of roughage, \$31.25; cost of grain, \$54.90; total cost of feed, \$94.93; value of product above feed cost, \$95.17; return for \$1.00 up for feed, \$2.00.

UNFORGIVABLE

Wife—I hope you will forgive me for having left you!

Husband—Certainly—but not for having come back!

100 ENVELOPES

and 200 5½x8½ Note
or Lettersheets,

printed with your name and address and postpaid to you, \$1.00. Send \$1.00 for one year's subscription to our farm and home journal and 25c extra to pay postage and get a trial box of stationery free. Send cash with order to

Fletcher's Farming

Hondo, Texas

My Former Herdsire



KING ALCARTRA RAG APPLE POSCH

stood at the head of my herd for several years.

If you are in the market for a good heifer or bull calf of this breeding at a reasonable price, write me. My herd is accredited.

A. R. BUSH
Montrose, Pennsylvania.

A two-year-old heifer that produces 20,771.2 lb. milk and 723.4 lb. butter in ten months is a real heifer.

**Clara Clothilde
Lyons**

the dam of our herdsire made that great record.

We have sons and daughters of this great sire for sale.

Our Herd is Accredited.

FRED B. KEENEY

Wyoming Co., Laceyville, Pa.

Come to Chenango County for Good Holsteins!

Chenango is one of the four leading counties of New York State for number of Registered Holstein-Friesians. Every owner is a practical Breeder and Dairyman, and each herd here listed is under State and Federal Supervision and is periodically Tuberculin Tested. These herds are within a short distance of Sherburne and Norwich. Good Roads and splendid railroad facilities.

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South Otselic

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to use this space, every issue, for a full year. The cost is *surprisingly low* and you will be telling your message, *twice-a-month* to the thousands of buyers who read

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Men who are building herds for
Production and Profit.

All the Cattle in Crawford County, Pa.

Have been tuberculin tested TWICE under the Accredited Area Plan. In the second test 99.2% passed CLEAN.

When buying Holsteins, purebred or grade, why not come to Crawford County. The producing capacity and individuality of our cattle equal their health record.

Any of the men listed below would be pleased to supply your needs or put you in touch with responsible breeders who can.

L. S. Brown, Saegertown
Ralph C. Jackson,
Conneaut Lake
Maple Grove Stock Farm, F.
Jones, Mgr., Centerville
O. I. Martin,
Cambridge Springs

ASSOCIATION RESULT FROM SULLIVAN COUNTY, PA.

Western Sullivan County Cow Testing Association finished its first year August 1, 1926, with 26 members. In addition, one member was in the Association part of the year. During the year, 31 profitable and 42 unprofitable cows were sold. Three cows reacted by T. B. test. The total number of cows in the Association during all or part of the year was 408.

The results for the whole year members are as follows:

Average No. of cows in the Assn.	328.85
Average per cow:	
Lb. milk	6349
Lb. butterfat	265.7
Percentage of butterfat	4.2
Value of product	\$165.30
Cost of pasture	11.83
Cost of roughage	24.52
Cost of grain	41.50
Total cost of feed	77.85
Value of product above feed cost	87.45
Returns for \$1.00 expended for feed	2.12

ASSOCIATION RESULTS FROM VENANGO COUNTY, PA.

The Venango County Cow Testing Association finished its second year on July 31, 1926 with eight whole year members. In addition two members were in the Association part of the year. The Association was operated with 13 members from Clarion County. The total number of cows in Venango County Association all or part of the year was 368.

The results for the whole year members is as follows:

Average number of cows in the Association	261.16
Average per cow:	
Lb. milk	9004
Lb. butterfat	329.7
Percentage butterfat	3.7
Value of product	\$383.85
Cost of pasture	5.71
Cost of roughage	63.50
Cost of grain	70.33
Total cost of feed	139.54
Value of product above feed cost	244.31
Return for \$1.00 expended for feed	2.75

There is an increase of 1802 lb. milk and 47.2 lb. butterfat above the result of the previous year.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA.

Twenty-nine dairymen now constitute the membership in the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association, according to a statement issued this morning by P. L. Edinger, secretary for the association.

This is the largest membership for any one year since the beginning of the dairy improvement organization over seven years ago.

One month's testing has been completed in the eighth year which started September 10. This work was done jointly by A. A. Raudabaugh and Herbert Kreider, Cambellstown, a newly qualifying tester for work in this county.

THIRD COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

During the last week in October the third cow testing association was organized in Missaukee County by County Agent H. L. Barnum. This association is composed of dairymen in the vicinity of McBain. In cooperation with Michigan State College, dairymen of the county are promoting a dairy-alfalfa campaign to be conducted during the second week of November.—*Exchange.*

RESULTS FROM LAWRENCE COUNTY, PA.

The Westfield Cow Testing Association finished its seventh year September first 1926 with 22 whole year members. In addition three members were in for part of the year only. There were 345 cows in the Association during all or part of the year.

There is an increase for one average cow of 213 lb. milk and 3 lb. butterfat above the previous year's result.

The total average number of cows for whole year members was 261.14.

Average per cow:	
Lb. milk	7140
Lb. butterfat	299.6
Percentage of butterfat	4.2
Value of product	\$235.38
Cost of pasture	8.53
Cost of roughage	38.33
Cost of grain	52.92
Total cost of feed	99.78
Value of product above feed cost	135.40
Returns for \$1 expended for feed	2.30

WISCONSIN COW TESTING AS- SOCIATION REPORTS

By A. J. CRAMER

The Cedarburg Grafton C. T. A. has high herd for September. Wm. Buth, owner of the high herd has eight Grade Holsteins that averaged 1339 lb. milk and 44.5 lb. fat, average test 3.32%. The herd of E. McCraig Milton Rock Co. C. T. A. averaged 904 lb. milk and 44.5 lb. fat with an average test of 4.9%. Twelve grade Guernseys in the herd. Dry cows figured in both herd averages. Neither herd was retested, but both C. T. A.'s are operating under retest rules. Only two of the five high herds are under retest rules.

Reports from 152 testers on 62,069 cows tested in 4,032 herds were received this month. There were 171 C. T. A.'s operating in Wisconsin on Oct. 1st. There were 2,887 cows producing more than 40 lb. butterfat in September.

There were 1,239 cream separators tested during September and 151 skimmilk samples tested over .05%. Six hundred forty-one cows were culled, 52 bulls were bought, 132 C. T. A. testers reported butterfat herd averages including dry cows, with an average per C. T. A. of 19.2 lb. butterfat.

Union Rock Elm C. T. A. reported 67 40-lb. cows, highest reporting. All cows in Union Rock Elm C. T. A. averaged 27.9 lb. fat. Union Rock Elm C. T. A. averaged 27.9 lb. fat.

High cow for September was owned by Henry Herman, Algoma C. T. A. A grade Guernsey age 7 years, produced 1,560 lb. with 90.5 lb. fat, 5.8% test. High cow was not retested.

LOSSES FROM A POOR CREAM SEPARATOR

"Boarder cows" are always regarded with suspicion and contempt but a cream separator may be greater source of loss than "Boarder cows." Recently a sample of skimmilk was obtained by me personally, at a county institution, where the separator was apparently in perfect mechanical condition. This had to be tested in a whole milk bottle in duplicate but the estimated loss was over 0.20%. Manager was "put wise" at once but he asked "Is that possible?"

The next month I provided myself with two skimmilk test bottles and after each milking I took samples from the spout of the first, middle and last, making sure that the first sample was not taken too soon. I noticed that the speed was from 54 to 56 turns per minute. Otherwise everything was running perfectly. The sample was again tested in duplicate in skimmilk bottles and the result was .275%. Another sample was run on the noon's skimmilk and the loss was .300%. They were getting 680 lb. milk daily from 20 cows on testing day. Multiply 680 lb. by an average of .2875% and the daily loss is 1.955 lb. fat. They were getting 55c per lb. for fat, showing a loss of \$1.05 per day or \$31.50 in 30 days. Figure the loss in 365 days.

I repeat that the cream separator is often a greater source of loss than "Boarder cows."

E. R. BAILEY, *Ex-tester,*
West Bend C. T. A.

WHY ONE MEMBER QUIT TESTING

The following remarks were made by a member of one of our best cow testing associations. His reasons for dropping out may be helpful to other testers.

"I have about made up my mind to drop out of the C. T. A. for a year as we are not expecting much in new animals and are poorly satisfied with the tester the past year. His book work and figuring is accurately done, but he takes no interest in dairying. The tester told me many times that it was tiresome to talk about cows. He has been of no help to me on feeding. Aside from this, his personality and carelessness around the house is so noticeable. If he would take off his dirty overalls and rubbers and leave them outside at meal time and try to leave things in the kitchen as he found them, we would not kick. He managed to take a shave and change his shirt about every ten days. He refused to take a bath in the bathtub we offered him.

What I get the most out of testing is the good grain rations he should leave in the back of my herd book and to give me the experiences of other members who are making good. I want the tester to tell me which cows should go to the butcher and which ones to keep, and then he might tell me how much grain each cow is entitled to at feeding time. The tester I want to see on the route

should be pleasant and not so cranky. I want him to use his scales and tell me how much grain I am feeding, and not ask me to give him the weights of the feeds.

I hope you will get a better tester next year, then you can count on me again."
Signed—A. C. T. A. Member.

OHIO C. T. A. WORK

Of the 295 cows tested by the Northeastern Ohio Holstein Cow Testing association in September, 40 made over 40 lb. butterfat, and 33 more than 1,200 lb. milk. G. L. Gates, of Mesopotamia, had a Holstein cow which made the highest record for the month, with 2,064 lb. milk and 72.24 lb. butterfat. C. B. Knight had the second cow, with a record of 1,560 lb. milk and 68.64 lb. butterfat, and J. A. Paden was third with a record of 2,052 lb. milk and 66.69 lb. butterfat.

The following herd record averages were made: J. A. Paden, Orwell, 9 Holsteins, 1,409 lb. milk, 49.67 lb. butterfat; W. E. Dilley, Cortland, 4 Holsteins, 1,049 lb. milk, 38.41 lb. butterfat; R. B. Hobart, Kinsman, 6 Holsteins, 1,118.5 lb. milk and 35.5 lb. butterfat; William Huntington, Windsor, 12 grade Holsteins, 911.1 lb. milk and 33.83 lb. butterfat; C. H. Owen, Colebrook, 19 grade Holsteins, 826.7 lb. milk and 31.43 lb. butterfat; C. B. Knight, Orwell, 12 Holsteins, 770.25 lb. milk and 29.3 lb. butterfat; Woodford Bros., Mesopotamia, 6 grade Holsteins, 835.5 lb. milk and 28.5 lb. butterfat; Anderson Bros., Colebrook, 10 grade Holsteins 662 lb. milk and 28.25 lb. butterfat; John Schein, Tyrrell, 22 grade Holsteins, 721.18 lb. milk and 27.38 lb. butterfat; B. W. Sly, Bloomfield, 13 grade Holsteins, 781.8 lb. milk and 27.1 lb. butterfat; J. S. Dixon, Orwell, 8 registered Holsteins, 892.4 lb. milk and 27.09 lb. butterfat; Trumbull County Experiment farm, Cortland, 13 Holsteins, 842.07 lb. milk and 26.45 lb. butterfat; A. F. Dunkerton, Bloomfield, 6 Holsteins, 672.4 lb. milk and 26.03 lb. butterfat; A. V. Case, Greene, 19 Holsteins, 687.15 lb. milk and 25.66 lb. butterfat; H. and L. Clark, Greene, 20 Holsteins, 686 lb. milk and 25.66 lb. butterfat.

NEW YORK DAIRY IMPROVE- MENT ASSOCIATION REPORTS

The following is taken from the report of G. W. Tailby, Jr., Supervisor of the Dairy Improvement Association work:

Ralph Dodd's herd of Registered and Grade Ayrshires is in the lead this month in the Clinton County Association with an average production of 35.37 lb. butterfat and 806 lb. milk. Leon Atwood's herd which held first place for the first five months of the Association year is now in fourth place. This is indeed a good record and we look for a high year's average from this herd.

A Grade Holstein owned by H. T. Kellogg is high cow for butterfat and another owned by Grover Ashline is high for milk. Both of these cows held the same high places in July which shows a good consistent production.

One prominent breeder has purchased

a very well bred bull. We had a stand at our Essex County Fair and tested samples of milk that were brought in by the farmers. This got some of the farmers interested in the cow testing association.

For the month of September we had 30 cows on the Honor Roll out of 378 milking. C. H. Jennings' Pure Bred Jersey "Jane," is high cow in fat in the Greene County Association with 62.1 lb. for the month while M. K. Morse's Pure Bred Holstein "Champlin" is the leader in milk with 1,578 lb.

Jennings' average butterfat production of 37.9 lb. for each of his 23 milking cows is all the more remarkable considering, that 13 of his 23 milkers are 2-year-olds and 3 are 3-year-olds. We continue to have a variety of breeds among the five high herds. This month there are 1 Jersey, 2 Guernseys, 1 Ayrshire and 1 Holstein.

Homer J. Palmer has put up a new Unadilla silo. All except 3 members now have silos. However, 2 members that have silos do not use them, making 19 silos in use. Fifteen cows sold this month. Cole sold 3, Osborn 7, M. K. Morse 1 and Kummer 4.

Rosa, in the Watertown Association, the Grade Holstein cow owned by M. R. Lee which led the Honor Roll two months in butterfat has given 300.5 lb. butterfat and 6,917 lb. milk in five months.

F. B. Clark lost 30 of his milking cows in T. B. test about the first of the month. He expects to have 23 Purebred Holsteins to take their place before my next visit.

All the members of the Association but two have fed grain this month and think it pays.

F. E. Gates, Chittenango, has the best cow this month for both high fat and milk average. She is No. 392. Her record this month is 66.3 lb. fat and 1,617 lb. milk.

The high herd average for September goes to Colton S. Miller of Canastota whose average is 26.8 lb. butterfat. Mr. Gate's herd running a close second with a 26.3 lb. average butterfat.

Mr. H. A. Bartlett of Lebanon had the honor of having the highest producing herd in the Hamilton Association for the month of September. The average of his ten cows in milk was 1,221.3 lb. milk, 42.8 lb. fat; this includes two cows that have been in milk only 4 days, had these cows been on a 30 day basis his average would have been much higher. Of his 8 cows that were milked the entire month, every cow made the Honor Roll. I do not believe there is another dairy in Madison County that has ever done this. Also to Mr. Bartlett goes the honor of having the second highest cow in butterfat.

Mr. H. H. Willcox of Earlville has the high cow in both fat and milk 2,079 lb. milk, 70.7 lb. fat. While our Honor Roll contains but 50 cows there are some cows on this list that have been in milk since last February and they are still going strong.

We are to have some real competition around Hamilton this winter, as a new Association has been started, and one

of its members has remarked that they were after the scalp of L. L. Lamb the owner of one of the highest producing herds in the Hamilton Association. Here is betting that if they get it they will have to travel some. Since my last report which was some time ago, we have had some high cows, and one entire herd has reacted to the T. B. test, and replaced with T. B. tested Purebred Holsteins.

Mr. Cleon L. Dunham has erected a new silo on his farm; the first silo that ever was on the farm, now lets see if his production increases, and cost decreases.

During the month of September the Stockbridge Valley Association had two cows with over a ton of milk each. These cows are also high for butterfat this month. They are owned by Harry Dungy and G. S. Miller.

Fall cows are not doing so well as might be expected probably due to the weather conditions and poor pastures. Most of the dairymen have started to feed ensilage and winter grain ration. During the month another farmer purchased his winter grain in carload lots.

September shows fewer cows making the Honor Roll than any month previous. The completion of the year indicates that the herd averages of twenty members of Monroe County Association are 300 lb. or better making them eligible to the National Honor Roll. They are as follows: George L. True, D. N. Boice, R. Bly Martin, John H. Hemmings, H. C. Snyder, N. F. Schoultz, Lyman Mattison, S. M. Smith, R. S. Rudman, William G. Miller, A. M. Cheesbro Seminary, Harold Nelson, Robert Alexander, Chas. L. Hattis, H. G. Battis, W. E. Janes Estate, John Dolbin, H. M. Peck and George Blum.

C. K. Ainslie has purchased thirteen Holstein Friesian tested cows and a fine ten months old bull calf, whose dam has a 26-lb. A. R. O. record as a two-year-old.

The Richfield Springs Cow Testing Association has completed its first year of testing and I think we all have learned quite a bit about our good and bad cows.

The best cow in the Association has made \$302.00 above the cost of feed in seven months milk. This cow also was the best cow in New York State for three months. Her high month was 117 lb. butterfat, while several other cows have scarcely paid their board.

September completes the year for the majority of the members of the Central Wyoming Association. We have five members who finished the Association year with an average production of over three hundred pounds of butterfat. The list below is as follows:

Louis Zeches	8 cows	321 lbs. B.F.
J. H. Shaw	11 "	317 "
Lynn Smith	6 "	314 "
C. D. Tallman	9 "	313 "
Ralph Traver	15 "	308 "

Smith Bros. of Gainesville with 20 cows average two hundred ninety pounds and Frank Bean with ten cows eight of which were two-year-olds averaged two

hundred and ninety-seven pounds. We feel that these records are rather good for ordinary farm production.

There is an increasing demand for Dairy Improvement Associations and dairymen are demanding more and better service from the Testers. To meet this demand for better service, training schools are held at Ithaca for men who wish to become Association Testers. In addition to these training schools, regional conferences of the Testers are being planned. One such conference was held in Delhi last spring and another October 29, 1926. The plan is copied from Penna. where regional conferences of Testers have been held for several years. These conferences have proved of great interest and value to the Penna. testers and will certainly do as much for our men in New York. Among the subjects discussed at these conferences are feeding of dairy cows, summarizing herd books, water supply and calf feeding.

C. T. A. RECORDS TAKE GUESSING OUT OF DAIRY PRODUCTION

That a person's opinion as to which are the best cows in a herd is not always accurate is shown by the experience of a group of King County dairymen. A prize was offered at the H. L. Allen Company farm to the person who could pick the most of the seven highest producing cows in the herd of 33. Only one person picked as many as four, and no one succeeded in placing the highest producer at the top.—*Northwestern Dairyman and Farmer.*

WHY MILK TESTS VARY

Differences between butterfat test at the Farm and Factory may be due to some of the following reasons:

1. Cows are often milked out drier on testing day.
2. Cows going dry are generally milked out on test day.
3. A sudden change in quality of feed, a long day, stormy weather, season of the year, irregularity at milking and feeding time.
4. Not all cows in the herd are tested on test day.
5. Tester may over-read samples on the farm.
6. Sampling one day on the farm against every day at the factory.
7. Changing from machine milking to hand milking.
8. Pinching of dividers causes under-reading.
9. Whirling samples in cold testing machine.
10. Improper temperature of acid and milk when mixed.
11. Too strong, too warm, or too weak acid.
12. Fresh samples of milk may test higher on the farm.
13. A warm room and properly mixed and cooled milk.
14. High testing milk is kept home and poorest is sent to factory.
15. Samples are taken before cream is taken from cans.
16. Poor preservatives may affect the butterfat test.

17. Evaporation and volatilization of fat.

18. Proportionate samples are not always taken.

19. Factory milk is not always of uniform solution due to improper cooling of milk on the farm.

20. Samples are not always read from hot water bath.—*From Hoards Dairyman, March 10, and Erie County Farm News.*

ASSOCIATIONS SUCCEED WHEN OTHERS FAIL?

(From C. T. A. news letter Washington, D. C.)

In the most successful association one usually finds the following conditions:

1. Testers know the dairy business and have the ability to interest members in better dairying.
2. Testers are honest and are conscientiously trying each day to help the member he visits with his problems, whether it be dairy or other phases of the farm enterprise.
3. Testers do not have a "know-it-all" attitude. They feel that they can learn something of value from each member or from reading and encouraging members to adopt new or better practices. If they cannot answer a question they ask someone who knows.
4. Testers are keeping complete, neat accurate records and are giving publicity to the lessons the records show.
5. Testers are coöperators—they will work for and with anyone who is interested in better farming.
6. The associations are financed on a good business plan and have a board of directors that does something besides hold office.
7. There is a yearly program of meetings, tour, picnic, dairy day or an exhibit to show the work of the association.
8. There is a general understanding in the community that the cow testing association members are "doing things" in developing more profitable herds and growing crops that make possible more economical production.

TESTING

1. Test in a warm room.
2. Warm milk samples before mixing.
3. Both acid and milk should be about 65° to 70° F for best results.
4. Retest all samples that show charred fat or curdy below fat column.
5. Add water to 170° F to 180° F to test bottles between each whirling of the machine.
6. Place test bottles in hot water bath 130° F to 140° F covering fat column for five minutes. Take readings with a first-class needle point divider.

DID HE HAVE THEM?

Wife—Bridge, bridge, bridge! You'll die at the bridge table.
Husband—Well, bury me with simple honors.

Uncle Ab says if you must kick, apply it where it will do the most good.

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

OUTSIDE PAINT \$1.50 per gallon, 5 gallon cans. Satisfaction guaranteed. BOTTING, Marathon, N. Y.

SPIDERENE relieves Spider and other obstructions in cows' teats. Spiderene and syringe, \$3 by mail. HEBER FLINT, Randolph Ct., Vt.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, chewing, ten pounds \$2.85, smoking, five \$1.25, ten \$2. Scrap smoking, 25 pounds \$3. TOBACCO CLUB, Sedalia, Kentucky.

LUMBER & LOGS—Red cedar posts, hewn, sawn and round. Also red cedar poles and lumber. Any quantity. SOUTHERN RED CEDAR PRODUCTS Co., Murfreesboro, Tenn.



POULTRY

VERY CHOICE LEGHORN PULLETS, soon ready to lay, \$1.50. ELLA WHITWOOD HUDSON, Ill.

HEALTHY EARLY HATCHED BOURBON TURKEYS. Hens, \$6.00, yearling hens, \$8.00, toms, \$8.00, yearling toms, \$12.00. A. B. MOTLEY, Chatham, Va.

WHITE PEKIN DUCKS and Drakes, \$2.50; \$3.50. Toulouse and White Embden Geese and Ganders, \$4.00; \$5.00 each. Mrs. M. E. WILMARTH, R. 5, Corning, Iowa.

100% PURE HOLLYWOOD LEGHORN Cockerels. Hens records 230-240. Sired from 290 egg hen. Orchard range. Write for prices. ROBERT W. MEYER, Rebersburg, Pa.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS.—For past twelve years my Buffs have won the blue at the South's leading shows. Utility and exhibition stock for sale. H. C. HENDERSON, Talladega, Ala.

PURE RINGLET BARRED ROCK cockerels —June hatched, \$3 each or two for \$5; five for \$10. Also May hatched dark S. C. Brown Leghorn cockerels. "Everlay strain," \$1 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. W. FRY, Howard, Ohio.

PRICES SLASHED for quick removal on balance June hatched S. C. White Leghorn cockerels. Parent stock up to 331 eggs, price, \$1.75 each. 10% discount on orders of ten or more. Also Wyandotte cockerels. Must move at once to make room. PINE LAWN HATCHERY, Melrose, Ws.

PURE TANCRED STRAIN BREEDING COCKERELS from pen purchased direct from Tancred Farm, headed by 300 Egg Mating Pedigreed Cockerel. Early hatched. Choice breeders. Reasonably priced. Free descriptive booklet. NORTH POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.



DOGS

PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIE PUPS. \$10 each. R. C. GLEASON, Fayette, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Collie pups, best breeding, farm raised. CORBETT FABER, Cortland, Ohio.

REGISTERED WHITE COLLIE PUPS, best blood lines. JANIE EILAND, Sprott, Ala.

FOR SALE—Black and tan Rat Terrier pups. Price \$10, \$12 and \$15. M. D. YODER, Shipshewana, Ind.

PEDIGREED POLICE PUPPIES. Price \$20. If you want the best write MAPLE SHADE KENNELS, Bloomdale, Ohio.

COLLIES—Three months and up, both breeds, bred for brains and beauty. ROBANNO WHITE COLLIE KENNELS, Gilmore, Ohio.

FOR SALE—One hundred coon, opossum, fox, squirrel and rabbit hounds. Ship C. O. D. trial. A. F. DORAN, Murray, Kentucky.

FOR SALE—Scotch Collie pups, the intelligent kind, sable and white. Price five dollars apiece. WM. KINSLEY, Hartsville, Ohio.

BEAUTIFUL PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS. The intelligent kind. Males, spayed females, \$10.00 each. H. HURD, Thorndike, Me.

COLLIE PUPPIES—The live wire kind. Quality, intelligence—St. Bernards, Show Stock. MARSHALL MACDONALD, Charlestown, West Virginia.

BEAUTIFUL White Collie Pups. Pedigreed. Finest bloods. \$20.00. Shipped on approval. MARSHALL MACDONALD, Charlestown, West Virginia.

POLICE DOGS. Doberman Pinschers, pedigree. Puppies and o'd dogs for sale, reasonable. Also Foxhounds. O. V. HANK, R. 1, Harrison, Ohio.

THOROUGHbred NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES. Pedigreed. Large black beauties. Females, \$12.50, males, \$20. M. WHITACKER, Boggsstown, Ind.

PUREBRED AMERICAN FOX HOUNDS—Suitable for coon, cats, deer, skunk, opossum, rabbit, fox and wolves. Trained and untrained dogs for sale; also fine puppies. Walker and July strains, 10 days' trial. J. E. ADAMS, Montgomery City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

ALL-WOOL YARN FOR SALE by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

ALFALFA and other dairy hay for sale. Delivered prices. Write HARRY D. GATES COMPANY, Jackson, Michigan.

FOR SALE—Milk Bottle Caps, by the thousand or by the million, one or two colors, bulk or in tubes. DEPOY BOTTLE CAP CO., Muncie, Indiana.

WHITE CLOVER BASSWOOD HONEY. Extracted 6 pounds \$1.35, 12 pounds \$2.50. Comb 9½ pounds \$2.25, postpaid third zone. For larger quantities write E. R. PORTER, Roxabel, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Select, ranch raised, dark Northern mink. Can supply either sex in any quantity. Prices and booklet on mink farming on request. REST ISLAND SILVER FOX FARMS, INC., White Bear, Minn.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO—Satisfaction or your money back. Superfine choice chewing, one pound 40c—second grade, others best, five pounds \$1.40; smoking, twelve to thirty-two cents per pound. 10% discount for five pounds or more, cash with order. FARMERS AGENCY, P. O. Box 292, Madisonville, Ky.



LIVE STOCK

REGISTERED CHEVIOT YEARLING RAMS and Ram Lambs for sale. R. L. NICHOLS, Springville, N. Y.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA—spring pigs, both sex. Priced right, satisfaction guaranteed. EZRA BEILER, RONK, Pa.

DUROCS—SPRING BOARS AND GILTS, August and September pigs either sex, unrelated. Best of breeding. J. HARLAN FRANTZ, Waynesboro, Pa. R. 4

CHESTER WHITES—Bred Gilts, service boars, or pigs. Registered; double immuned. From prize winning stock. Priced reasonably. J. B. DEFORD, Wabash, Ind.

PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

CABBAGE PLANTS, 1,000, \$1.00. C. O. D. Postage satisfactory. Guaranteed. HOLLAND BROS., Franklin, Va.

SEND \$1 for 12 Dahlia Bulbs. All colors, labeled, worth \$3. BOLTS DAHLIA FARM, Stepeny, Connecticut, Dept. H.

PEONIES—ONE FELIX CROUSE, RED, ONE FESTIVA MAXIMA, WHITE, 2 Best Pink, 3 to 5 eyes, \$1. Prepaid. Plant now. Checks accepted. Wholesale list free. WELCH NURSERY, Shenandoah, Ia.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers.

WANTED TO HEAD AN IOWA HERD: a young grandson of King of the Pontiacs. Must be an outstanding individual and his nearest dams must be high testers. C/o Department H., *Holstein Breeder and Dairyman*, Box 110, Harrisburg, Penna.

MONEY TALKS

Salesman, Salesladies and Retail merchant. My items fit all of you. Salesman averages \$1.00 profit for every dealer called on. Costs dealer \$2.00, he sells for \$3.50 makes \$1.50 on \$2.00 invested. Salesman makes \$1.00. If you are a Salesman or wish to become one. If you never sold anything in your life I will tell you how to make better than \$100.00 a week. (Address) Geo. L. Lane, Mansfield, Ohio.

If You Want

**Fresh Cows,
Springers,
Heifers or
Young Bulls**

BRED IN THE PURPLE, you can secure them in Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania, from the following breeders and dairymen whose establishments are within easy driving distance of Tunkhannock, Thompson, or Montrose. *You are invited to inspect these herds and make your own selection.*

A. L. Howell & Son...Thompson
A. R. Bush.....Montrose
L. N. Mack & Son....Montrose
Floyd E. Mack.....Montrose
Cecil L. A. Resseguie...Kingsley
A. E. Robinson.....Montrose
Robert Springer....Factoryville

For sale or rent at Allamuchy, N. J., a house with electric lights, bathroom and steam heat and forty acres of good land. Further information, price and terms on application to E. B. BENNETT, Allamuchy, N. J.

MIGRATING TO CANADA

Certain farm leaders say that they see a hopeful indication for agriculture in this country in the fact that just now there is rather a steady migration of farmers from the United States to Canada—which, incidentally, is being encouraged in every possible way by the Dominion government. We doubt that this movement will help the lot of American farmers. They will invariably go into food and fiber production on a larger scale than ever on the rich virgin lands of the Canadian northwest and, ultimately, this production will come into keen competition with products from the United States, particularly in the world markets. And there is another point in this migration worth considering. It is largely the younger, more vigorous and more promising farmers who are thus striking out in pioneering spirit as did their ancestors in this land. We can ill afford to lose such splendid young men and women.

The little village of Plymouth, New Hampshire, to avoid confusion and properly inform their visitors and tourists have adopted a novel method by issuing notices giving the following information:

"You are in Plymouth, New Hampshire.

"The Pilgrims did not land here.

"Plymouth Rock is not situated in town. It is near the seacoast.

"The Mayflower did not anchor in our harbor because we haven't any harbor.

"Mary Chilton was not the first white woman to land here. That was in Plymouth, Massachusetts.

"President Coolidge was not born in this town. That's in Vermont.

"But we think Plymouth, N. H., is a mighty good town in spite of our lack of historic events.

"We have as good, if not better, neighbors than any other town. Our visitors are of the kind that make us proud to have them around.

"Our weather is regular New England weather. There is a lot of it and there is nothing unusual about it.

"Ninety per cent of all the weather in the world passes through our Main street every February. It is then distributed to the weaker communities in diluted doses.

"We can show you more varieties of weather in any given space of time than almost any place, elsewhere. Help yourself."

Heifers and young bulls intended for breeding should be kept growing winter and summer in order to reach their full development. If stunted when young, they require more care and expense to bring to maturity.

Good hay will probably bring a good price this year, and will be worth curing well.

DISCOVER MUMMIFIED HORSES

Coffins containing two mummified horses—the first ever discovered in Egypt—have been found in the pyramids of Sakkara, south of Cairo. The excavators also found a papyrus which related how a female singer from the court of Thothph, the Greek name for the Egyptian god of letters invention and wisdom, came to encourage the men in their work.

"HELL GATE" NO LONGER

Hell Gate is the name of a formerly dangerous passage in the East river between Manhattan and Long Island. "Hell Gate" is a corruption of the old Dutch name "Hoellgat," which literally means "whirling gut." In 1885 many of the natural obstructions in the channel were removed and Hell Gate is now navigable by large vessels.

LIGHTING PULLMAN CARS

Candles were largely used from 1865 to 1874, oil from 1875 to 1890 and Pintsch gas from 1891 to 1909. The first electrically lighted train was the Pennsylvania Limited, June, 1887, a dynamo engine being placed in the baggage car. Later, along about 1898, individual axle lighting generators were developed.

BOSSY'S PHILOSOPHY

THE CALF

Mother, it's nice to be a calf
And all day romp and jump and laugh.
Just watch me skip and gallop—WOW!
I do not want to be a cow
And staid and quiet be like you
And never say a word but "Moo!"

ANCIENT COPPER MINES

The copper mines of Spain were worked by the Phoenicians as early as 1240 B. C., and are still productive. It was in these ancient mines that our modern methods of mining metals were first developed.

MULE FAMILY HAS GROWN

The bureau of animal industry says that the first mule bred in this country of which it has a record is one bred by George Washington. The first jack brought to this country was presented to him by the king of Spain.

Do not turn calves out to pasture too soon. They are better off usually in a roomy stall or small yard with good shelter for the first six months.

The men who get the lower costs of production are usually the better men. That's why they got the lower costs.

Stable floors need to be stable. Make them of concrete and they'll outlast generations of cows.

Farming with just the hands and the feet goes hand in hand with delinquent taxes.

Stock Reduced to Barn Capacity and Pocket Book Filled to Capacity

are the results of using
the advertising columns of

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

the paper whose pages are read
from cover to cover by men who
value a Holstein for her ability
to produce and reproduce.

You can reach this great buying
public at a very low cost.

Let us tell you how.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Box 110

Harrisburg, Penna.

Dispersal Sale

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1926

21 Head of Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle

AT 10 O'CLOCK

FARM AT SHADY GROVE, PA.

I am offering my entire herd of Purebred Holsteins, also Horses, Hogs and Farm Implements at Public Sale.

MY PUREBRED HERD IS COMPRISED OF

9 Mature Cows, 6 Heifers from 4 weeks to 1 year old and 5 Young Bulls. 1 Herdsire, 3 years old and a good one. This herd has made good for me and will do the same for you.

INCLUDED IN THE SALE ARE:

1 good grade Holstein. 3 good grade Jerseys.

My Herd is ACCREDITED.

Cattle will be sold at one o'clock. Sold on 8 months credit. Send for catalog of cattle.

S. R. MILLER
Sales Manager
Chambersburg, Pa.

John C. Bittner, Green Castle, Pa.



CORNUCOPIA PLUM JOHANNA

This great cow was the foundation cow of our great Hornless Strain of Holsteins.

She has been dead for several years but her descendants are carrying on the good work that is such a strong characteristic of this great family.

If you are in the market for a young bull or a few good females, write us, or better yet, pay us a visit.

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building Scranton, Pa.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

Elmwood Farm



A Promising Son of Rolo Pontiac Fayne

We are offering young animals for sale sired by Rolo Pontiac Fayne 385047, whose dam, Rolo Mercena De Kol 613854 holds the world's short-time record for butterfat production.

Colantha Minnie Monk, one of the cows in the herd produced 1,907 pounds of milk containing 87.7 pounds of butterfat in C. T. A. work.

It is animals of this breeding that I am offering for sale.

If you are in the market for a herdsire or foundation females, why not buy Holsteins of this character.

I would be glad to have you write me your wants or better still come and look my herd over.

CHARLES WERTHEIMER

Frederick,

Maryland.

SPRING BROOK FARM



Ormsby Sensation 3d 339429

Male calf, born in August 1926, For sale.

He is sired by Ormsby Sensation 3d 339429, who is the sire of some handsome individuals.

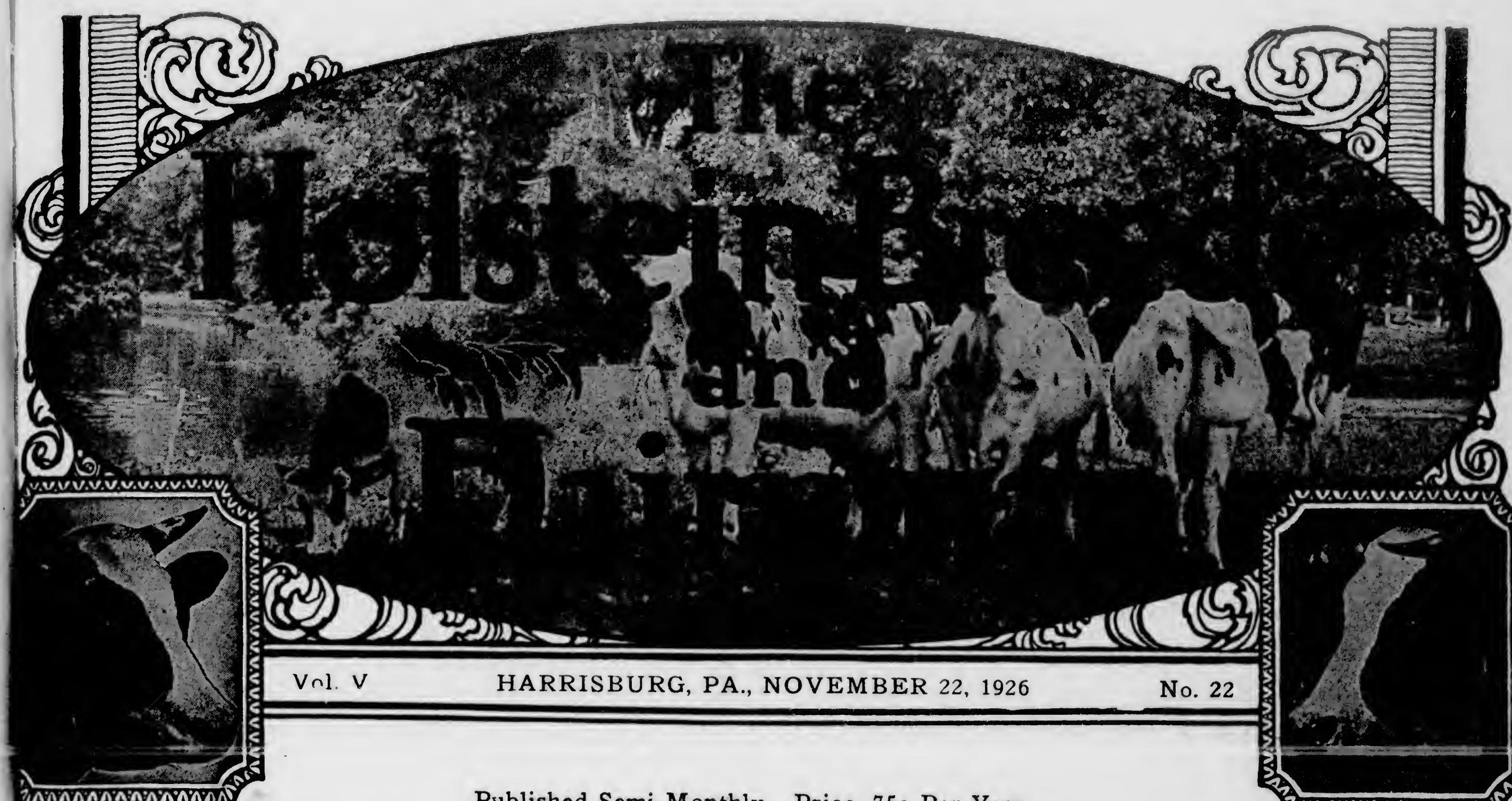
His dam is Wayland De Kol Climax 717590. She is one of the best cows in my herd and a beautiful animal.

This calf is one of the nicest I have ever offered for sale.

My herd is ACCREDITED.

S. T. WITMER

Union Deposit, Dauphin County, Penna.



Vol. V

HARRISBURG, PA., NOVEMBER 22, 1926

No. 22

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year

Thanksgiving Proclamation

By CALVIN COOLIDGE, President of the United States

AS A nation and as individuals we have passed another twelve months in the favor of the Almighty. He has smiled upon our fields and they have brought forth plentifully; business has prospered; industries have flourished and labor has been well employed. While sections of our country have been visited by disaster, we have been spared any great national calamity or pestilence visitation. We are blessed among the nations of the earth.

Our moral and spiritual life has kept measure with our material prosperity. We are not unmindful of the gratitude we owe to God for His watchful care which has pointed out to us the ways of peace and happiness; we should not fail in our acknowledgment of His divine favor which has bestowed upon us so many blessings. Neither should we be forgetful of those among us who, through stress of circumstances, are less fortunately placed, but by deeds of charity make our acknowledgment more acceptable in His sight.

Wherefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, do hereby set apart Thursday, the 25th day of November, next, as a day of general thanksgiving and prayer, and I recommend that on that day, the people shall cease from their daily work and in their homes or in their accustomed places of worship, devoutly give thanks to the Almighty for the many and great blessings they have received and seek His guidance that through good deeds and brotherly love they may deserve a continuance of His favor.





Here's the Kind We Keep



Our herdsire Pabst Creator Champion Piebe, combines the blood of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes, Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d, King of the Pontiacs and other famous Holsteins that have made breed history.

We can always spare a few good cows from our Accredited Herd.



BUSH BROTHERS

Montrose

Pennsylvania

Maple Shade Stock Farm



Colantha Sir Walker Pietertje 407203.

Colantha Sir Walker Pietertje is one of the five bulls heading Maple Shade Stock Farm. He is splendidly bred, his 21 nearest dams averaging 30.85 lb. butter in 7 days. The other four sires are equally as high-class. My herd is composed of 250 females. The milking herd averaged between 350 and 400 lb. of fat last year in Cow Testing Association work on two milkings a day.

Place your order now for your herdsire out of one of my best producing cows.

Price right—Quality of the best.

Herd tuberculin tested.

If you are in Philadelphia to the Sesqui-Centennial come out to Westtown and look my herd over.

Visitors welcome at all times.

M. L. JONES

Westtown,

Pennsylvania



Colonel Joh Lyons

This great bull is one of our leading herdsires. He is a show bull, and his offspring are great.

The thirty nearest dams of Colonel Joh Lyons average 30 lb. butter in 7 days. His sire was a son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, that noted grandson of the great King Segis.

Our combined herds number about 140 head. Come up and see what we will sell you.

Both Herds are Accredited.

L. N. MACK & SON FLOYD E. MACK

Susquehanna County, Montrose, Pa.



GREENBROOK POLLYANNA BUTTER GIRL 353307

One of my foundation cows.

The desirable combination of Health, Production and Individuality is found in my herd.

My present herdsire is C. W. Walker Fayne 438827, sired by Finderne Sir Valdessa 216590 and out of Walker Fayne Butter Girl.

If you are in the market for Purebreds I would be mighty glad to quote you prices.

My herd is under State and Federal supervision and has passed two clean tests.

GEORGE SNODGRASS

Woodbine

Pennsylvania

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. V

HARRISBURG, PA., NOVEMBER 22, 1926

No. 22

More Facts About Official Records

IN OUR November 8th issue we published an account of an investigation conducted by the Maryland Agriculture College into the methods practiced at Springfield State Hospital at Sykesville, Maryland, and included copies of affidavits made before the college authorities as early as February 12th and March 25 and 26, 1926, alleging that cows on official test at the Springfield State Hospital were being given dope and that cream was being added to the milk before the samples were taken by the tester.

We also made reference to the fact that testing was permitted to go on at Springfield State Hospital until certain cows then on official test had completed their yearly records and as late as May 11, 1926, over Mr. Malcolm H. Gardner's signature as Superintendent of the Advanced Registry, one of the cows was announced as producing over 1,000 lb. fat, she being the 105th cow to be given the honors of producing over 1,000 lb. fat in 365 days.

It was brought out in our report that Professor Ingham at the Maryland Agriculture College, in explaining why testing was permitted to go on after the college had made the investigation and found conditions as alleged in the affidavits, stated that the Board of Regents had taken the matter out of the hands of the college authorities.

Following the report of the Maryland matter in our September 8th issue, Superintendent of Advanced Registry, Malcolm H. Gardner, in a printed leaflet which was dated September 14, 1926, bitterly attacked THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, yet in this same leaflet appeared the following statements:

"That the Maryland Agricultural College has not to the present time laid before me any charges against any Maryland man or institution.

"That the Maryland Agricultural College has not submitted any affidavits of any kind made by anyone connected with testing in Maryland.

"That the Maryland Agricultural College has not advised me of any investigation made or hearing given in relation to any testing in Maryland."

In referring to Superintendent Gardner's printed circular and his admission that he was entirely in the dark concerning the Maryland matter, we made the following reference:

The above statements coming from Mr. Gardner would tend to further discredit the value of all official records and it might in a way account for the fact that cows when on official test are accredited with making phenomenal records that are not duplicated elsewhere. Without discussing the merits of official records but to

impress upon our readers that about the only tribunal that credits Holstein cows with producing milk containing a percentage of butterfat that would put the best Guernseys and the best Jerseys in the "shade" is the report that emanates from Mr. Gardner's Department.

As we write we have before us a report dated at Delavan, Wisconsin, May 29, 1926, and the first cow in the Full Aged Class is credited with having an average butterfat percentage during the test period of 5.71. In a list containing the records of sixteen cows, five of them test over 5 per cent and one of them is credited with 6.21 per cent.

In the Junior Three-Year-Old Class, one cow is accredited with an average butterfat percentage of 7.28. Again we will ask, where in the United States can we find any other tribunal that will certify that a purebred Holstein-Friesian cow is capable of producing milk containing an average butterfat percentage of 7.28 per cent and will infer that the record represents normal production that is of value in choosing dairy animals, in selecting breeding stock or that deserves any place in legitimate dairy breed promotion?

If our readers believe some of the reports that emanate from Mr. Gardner's Department, we would ask that they buy one of these animals that is reported as producing milk containing an average butterfat percentage of 7.28 per cent and see if her milk tests as credited, in a working dairy, and then ask themselves this question—does the official record represent normal, economical, hereditary production or does it represent "TRICK" production?

TESTING FOR ADVANCED REGISTRATION BENEFITS THE BREEDER

Closely following our published report of the Maryland matter, advertisements appeared in certain breed publications as coming from the Advanced Registry of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Delavan, Wisconsin, under the above head lines, printed in bold type.

In the first paragraph of the advertisement we find the following statement:

"The Cow Testing Association test is good in its way. It helps the owner to size up his milking herd but is worthless for establishing values because it is not supervised and is only a private test."

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America accepts the statements made by breeders on their applications for certificates of registry, as to the purity of the blood of the animals they wish to have registered. The

breeder is not required to go before a Notary Public and swear or affirm that the facts set forth in the application for certificate of registry are true, neither does the Association send representatives to the breeder's farm to be present when the cow, whose offspring he is making application to have registered, was bred or when the calf was dropped, to vouch for the honesty or accuracy of the statements made by the owner in the application for certificate of registry.

Yet, should the owner make a mistake or intentionally make fraudulent statements in filling out the application for certificate of registry, giving the wrong sire and dam, the Association or the public may have no way of checking the mistake or fraud.

However, this same Registry Association who accepts the breeder's statement as to the purity of the blood of the animals which he asks to have registered, of which the Association has little proof as to the correctness except the owner's statement, refuses to accept the owner's statement as to the amount of milk or the amount of butterfat which the calf produced after she becomes a cow.

If the Association deems it necessary and essential to guard the sacredness of official records by having watchers present when the cow is milked to accurately weigh the milk and determine its butterfat percentage and vouch for the truthfulness and honesty of the record, and do this when the cow should remain a living example of her ability to produce and of the integrity of the owner, how is it that this same Association will permit the breeder to have two sires, one perhaps an aged sire of proven worth but impaired vigor, the other young and vigorous yet whose qualities as a sire are unproven? Can the Association depend on the breeder's being honest in registering the offspring of these two animals and not have all or the majority of them as being sired by the old bull when in reality the young bull is the sire, and yet not depend on that same breeder being honest to the extent that the public or the Association can trust him to honestly feed and milk his cows and present the milk to a Supervisor in Cow Testing Association work to be accurately weighed and tested?

A NIGGER IN THE WOODPILE

Where is the nigger in the woodpile that makes it possible for a cow on official test, as shown by the official records, to produce so much more milk containing a much higher butterfat percentage than these same animals or animals of the same breed, are able to duplicate when placed in a working dairy and fed and cared for under the most efficient, up-to-date, scientific methods?

Do the official records represent accurately the inherited milk producing qualities of the cow and her normal butterfat percentage, or is there some trickery that enters into the making of official records and because of this trickery, the only remaining proof that the cow has made the record is the official certification?

In the last issue of *THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN* under the heading "Some Facts About Official Records," we quoted from the textbook of Henry & Morrison on Feeds and Feeding, giving methods of fitting cows for official test and feeding cows on test, in which the statement was made "by this

method the percentage of fat in a 7-day Holstein test is often increased from the normal fat percentage of 3.5 to 6 or 7 per cent or even higher."

This gives us at least two possible ways of increasing the butterfat percentage accredited to dairy cows on official test and either one of these two ways might account for the fact that the official record has proven to be so unreliable.

The first method of increasing the butterfat percentage would be the fraudulent adding of cream to the milk after it was drawn from the cow and before the samples were taken and possibly in this group should be included the giving of drugs or dope to the cow for the purpose of increasing the butterfat percentage in the milk.

The second method of increasing the butterfat percentage is by excessively fitting the cow, and feeding and handling her while on test in such a way that the butterfat percentage is increased as described by Henry & Morrison from 3.5 to 6 or 7 per cent or even higher.

In the making of official records the Advanced Registry Department of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America has carefully incorporated in its rules and regulations, penalties for breeders or test cow feeders or milkers, who attempt to dope cows while on test or add cream to the milk before it is tested. The rule governing this is found on Page 6 of Volume 36 of the Holstein-Friesian Advanced Registry Year Book:

"The cow to be tested shall be so placed as to give the supervisor of the test a clear view of the milker during the whole process of milking. Any darkened stall or arrangement out of the ordinary shall be regarded with suspicion, and any such conditions shall be reported by the supervisor to his appointing officer and to the Superintendent of Advanced Registry. Before beginning to milk the milker shall give the supervisor full opportunity for close examination of his clothing, and shall strip to his shirt for examination if requested. Any refusal on the part of the milker to remove clothing, or to allow the supervisor to make the examination by touch of hands, will be construed as evidence of intent to make a fraudulent test. The supervisor shall carefully examine the milker's clothing by touch and shall make sure that the milker has not concealed about his person any rubber water bottle, tubular belt, or other device that may contain cream. The supervisor shall also carefully inspect the pail for oil or any fat of any kind and shall hand it to the milker after he is seated. No milk, cream, oil, water or any other substance other than the milk actually milked from the cow at that milking shall be injected or deposited in the pail in any manner whatever.

"As soon as the milking is finished the milker shall hand the pail to the supervisor for weighing and taking the sample and shall not begin to milk any other cow till the supervisor is again ready."

In studying the rules governing Advanced Registry testing we find nothing that prevents breeders or herdsmen from practicing the methods of fitting and feeding as described by Henry & Morrison and other textbook writers, which are said to result in making it possible to increase the butterfat percentage of a Holstein cow on test from a normal percentage of 3.5 so that she will test 5, 6, 7 or even higher. It is this sort of thing that

has entered into the making of official records that, in our judgment, destroys their value.

If the purpose of making official records is to determine accurately and honestly the milk producing ability of the cow and the normal butterfat percentage so that this information will be available and useful in selecting dairy cows and choosing breeding stock, the conditions under which the cows are maintained when the record is made must be such as conform with economical milk producing standards and under conditions where the normal butterfat percentage can be accurately recorded, avoiding the recording of any temporary increased milk production or butterfat percentage brought about by outside influence.

The fact that the Advanced Registry rules have been made so elaborate and drastic concerning the penalty for attempted fraud by adding cream to the milk before the samples are taken or giving dope to the cow, and yet in these rules nothing is said forbidding the excessive fitting of cows or juggling their feed while on test: When this method of increasing the butterfat percentage and deceiving the true purpose of the test is elaborately described by scientific textbook writers, is not the practice of excessive fitting and feeding the "nigger in the wood pile"?

It is openly admitted that all breeders, before placing their cows on official test, specially fit them for the occasion. However it is only the wealthy breeder who can afford the expense and outlay in providing necessary feed and housing conditions, and employ experts to feed and fit his cattle, and be successful to any great degree in increasing the butterfat percentage.

It is a known fact that herdsmen skilled in the art of fitting, feeding and handling cows on official test, have demanded salaries exceeding that paid to some college presidents.

RELIABLE FIGURES ???

Further on in the paid advertisement of the Advanced Registry Department of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America the following statement appears:

"The buyer cannot more than guess the production: Before he buys at a good price he wants to see reliable figures."

In our previous issue we gave some figures concerning the value of official records taken from Prof. C. H. Eckles' textbook on Dairy Cattle and Milk Production, in which it was shown, in a carefully conducted experiment, that 41 cows on official test produced on an average of 70.7 lb. more milk and 64.9 lb. more fat than when they were kept under the best of working dairy conditions, milked twice a day and permitted to calve again within a year.

Again, we quote from Prof. Eckles: "Taking these figures as representative, it is safe to expect the production of a cow under ordinary conditions to be about 58 per cent of her official test. These results suggest that at times there may be a tendency to overrate cows with official records in comparison with cows tested under cow test association conditions."

According to the above statement the official records do not furnish reliable information as to the milk and

butter producing qualities of the dairy cow, measured from the standpoint of economical and profitable production, and to this we would add, inherited tendency or ability. The Advanced Registry records are exaggerated 58 per cent, according to the experiment quoted by Prof. Eckles.

The scientific investigators and authorities on dairy cattle breeding and dairy cattle subjects, make it very plain that the butterfat percentage in a given cow is fixed by heredity and varies little during the animal's normal health or life of usefulness but that the butterfat contained in the milk of different cows of the same breed and of different breeds, varies greatly.

With this fact so definitely established, what excuse has the Superintendent of Advanced Registry for accepting records when the butterfat percentage shows to be so abnormally high or an extreme variation?

When the Superintendent of Advanced Registry receives a report of an official test in which the butterfat percentage averages, for a given period, 5, 6 or 7 per cent or where there is a wide variation in the percentage of from 3 up to 4 or 5 per cent, is not such a report an indication in itself that something is wrong and that further investigation should be made? The fact that these variations and high butterfat percentages are such a common occurrence in official testing should be no excuse for accepting them. If such records had been rejected from the very beginning, fifteen or twenty years ago, it might have preserved the integrity of the records.

Knowing that scientific investigators and authorities on feeding dairy cattle have described in textbooks a method of fitting and feeding dairy cows for official test and have admitted that it is possible by a process of fitting and feeding to increase the butterfat percentage given off in a cow's milk while on test from 3.5 to 7 or higher, more than doubling the amount of butterfat normally produced, it is very singular that the Advanced Registry Department of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America would have incorporated in its rules and regulations, methods of protecting its records against other possible methods of attempting fraud and yet permit breeders who patronize the Advanced Registry Department to openly practice the method which has been so carefully and extensively described by Professors Henry and Morrison and others.

In the advertisement of the Advanced Registry of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Delavan, Wisconsin, encouraging the breeders to place their cows on official test nothing is said about the value of the official records in breed selection or culling and we will not deal with that question in this issue. In the advertisement, the Advanced Registry Department particularly emphasizes the increased selling value of cows with official records.

In our next issue we will discuss some of the methods that have been commonly resorted to in selling cows with official records.

A lively Ohio Grange had a snappy discussion of the following question, which produced good arguments: "Resolved, that in a modern farm home a bath tub is a greater means of culture than a piano."

Experiment in Georgia Encourages Belief that Abortion Disease May Be Cured

By F. R. EDWARDS AND J. H. COFFMAN, GEORGIA.

THE Georgia Experiment Station, in coöperation with the Georgia Bureau of Live Stock Industry, has for the past four years been studying infectious abortion of cattle as one of its major projects. This work was started primarily with the idea of working out a practical method of controlling and eradicating this disease from a herd by means of quarantine and sanitation. Progress has been made on this but in view of the fact that many of the details of this method still need to be tried out further it is not deemed timely to issue an announcement now on this phase of the work.

In the summer of 1924, plans were made for a series of experiments to study the possible curative properties of a number of chemical compounds when injected into the blood stream of the animals infected with the abortion organism. All of the compounds considered were blood-stream disinfectants.

All work along this line has been done coöperatively by the Georgia Experiment Station and the Georgia Bureau of Live Stock Industry. Messrs. G. C. and A. C. McKinley, of Milledgeville, Georgia, and Col. George E. Mallet of Jackson, Georgia, have assisted greatly in this work by contributing the use of infected animals for the experiment.

Of all the drugs considered for this work, acriflavine (diaminomethyl-acridinium chloride hydrochloride) was chosen for first trials because of its bactericidal action and its apparent affinity for the female generative organs. It seems likely that some of the other related compounds might have given similar results.

The cows used in the experiment with acriflavine had all aborted on one or more occasions and some of them had evidently been rendered non-breeders by this disease. All had given positive reactions to the agglutination test in dilutions ranging from 1 to 50 to 1 to 500 and higher. Three successive intravenous injections of the acriflavine in physiological saline solution were given one week apart. The first injections for all cows was of a 1 to 500 dilution, the second of a 1 to 350 dilution and the third a 1 to 200 dilution. The cows were divided into three groups of two each. Those in group 1 received 100 cc's of the solution at each injection, group 2 received 150 cc's and group 3 received 200 cc's at each injection.

Three tests of the presence of the disease in the experimental cows were employed. The first was the agglutination test of the blood sera of the cows; the second, the intraperitoneal injection of milk from the cows into guinea pigs; and the third, the calving records of the cows.

Within one year after the work was started, the reaction of the blood from one of the cows gradually became less markedly positive and in fourteen months it was negative to the test. The blood from all other cows was gradually losing its power to agglutinate the organism.

Post mortem findings in the guinea pigs that were given an intraperitoneal injection of milk just prior

to the first treatment of the cows with acriflavine were positive in several cases after twelve weeks of incubation. There were no lesions found in the guinea pigs injected with milk just prior to the second treatment of the cows and seven days after the first treatment. Those guinea pigs injected seven days following the second and third treatments of the cows showed slight lesions after an incubation period of twelve weeks.

The calving record is perhaps the most important of all from a practical standpoint. All cows receiving the two larger doses have bred and produced normal calves following a normal gestation period. Two of these cows had previously become non-breeders from the disease. The two cows in the group receiving 100 cc's of the solution were non-breeders and did not breed following the treatment. This would seem to indicate that large doses of the chemical are necessary.

The use of acriflavine had no apparent bad effect on the cows except to reduce the flow of milk for a few days. Swellings were produced along the jugular groove and persisted for some time. This swelling was probably due to a needle of too large caliber being used for the first injection, allowing a slight leakage at the point of puncture in the vein. These swellings appeared within a few hours after the injection of the acriflavine and, while they remained for some time, they did not seem to cause any physical reaction of the animal.

While acriflavine has seemed to give the best results of the compounds tried, it must be borne in mind that this work is still in the experimental stage. The treatment is now being repeated in larger doses in a badly infected herd of about 75 head of dairy cattle and it is hoped that more definite information will be available later.

We are planning to continue the work with acriflavine and its related compounds as well as with other blood-stream disinfectants. It is needless to remind the veterinary profession of the importance of this work. Infectious abortion is our most costly live stock disease. Heretofore very little has been accomplished in the way of checking its ravages, and the annual loss is growing rapidly. We estimate that one animal out of twelve in the United States is infected, and that the average annual loss from the disease is about \$40 per infected animal. This indicates an annual loss of over \$80,000,000. This disease is very prevalent in Europe.

It has never been conclusively shown that this disease affects man but the *Micrococcus melitensis*, which causes Malta fever in man, is very similar in both its microscopic and cultural characteristics to the *Bacillus abortus* (Bang), the organism causing infectious abortion in cattle. If acriflavine is successful in the treatment of infectious abortion in cattle there is reason to believe that it might be useful in the treatment of Malta fever in man.

This information is being given out now chiefly that other institutions of science may take up this promising line of work experimentally.—*Jersey Bulletin*.

"Going to the lecture on appendicitis to-night?"
"No, I'm tired of these organ recitals."

Milk Prices Advanced for November in All Market Districts

By THE EDITOR OF DAIRYMEN'S PRICE REPORTER.

THE PRICE of milk in the various districts of the Dairymen's Coöperative Sales Company will advance considerably in November over the price received by the farmers for their October milk.

This announcement comes as a result of the price conferences held in various sections of the territory. In practically every district has the price been increased—in some sections the retail price was adjusted accordingly, while in others the retail price was held the same.

At the conference held in Pittsburgh on October 28, which brought about an increase in Class I price of 45 cents in Class II of 35 cents per cwt.

There was little controversy at the conference last month, the dealers appreciating the condition of the milk producer, was willing to abide by the request of the directors of the Dairymen's Coöperative Sales Company, with little resistance.

At the conference in Pittsburgh, in addition to the board of directors, from the ranks of the farmers, the following were present: J. A. Creighton, J. A. Cowden and Wm. Griffith. Representing the consumers were Mrs. J. C. Heckman, Mrs. J. C. Heckman, Jr., Mrs. Morris Johnson and Mr. David Terry. Howard B. Steele, secretary of the Pittsburgh District Dairy Council, acted as chairman at the meeting.

PITTSBURGH DISTRICT

During the month of November, milk dealers will purchase Class I milk, f. o. b. Pittsburgh for \$3.90 per cwt., Class II for \$2.79 and Class I, at the Country Plant for \$3.15, and Class II for \$2.40. This represents an increase of 45 cents per cwt. over the price for October. The retail price was raised one cent per quart.

YOUNGSTOWN DISTRICT

After considerable negotiation the Youngstown dis-

trict, which includes Youngstown, Warren, Girard and Niles, these markets were placed on a self-sustaining basis. In the past the Class I price in the Youngstown district was dependent upon the Pittsburgh District price, the new plan will be followed temporarily at least. In so far as the producer is concerned, the new plan will have little effect, it is thought. Class I in Youngstown, Warren, Niles, and Girard for November is \$3.35 per cwt., and Class II is \$2.50 per cwt. Last month the Class II price was \$2.15 per cwt., and Class I was based upon the Pittsburgh price.

WHEELING DISTRICT

An armistice has been reached between the non-coöperating dealers and the organization after several months' negotiations. Class I has been divided into two divisions—one caring for the wholesale dealers and the other for the retail dealers, while Class II is figured on a single division basis. Class IA or the retail fluid milk price is \$3.36 per cwt.; Class IB or the wholesale fluid milk is \$2.88 per cwt., and Class II will equal 12 per cent of the price of Chicago Extras, butter plus 30 cents per cwt., for skim milk. The retail price in Wheeling is 14 cents per quart, and the wholesale price is 13 cents per quart.

ASHTABULA DISTRICT

Although the retail price was not advanced, the directors brought about an increase in the price of Class I milk from \$3.27 per cwt., to \$3.37 per cwt. Class II price is \$2.40 and the retail price remains at 13 cents per quart.

MANUFACTURING PLANTS

The plants in the manufacturing district, naturally take the Country Plant price, which is \$3.15 per cwt., for Class I and \$2.40 for Class II.

SHARON DISTRICT

There were no changes made in either the selling or buying prices in Sharon. The Class I price remains at \$3.00 per cwt., and Class II at \$2.40 per cwt., with the retail price at 13 cents per quart.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

Maple Grove Stock Farm

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM, Centerville, Penna., recently sold a young bull to W. A. Whipple & Son, Cambridge Spring, Penna.

He is sired by Clever Model Glista 314740, their 34-lb. sire, and out of Maple Grove Annie De Kol Glista, 408 lb. milk and 16.59 lb. butter in 7 days. She was sired by Model Daniel Glista and out of a 20.44-lb. daughter of King Pontiac Jupiter.

Mr. Charles Jones write as follows:

"We consider him a well-bred animal. He traces in his pedigree to ancestors that made enviable history for the breed which is being followed up by a great many of their offspring. There is every reason to expect good results from an animal with such excellent breeding."

Improvement of Dairy Cattle

THE Ministry of Agriculture's Register of Dairy Cattle, with its list of 7,500 cows with yields of over 8,000 lb. is testimony to the improvement in our dairy breeds. As the standard for Friesians is 10,000 lb., and for several other of the leading breeds 9,000 lb., the list would be considerably extended if the 8,000 lb. qualification applied to all. On the whole, it may be termed an encouraging, if not altogether satisfying, list. However, it is to be hoped that this is only a rung in the ladder of improvement.

That there has been development in the milk yielding capacity of our dairy herds in recent years hardly admits of argument. It is equally true that this is not entirely due to improvement in our dairy cattle, it might be argued that it is not mainly due to such improvement. There can be no question that advances in the knowledge of rationing have been largely responsible. This, however, is no reflection upon the utility of milk recording, for it is concerned with rationing just as much as with the selection of cows. Increase in milk yield must come from either improvement in dairy stock or improvement in feeding and management, or from both. In whatever degree each is responsible, the greater part of the credit is undoubtedly due primarily to the influence of milk recording, which has made such rapid strides during the past ten years or so.

In live-stock breeding, improvement can come but slowly—at the top at all events. Improving the best is slow work; eliminating the worst can be made more rapid, but for the moment is just as effective in raising the general standard. Perhaps it is in this direction that most of the improvement has already been effected although it is probable that the standard of the best has also been raised.

It is now old-fashioned and unconvincing to talk of a two-bucket or even of a six-gallon cow. Indeed, it is almost an admission of having nothing better to say, and we talk of yearly records and speak with justifiable pride of a thousand- or two-thousand-gallon yielder. It is just possible that in course of time this in turn will pass and we may come to talk of averages—not lactation averages, but yearly averages. Certainly these are a better indication of the true value of a cow than big records after a long rest. The Ministry's certificates

of merit, on a three-years' average, are an acknowledgment of this fact and may be the forerunner of a considerable advance in our method of estimating the significance of the milk records of our cows.

The showyard has often been blamed for abuses and it would be well to recognize that milk recording may not be altogether free. We refer to the temptation to keep back cows for big records. A cow that has had a good rest and is not stocked for, say, six or eight months after calving stands a better chance of doing big things than when the ordinary course is followed. A cow that yields, say 2,000 gallons, or even considerably less, in such circumstances is still an outstanding milk producer.

Over half a dozen years we may get a greater or a smaller quantity of milk from her than if she had bred regularly every twelve months. On the other hand we should get four instead of six calves and thus should have failed to make the best use of valuable breeding material.

There are breeding disappointments with the best dairy cows, as with cows of other types, but our only path to livestock improvement is the skilful mating of the best available. We may improve the average standard by eliminating the worst, but we cannot push up the best by means of the medium. On the other hand we can improve the best and can use them to drag up the others a step higher. Accordingly we should go as far as to say that the most valuable function of the best of our dairy cattle is to breed.

A system that judges milking capacity by a yearly average in conjunction with regular breeding is to be welcomed not only as trustworthy indication of the merits of a cow but as an encouragement to breeders to make the fullest use of the best material for the improvement of the dairy cattle in the country.

Big records have their uses, but it is calves above everything that we need from our best cows. It is only by the fullest use of superior cows that the greatest progress can be made.—*Agricultural Gazette, England.*

American Dairy Federation

A. M. LOOMIS, Secretary

PLANS which have been developed for the annual meeting of the American Dairy Federation on December 1st, at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, indicate that this will be a very important gathering of the leaders of the dairy industry. At the close of an all day meeting here Saturday of the Executive Committee of the Federation, President Bailey issued a statement urging attendance of all dairy leaders and announcing a program which was designed to bring about such attendance.

There will be a morning and an afternoon meeting, and perhaps one in the evening, with meetings of the Executive, Finance, and several other Committees of the Federation the day before the formal meeting.

On the program will be found Dr. C. W. Larson, Chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry; Prof. McCollum, of Johns Hopkins; Dean Russell, of Wisconsin, and one or two other speakers of national interest and leading position.

Directors and Officers are to be elected, and other

Eleven Records at Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville, Md., Cancelled

WE HAVE just received the following report announcing the cancellation of the Advanced Registry Certificates of records made at Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville, Maryland, which herd was under the direction and supervision of Mr. Forrest G. Farr. This was received too late for editorial comment.

Advanced Registry Office
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION
Malcolm H. Gardner, Supt.
Delavan, Wis.

To All Interested:

Investigation having disclosed that a reasonable suspicion exists that the rules of the Advanced Registry Department were violated in testing for advanced registration certain cows at the Springfield State Hospital, located at Sykesville, Maryland, the Advanced Registry Certificates of the following animals are hereby cancelled:

Brookfield Aaggie Hengerveld 580699.
Delilah Jewel Canary Repeater 720267.
Eli Prilly Ordella 778691.
Howard Star Annette Prince 603305.
Kate Segis Burke Pontiac 778704.
Lydia Colantha Segis 523257.
Mary Prilly Netherland 565715.
Ouida Pontiac Carolyn 412639.
Sebewaing Flossie Elzevere 826353.
Segis Manor Star 778702.
Springsyke Carnation 901031.

This action is taken under Rule X.

MALCOLM H. GARDNER, Supt. A. R.

JAS. A. REYNOLDS,
Chairman, Executive Committee.

Note: In conducting this investigation your officers received the most hearty cooperation from those in charge of the Springfield State Hospital and the University of Maryland.

"I lost ten dollars yesterday."

"How's that?"

"Cotton went up ten dollars a bale, and I didn't have a bale."

Marley Buys Good Ones

MR. FRANKLIN H. MARLEY of Attica, N. Y. has recently purchased as a foundation herd, three very fine young cows and a herdsire.

From the herd of Karr & Sanford, Hornell, N. Y., he selected Karford Ernestine Pride, a grand heifer just turned three years old, sired by King Mercedes Johanna Lad, a son of Lady Agnes Mercedes the 30 lb. daughter of the 40 lb. cow, Otsego Valley Christmas Belle. On her dam's side she traces to that good bull Finderne Pride Johanna Korndyke. This heifer was first prize two-year-old, Senior and Grand Champion female at Hornell Fair in 1926.

Mutual Spofford Japonica, a senior two-year-old just ready to freshen, was bought of Mr. L. D. Hollenbeck, Jasper, N. Y. This is a very large, beautifully marked young cow tracing twice to King Segis Climax Jewel, and once to King Lunde Pontiac Korndyke. She is bred to Sir Champion Sylvia Maxie.

Mineral Farm Great Diona, a real show cow of the large type came from the herd of L. B. Dibble, of Westfield, Pa. She is bred to Colantha Segis Homestead De Kol, and is a granddaughter of Rag Apple The Great and Rag Apple Diona Queen.

The herd sire secured by Mr. Marley was King Magnolia Hengerveld No. 471372. He is sired by King Von Hengerveld Sadie Vale, a son of Allamuchy Sadie Vale Korndyke and the 34.89 lb. cow, Elnora King Pontiac Von Hengerveld.

Mr. Marley is considered one of the most successful dairy farmers in his locality and with his son Lawrence, he operates one of the most productive farms in the Tonawanda Valley. He is a real asset to the Breeders of Wyoming County, New York, as well as to the entire Holstein Fraternity.

"Is this the weather bureau?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"How about a shower to-night?"

"It's all right with me. If you need one, take it."



YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED to this Accredited Herd in which there has never been a case of Abortion.

REASONABLE PRICES ON YOUNG STOCK

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON

PENNSYLVANIA

Holstein Cattle in Foreign Countries

By RALPH E. MORTON.

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BREED in this country has developed to such an extent, that it is only natural that its fame should spread to other countries. India, a land famous both for its rich NABOBS and its poverty stricken masses, has lately been importing purebred Holstein cattle. Perhaps they see in the Holstein cow a remedy against those dreaded famine times which have decimated the ranks of the poor people and made the whole world shocked.

No country on earth offers such a field for the development of the Holstein cow as does India. The undernourished and fever stricken Hindoos subsisting on a handful of rice may find salvation in the milk and butter from the Holstein cow.

Indian Princes, now enlightened through contact with Europeans and Americans, are anxious to bring this blessing to their people—and without a doubt we shall see established in that country splendid herds of dairy cattle. As to treatment, money is not being spared to import experienced cattlemen that they may instruct the native in dairy cattle, feeding, care, etc.

The Japanese have been importing purebred Holsteins "laug sine"—He knows what he is about. For economy and thrift the Japanese cannot be beaten. Now there are already splendid herds of Holsteins in that country and those interested in that market should get in touch with the Japanese Consul at Washington, D. C.

I had the pleasure some time ago to meet a young Korean student from Mount Hermon School. He was a fine young man—learning our agricultural methods and was particularly interested in dairy cattle. He praised the Holstein breed and without doubt has gone back to Korea to arrange for the importation. If that young man is a fair sample of the Korean people then they have my warmest friendship and sympathy.

China being such a vast country and with countless

millions to feed, the question of seeing Holsteins established in that country cannot fail to interest any one having sympathy with that country's future.

Turning to South America or rather to Latin America which includes Central America, West Indies and all South America—I speak with authority when I state that the Holstein cow is to be found in all of those countries and thriving in spite of the handicap of climate, feed and care. In Cuba there are splendid herds of healthy good type Holstein purebreds for I have seen them.

Mexico offers a splendid market for our breeders. I entered Mexico by way of El Paso touching at different towns, Chihuahua, Torreon, Pueblo, San Luis Potosi, Mexico City, etc. I will say there is no finer climate in all the world both for man and beast. Unfortunately the constant troubles which that country has gone through have left very few pureblooded dairy cattle. Now Mexico wants to be restocked.

I know a breeder—interested in foreign trade, who took some fine Holstein cattle to Mexico City. He committed the great mistake in going without being able to speak Spanish or taking someone he could trust who could speak that language. Of course, he lost on the transaction.

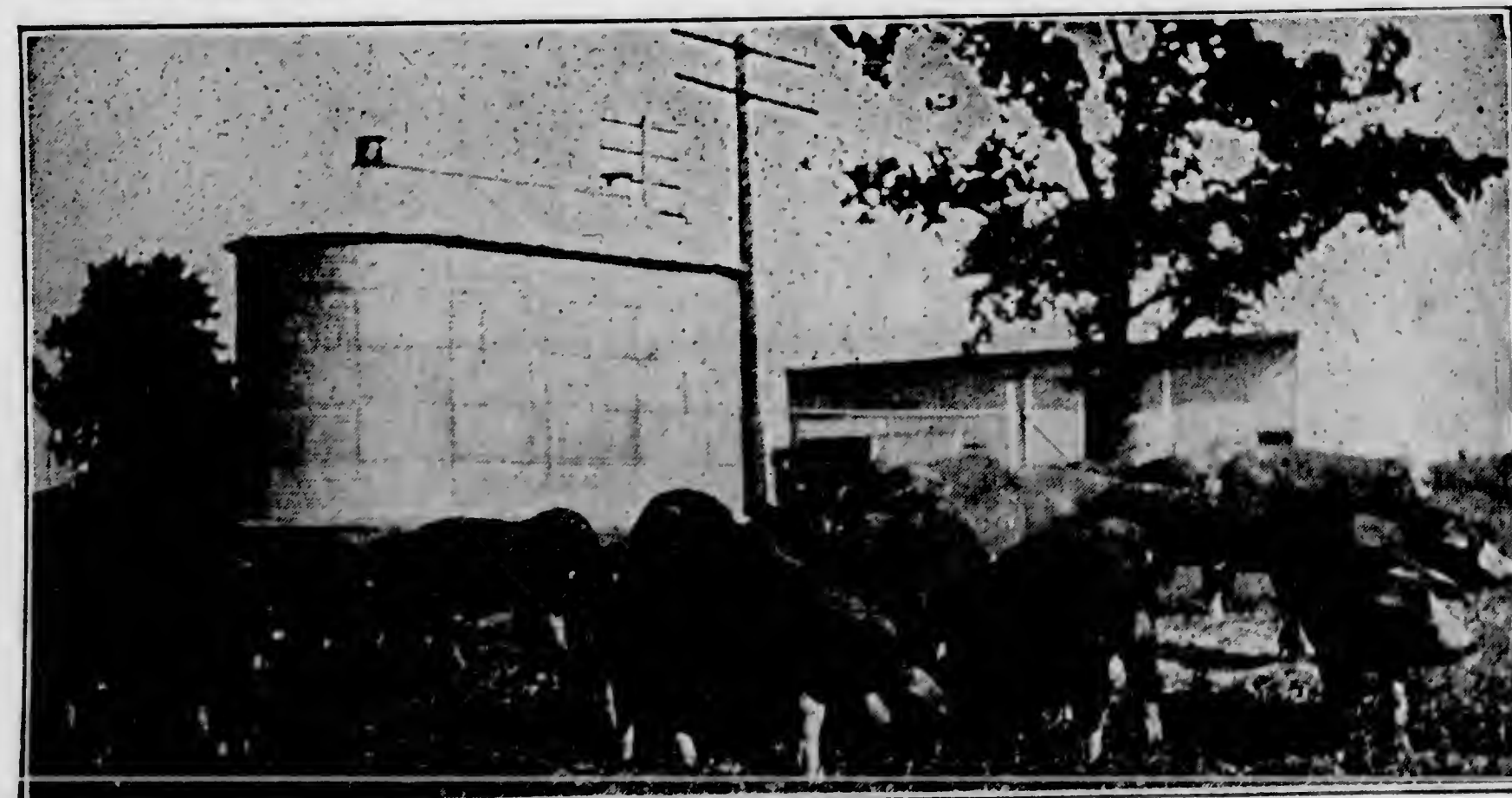
I am afraid I must leave further observations to my next article, when I hope to show reasons why our breeders ought to find a splendid market for their purebreds in Venezuela, Columbia, Guiana, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Bolivia, Argentina and Brazil.

Helping the Farmer

WE are getting tired of so much talk with no results, for we farming people know that the only farmer that needs help is the one who has been helped too much already. Make the farmer know he must stand alone and see if he doesn't do it. But don't help to make slaves of them the balance of their lives.

The above is the letter from Mrs. Mary Kissinger, of Prosper, Texas, as it appeared in *The Dallas News*.

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



Full Information Free—Write Today for Sample Copy.

This Journal keeps you posted on the care and feeding of the hog. Much valuable information, worth many times your investment.

COMBINE THE COW and SOW as the real MORTGAGE lifter.

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THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : : Bluffton, Ohio

Duty on Canadian Cattle?

IN WISCONSIN they have raised the question as to whether Canadian cattle imported to America to be re-sold, should enter the United States from Canada, duty free.

The following appeared in the *Sheboygan Herald*:

Two weeks ago, John Zoberlin, prominent Holstein breeder of Plymouth, presented to the *Review and Herald* the case of Canadian purebred cattle being sold here for stock breeding purposes, the direct competition with our own stock having the effect of lowered prices and ruin of a prime source of revenue of Sheboygan County breeders.

Congressman E. Voigt of the Second District, hearing about the situation, has written a letter to the *Review and Herald*, containing the suggestion that it is possible Canadian cattle should be subject to duty.

This means that if the tariff is imposed, the Canadian stock must be sold at prices hereafter which are not detrimental to local breeders.

The whole case hinges on the point: Are the Canadian cattle the property of Canadian citizens as they are being offered for sale or—

Are the cattle the property of American citizens.

An American citizen may bring such purebred stock over the line for breeding or selling purposes without paying duty, providing the American really owns the stock.

It is figured that few if any American buyers would risk paying for the stock in Canada, with a view to getting a profit on sales in the states. Instead the Canadian breeder must merely consign the stock to local dealers, and when this is done, the animals are subject to duty.

Nov. 10, 1926.

Mr. H. W. Quirt,
Plymouth Review,
Plymouth, Wis.

Dear Mr. Quirt:

With reference to importation of purebred cattle from Canada, tariff free.

Paragraph 701, of section 1 (page 37 of pamphlet) provides a tariff on cattle weighing less than 1050 pounds of 1½ cents per pound, and on cattle over that weight, 2 cents a pound.

However, it is provided in the Free List, section 201, paragraph 1506 (page 72) that any animal imported by a citizen of the United States specially for breeding purposes, shall be admitted free, whether intended to be used by the importer himself or for sale for such purposes. The animals so imported must be purebred, of a recognized breed, and registered in a book of record recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture. The animals imported must also be tuberculin tested, and be free from disease, to the satisfaction of representatives of our Agricultural Department at the border. See the section for further particulars.

You say these registered cattle are brought in free of duty. There is no question that any United States citizen may import purebred cattle free of duty, if to be used by the importer himself for breeding purposes. Section 1506 also provides that a U. S. citizen may so import any animal, "whether intended to be used by

the importer himself OR FOR SALE FOR SUCH PURPOSES."

This language in the law, to my mind, is not free from ambiguity. It might be construed to mean that a United States citizen may import animals for breeding purposes, for sale of which he is not the owner; that is, he might be only the consignee for selling purposes.

Of course it is possible that a United States citizen bought these cattle in Canada, with the intention of selling them at the sale at Fond du Lac, but I hardly think that a man would feel like paying good prices for these cattle in Canada and then taking his chances on the result of an auction sale at Fond du Lac. However, if he does so, the cattle come in duty free.

Whether a United States citizen can import cattle without being the owner, that is, merely as consignee or agent, and then sell them in this country for the account of the Canadian owner, duty free, looks to me like a debatable point in this law. My opinion is that it is the intent of the law that if the cattle are sold for the account of the Canadian owner, the duty is payable.

If you can get the facts, and there is then any doubt as to whether tariff should have been paid, and should be paid in the future, I shall be glad to bring the matter to the attention of the Treasury Department and ask that the matter be investigated and action taken to collect any tariff which may be due. If the Treasury rules that tariff is payable on registered cattle shipped in on consignment, then the Treasury could also be asked to make strict regulations to avoid evasion of the tariff.

So far as purebred stock is concerned which is not necessary to keep up American standards, it seems to me that American breeders ought to be protected by a substantial tariff. What Congress would do on this point I cannot say; neither can I say whether any tariff legislation will be considered at the coming short session of Congress. After I hear from you again, I shall be glad to take this matter up for discussion with the entire Wisconsin delegation when Congress meets, and with a view of trying to get appropriate legislation.

The Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture informs me that the Department makes a rigid inspection of purebred cattle at the Canadian line before entry into this country.

I am mailing you pamphlet containing the tariff law.

Very truly,

EDWARD VOIGT.

United States Helping Florida Farmers

A SEED LOAN office has been opened up at Palm Beach, Florida for the purpose of making loans to farmers for the purchase of seeds, plants, fertilizers, gasoline, oil, etc. Loans are to be made on promissory notes not to exceed \$500 in amount at 5% interest with payment due June 30, 1927. This is an effort to bring financial help to the truckmen, poultrymen, and dairymen of the sections visited by the recent hurricane.—*Exchange*.

America's First Thanksgiving

THE FIRST Thanksgiving Day in America was celebrated by the little band of Plymouth Colonists in 1621, though they had little to be thankful for except that they were alive. One of the reasons why they were alive was that among the food resources of the new land, "besides water fowle there was a great store of wild Turkeys," and it shows how well known the bird must already have been in Europe that Bradford should thus have identified it offhand and assumed that the name needed no explanation. And we know that the festivities of the very earliest Thanksgivings centered largely in the consumption of "fowles":—

"Our harvest being gotten in, our Governor sent four men on fowling, that we might after a more special manner rejoice together, after we have gathered the fruits of our labours. They foure in one day killed as much fowle, as with a little help beside, served the company almost a week."

This earliest festival of the Colonists was a mere holiday after the toil of the harvest, a "frolic" such as may still be seen in many parts of England, with little or no religious associations or observances. It was a time of dancing and feasting, sports and trials of strength and skill, of rest and relaxation after the labors of the year. Merrymakings at harvest-home were prevalent in England, we know, in, at least, the 16th century; and the Pilgrims did but reproduce, in this as in most other things, the institutions with which they had been familiar at home. As the plantations in North America prospered, the custom persisted and spread, and, under Puritan influence, it came to assume throughout New England a more religious character. Still a season of rejoicing, it had for its central episode the gathering at the place of worship to listen to the Thanksgiving Sermon, more secular than other sermons of the year, in which the politics and material topics of the day could be discussed from the pulpit more freely than on ordinary Sundays. In this form it spread from New England over the country, first through the Middle States, and so to the further West, finally and more slowly through the South, until Thanksgiving came to be the most popular and universally observed of all the national holidays hardly excepting the more ebullient and demonstrative Fourth of July. Its associations with the carrying of the harvest came, with the growth of industrial prosperity and the emergence of large cities, to be partially obscured. Above all, it grew to be recognized as a family festival, a day of reunions in the old homestead and for the renewing of old affections, a season of charity and mutual helpfulness.

In 1789, in response to requests from both Houses of Congress, George Washington issued the first Thanksgiving Proclamation:

"Whereas it is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the providence of Almighty God, to obey His will, to be grateful for His benefits, and humbly to implore His protection and favor; and

Whereas both Houses of Congress have, by their joint committee, requested me "to recommend to the

people of the United States a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many and signal favors of Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to establish a form of government for their safety and happiness."

Now, therefore, I do recommend and assign Thursday, the 26th day of November next, to be devoted by the people of these States to the service of that great and glorious Being who is the beneficent author of all the good that was, that it, or that will be; that we may then all unite in rendering unto Him our sincere and humble thanks for His kind care and protection of the people of this country previous to their becoming a nation; for the signal and manifold mercies and the favorable interpositions of His providence in the course and conclusion of the late war; for the great degree of tranquillity, union, and plenty which we have since enjoyed, for the peaceable and rational manner in which we have been enabled to establish constitutions of government for our safety and happiness, and particularly the national one now lately instituted; for the civil and religious liberty with which we are blessed, and the means we have of acquiring and diffusing useful knowledge; and, in general, for all the great and various favors which He has been pleased to confer upon us.

And also that we may then unite in most humbly offering our prayers and supplications to the great Lord and Ruler of Nations, and beseech Him to pardon our national and other transgressions; to enable us all, whether in public or private stations, to perform our several and relative duties properly and punctually; to render our National Government a blessing to all the people by constantly being a Government of wise, just and constitutional laws, discreetly and faithfully executed and obeyed; to protect and guide all sovereigns and nations (especially such as have shown kindness to us), and to bless them with good governments, peace, and concord; to promote the knowledge and practice of true religion and virtue, and the increase of science among them and us; and, generally, to grant unto all mankind such a degree of temporal prosperity as He alone knows to be best.

Given under my hand, at the city of New York, the 3d day of October, A. D. 1789.

(Signed) GEO. WASHINGTON."

National Forest Grazing Fees Adjustment Recommended

UPHOLDING the methods used by the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture is appraising range values and fixing fees for grazing in national forests, but recommending somewhat smaller increases than those proposed, the report of Dan D. Casement, expert livestock grower of Colorado Springs, appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture to make an impartial review of this whole subject, is now in the hands of Secretary Wm. M.

Jardine. A final conference with the stockmen will be held by the Secretary in Salt Lake City during the latter part of January.

Differences over grazing fees in the national forests have existed since the boom days of the livestock industry in 1920 when members of Congress from the Middle West urged a large increase in the charges for grazing on national lands. The Forest Service undertook at that time to make a comprehensive appraisal of the value of the national forest ranges based upon the rentals paid for similar lands in private ownership. It is stated by the Forest Service that this work was completed in 1925 but that its results have not been applied because of the depressed economic conditions in the livestock industry. Meantime many stockmen have opposed the principle of valuing range lands in the national forests by the same commercial standards prevailing in the case of State and private pastures. The differing viewpoints on this question were among the reasons that led to an investigation of the national forests last year by the Senate Committee on Public Lands; and various bills have been before Congress seeking both to settle what the range charges should be and to give the livestock industry more clearly defined rights to the use of the forage in national forests.

The Casement report sustains the method of appraising national forest ranges on commercial principles similar to those controlling the value of private range lands. It commends the thoroughness of the appraisals made by the Forest Service, which were based on five years of intensive investigation covering 2,000 tracts of private grazing land which contain over 20 million acres. It also asserts that national forest administration has benefited the livestock industry and that there is a greater demand for grazing permits than can be supplied. Mr. Casement recommends, however, that the new grazing fees be somewhat lower than those originally proposed by the Forest Service and that, in consideration of the general economic condition of the livestock industry, they be put into effect on a graduated scale extending over the period from 1927 to 1930.

The grazing industry has much less to expect from specific and rigid grazing legislation, in Mr. Casement's opinion, than from flexible, sensible administrative rules, based on confidence and good understanding between forest officers and users. He thinks it desirable, however, to give legal recognition to forage as a national forest resource to be permanently utilized.

"Grazing permittees are united and forceful in their demand that adequate appropriations be made by Congress for range improvements. They certainly deserve far greater consideration in this regard than they have ever received. More fences and water development would contribute largely to the proper conservation of the forests, to their greater usefulness, to the profits of the permittee, and to government revenues derived from grazing. To withhold the means needed to make these improvements appears to be an absurd and short-sighted policy. Permittees would cheerfully pay increased fees if they could be assured that a sum equal to the increases would be made available for range improvements."

The 640 acres grazing homestead law is scored as

having been of no benefit to the homesteader and of immense harm to the grazing industry through breaking up the grazing ranges and even serving for the use of blackmail. The national forest homestead act likewise is criticized as having been of little use to settlers and as an obstacle to national forest range administration.

W. B. Greeley, Chief of the Forest Service, in commenting on the Casement report said: "It paves the way for a quick adjustment of a complicated question with fairness to the user of forest range and the public interests involved. After thorough consideration and a detailed rechecking of our range appraisals, I have recommended the acceptance of Mr. Casement's proposals in establishing the new schedule of grazing fees. Secretary Jardine, however, will not take final action until he has conferred with representatives of the stock industry. Such a conference will be held the latter part of January at Salt Lake City, Utah."

W. W. Moser Sale

MR. W. W. MOSER of Milton, Penna., having sold his farm, will sell his herd of purebred Holsteins and farm implements at public auction on December 2nd.

The sale includes his herdsire, Colantha Ormsby Cornucopia 488930, born in 1925. He was sired by Colantha Denver Champion and out of Blacres Ormsby Cornucopia. He is excellent in type and nearly white in color.

Three daughters of the "Sunny Lawn" herdsire, Suskanna Judge Segis Leoraline 422503.

Four daughters of Plum King Johanna 264122. Three of these cows will freshen about sale time and are bred to Suskanna Judge Segis Leoraline. The other cows in the herd are bred to Colantha Ormsby Cornucopia.

Mr. Moser's herd is accredited and his animals are all young and sound.

Spit—"How are you getting on now since your wife's away?"

Spat—"I can put on my socks now from either end—saves a lot of time."



DAUGHTERS OF WESTSIDE KING VALE 4th

We are overstocked. Can't you use a few of this Quality?

MENZO A. BROOKER

R. D. 2, South New Berlin

Chenango Co. New York

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

The Milk Publicity Campaign

SIR,—As many farmers contributed towards the milk publicity campaign, which so soon came to an end, one would like to know how the money was spent and what results have been achieved. It was a stipulation on a great many milk contracts that a sum should be deducted from the farmer's accounts for propaganda, and I think it only reasonable that, as the public subscribed, the various districts should publish details of their expenditure—how much the propagandists were paid, etc.

The idea that the public would be encouraged to drink more milk by a few well-groomed cows being driven through the streets of some of our towns must have shattered the notion that we are not a humorous nation.—I am, etc.,

Iridge Farm, Hurst Green, Francis Heath.
Sussex. —Agricultural Gazette.

Seven Years of Livestock Improvement Shown in New Report

THE "Better Sires—Better Stock" campaign, fostered by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, in coöperation with various states, reached the beginning of its eighth year on October 1st. The activity is aimed at the general improvement of livestock in the United States, and all stock owners and their organizations are invited to coöperate. Reports of progress issued quarterly during the period have shown a steady increase in the number of owners agreeing to use purebred sires for all classes of domestic animals. There has been also a wide demand for publications, posters, lantern slides, and other information showing the benefits of well-bred animals over common stock.

OUTSTANDING RESULTS OF THE WORK

Among the results of public interest thus far have been:

The distribution of nearly half a million copies of Farmers' Bulletin 1167, "Essentials of Animal Breeding," prepared early in the progress of the campaign.

The participation of an increasing number of live stock owners who, on October 1st, numbered 16,993 persons, each of whom signed a written declaration to use purebred sires exclusively.

The publication of a Department Circular showing the utility value of purebred livestock—meaning that good breeding increases the earning power of farm animals as well as adding to interest in their breeding.

The recent publication of a circular describing the results of the extensive beef-cattle demonstration at Sni-a-Par Farms, Grain Valley, Missouri. This circular shows the value of purebred beef bulls in producing steers that topped the market 16 out of 20 times and that sold consistently for about \$2 a hundred pounds more than the average of other cattle on the same market.

The publication of charts and pictorial material portraying the greater dressing per cent of well-bred cattle, sheep, and swine, and better market returns.

The establishment of the first county in the United

States (Union County, Kentucky), free from all grade and scrub bulls.

MANY BARN SIGNS ISSUED

In recognizing the efforts of livestock owners to improve their herds and flocks, the department, in coöperation with county agents and State extension workers, has issued several thousand lithographed barn signs resembling a metal tablet. It has also issued certificates of recognition to coöperating stock owners.

For the benefit of persons unfamiliar with the early organization and plan of the work, the Bureau of Animal Industry explains that the method of enrollment is simple and informal, consisting merely in signing a blank, which may be obtained on request, in which a stock owner declares that henceforth he will use purebred sires exclusively for all kinds of animals raised. The blanks have been distributed among county agents and extension workers in most States.

Some communities have made outstanding progress in the improvement of their livestock. Forty-three counties each have 100 or more farmers who are using purebred sires exclusively and in several counties the number exceeds 500 such owners. Copies of the latest report of progress, dated October 1st, may be obtained on request to the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Prices of Dairy Cattle, and Products 30 Years Ago

WE ARE printing the market report showing prices at which dairy cows and calves were selling on the New York and Buffalo markets on November 31, 1896, thirty years ago.

Cattle market, New York, November 21, Milch cows and Veals:

MILCH COWS.—Receipts for the week, 123. Good to choice cows continue scarce, and have sold up to full last week's prices; common and medium have ruled quiet but lower. The top price for choice milkers was \$55; most of the sales have been at \$28 @ 40 for common to barely good cows; inferior have sold as low as \$20.

CALVES.—Receipts for the week, 4168. Opening sales were at a decline of 25 @ 50c for veals, 25c for westerns, and grassers also were lowed; veals were lower again Wednesday, and grassers declined 15c. Market ruled dull and generally easier up to the close, without a clearance of the pens. Western calves not wanted. Veals, poor to prime, \$4 @ 6.75; extra and fancy selections, \$7 @ 7.25; top price for the week, \$7.50; grassers, \$2.20 @ 2.62½; fed and mixed calves, \$2.75 @ 3.50; western \$3.50 @ 4. Dressed calves lower; city dressed veals, 7 @ 10c; country dressed, 6 @ 9c; little calves, 4½ @ 5½c; dressed grassers, 4 @ 5c.

Cattle market, Buffalo, N. Y., November 21, Milch cows and veals:

MILCH COWS.—Good to choice fresh sold readily at higher prices; supply only fair. Extra, \$45 @ 48; good to choice, \$32 @ 38; common to fair, \$18 @ 26; choice springers, \$38 @ 45; fair to good, \$25 @ 33.

CALVES.—Demand fair; receipts heavy and prices

50c lower. Choice to extra, \$6.25 @ 6.75; fair to good, \$5.50 @ 6; common, \$4.50 @ 5; heavy-fed, \$2.25 @ 3.50.

Dairy market, Albany, New York, November 23, 1896:

ALBANY.—Butter, creamery, fresh fancy, 21 @ 22c; good to prime, 19 @ 20c; State Dairy tubs, fresh fancy, 18 @ 19c; good to prime, 16 @ 17c; dairies entire, choice, 13 @ 16c; good to prime, 14 @ 15c; bakers grades 10 @ 12c.

Cheese, full cream fancy, 10½ @ 11c; good to prime 9¾ @ 10c; early cheese, 8 @ 10c.

UTICA.—The cheese market was a bit stronger here this week, especially on large sizes for export. Transactions amounted to 6173 bxs. at 9¼ @ 9½c, the ruling price on large sizes being 9¾c, and on small, 9¼. At Little Falls the sales aggregated 3783 bxs., at 9 @ 9½c, night skims selling at 9c, and being nearly equal in quantity to the small full creams which sold at 9½c. At Utica large white was at a premium, and brought 9½ @ 9¾c. In fact there were more orders for it than could be filled. The quantity of large cheese still back in the country is understood to be very small, but there is a considerable stock of small sizes yet to be disposed of. It is this fact which makes the market for small sizes so weak in comparison with large. Only two more market days remain for the season, and salesmen are closing out as fast as possible. Quite a number of factories are still making, but their every other day November stock will be forwarded on sale later in the season, when it is all cured, and can be shipped in a lump.

Butter being late ends was not very snappy. Utica sold 12 pkgs. creamery at 19c. Little Falls had 30 pkgs. dairy at 17 @ 19c, and 16 pkgs. creamery at 18 @ 18½c.

NEW YORK.—Offerings of strictly fancy creamery butter are not large, and prices are very firm. All kinds of butter are in moderate receipt. The quality of the supply is none too good, and dealers hope for better stock to meet the requirements of the trade. There is a fair trade in June creamery, and all fresh choice State Dairies are in good demand. Western dairy and factory are moving slowly. Western extra creamery is 22c; State and Penn., 20½ @ 21c; firsts, 20 @ 21c; thirds to seconds, 13½ @ 18½c; State dairy, half-firkin tubs, 11 @ 19c; Welsh tubs, 11 @ 18c; imitation creamery, 10½ @ 14c; western factory, 7 @ 12c, and rolls fresh, 10 @ 14c.

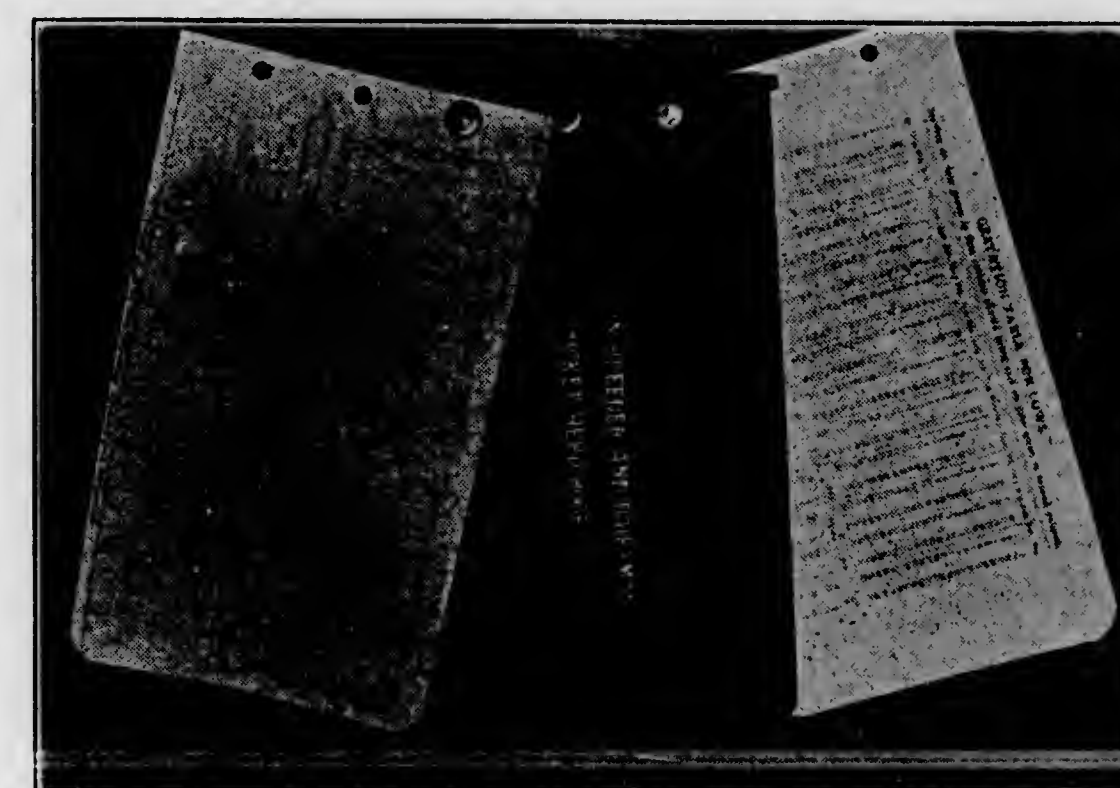
The cheese market is without special new features. Fancy full cream cheese is steady and is well controlled by a few hands. Part skims are in moderate supply, and exporters are taking large sizes in fair quantity. Full skims are dull, State, full cream cheese, large size, fancy, is quoted at 10¼ @ 10¾c; good to prime 9 @ 9½c; common to fair, 7½ @ 8½c; small size fancy, 10 @ 10¼c; good to choice 9 @ 9¾c; common to fair 7½ @ 8½c; choice light skims, 7¾ @ 8c; good to prime, part skims, 5½ @ 6¾c; common to fair, 3½ @ 4¾c, and full skims, 2½ @ 3c.

BOSTON.—Butter, creamery, north, choice, 21 @ 21½c creamery, west, choice, 20 @ 21c; ice-house, choice, 18 @ 19c; ice-house, fair to good, 15 @ 17c;

dairy, north, best lots, 15 @ 16c, dairy, north, good lots, 12 @ 14c, dairy, north, common lots, 10 @ 11c.

Cheese, northern, choice, 10 @ 10¼c, northern, choice, twins, 10½ @ 11c, northern, sage, 10½ @ 11c; western, choice, 8½ @ 9½c.

YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE!



This POCKET HERD BOOK is the result of years of experimentation by practical breeders. The result is the most convenient, practical, up-to-date BREEDERS' COMPANION you ever saw.

Given as a premium with a two year's subscription to THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN at One Dollar, new or renewal.

If you once use one you will never be without it while you own purebred cattle. The handiest premium you ever saw.



Type and Quality

From this picture you get an idea of the character of the younger members of our herd, many of which are granddaughters of the noted CLARA CLOTHILDE LYONS, 639.8 lb. milk in a week, who averaged 79.8 lb. milk a day for three months and produced 20,771.2 lb. milk, 723.40 lb. butter in ten months AS A TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFER.

Let us sell You a few. Herd Accredited.

FRED B. KEENEY

Wyoming Co.

Laceyville, Pa.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

The Magazines

THE frequent motion picture shows in towns, and the increasing number of radios in both town and country have a tendency to lessen the hours spent in reading, and while both those agencies of pleasure and profit are all right in their place, they should not entirely supplant the habit of good reading. In the first place the movies are usually confined to the portrayal of the lighter class of fiction, and people are getting into the lazy habit of thinking "Why should I spend two or three evenings reading a book when I can get it all in an hour at the movies?" The answer to that is that the moving picture of a poor book is not worth seeing, and in the portrayal of a good book, the best part is missing—that is, the author's use of good English, the word pictures and the fine touches. The story may be there, though often garbled, but it is like a skeleton with all the meat missing.

THE RADIO

Over the radio, one hears many good things; many talks on subjects of interest given by experts in their line, and much entertainment of a very high class. But these are usually short and soon gone, and unless one sits with pencil and paper, the ideas heard may be forgotten in a day, for there is nothing to which one may refer. The talk is over, the expert gone. But the printed word remains with us, and may be read over and over again until it becomes a part of our mental makeup. So it would seem to be unwise to allow the moving pictures and the radios to take the place of the good magazines that once did and always should form a part of our recreation.

WIDE VARIETY

Of the reading of books, something may be written later, but since during the next few weeks we should be making up the list of magazines that will form the current reading of the family for the next twelve months, at this time we shall consider only the subject of magazine.

Had Solomon been living in 1926, he might have substituted magazines for books when he said: "Of making many books there is no end." A casual glance over a small magazine subscription catalog gives one an estimated list of over three thousand magazines, including a few of the leading newspapers of the country. The prices range from twenty-five cents a year for a small farm journal to twenty dollars a year for a trade magazine. Besides the general type, containing fiction and articles of general interest, there are among periodicals devoted to one particular subject—as the religious, musical, educational and occupational magazines. With such a wide range of choice and perhaps a limited pocketbook, the trouble is to choose the best suited to one's purpose.

BE PARTICULAR

Since most people who live in the country do not buy an occasional magazine at a news stand as the city dwellers do, but subscribe by the year, it is most important that care be exercised in choosing such periodicals. One may buy a single copy, and finding it trash, may chuck it into the fire and forget it. But having subscribed for an entire year, one is continually confronted with one's folly, and may, in desperation, attempt to read the trash, either with an idea of getting some return for the money spent, or because the repeated appearance of the magazine has tended to familiarize one with, and so lessen the coarseness of the contents. Unless one is familiar with the general contents of a magazine, it is well, before subscribing, to buy a sample copy. Some publishers will send one for the mere postage, otherwise, one might better spend the necessary price and make sure that the contents are just what is desired. There were never so many trashy periodicals as may be found on the news stands today. One glance is enough to condemn some of them, the very titles being a revelation of the depth to which modern taste in reading has sunk. There will be no advertising of them on this page, but it is hard to refrain from the fun one might extract from the very titles. Unfortunately, many of the young people cannot always see the absurdity of a lot of this trash, and consequently, from it, get very wrong ideas of life. We should know the type of magazine for which we are subscribing. There are plenty which contain good, clean fiction for entertainment, as well as articles by the leading minds of the world. Any of us would feel highly honored to spend an evening with any of these famous people, and we can do so easily, and that at our own comfort and convenience—in comfy slippers instead of brand new shoes and in the arm-chair by the fire instead of facing the weather in our cars. Why admit by the printed page, characters to whom our doors would be closed if they appeared personally?

SILLY ADS

And it is not only the main subject matter of trashy magazines that should not be allowed to enter our homes, but the terrible yet ridiculous advertisements that appear in them. It seems incredible in this enlightened age, that the American people can be so gullible—yet there must be some patronage or these advertisements would not continue to appear. Some of them are amusing, some disgusting and most of them an insult to the intelligence of an American public.

THE COST

Very often there is an inclination to consider the cost of taking good magazines, yet it is the lump sum that appalls. It would seem that in this day of lavish expenditures, there are few families who cannot afford five cents a day for such a purpose. With all due

respect to the head of the house, if he smokes only one five-cent cigar a day, why should not the rest of the family enjoy a similar outlay? Or if sister must have the price of only one movie a week, why should not the rest of the family squander as much? Yet eighteen dollars a year would cover the cost of a couple of good farm papers, of which the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN should be one, and two magazines published especially for women, two for the youngsters, two of general interest, a good religious periodical and a weekly news magazine. Should there be a musician in the family, a good musical magazine may be substituted for one of general interest, and so every need of the average family is met. A *Popular Science* magazine or one devoted to the radio might be substituted for one set aside for the youngsters. The needs and tastes of the individual families should be consulted, of course, but the fact remains that for a slight outlay, many hours of pleasure and profit may be had.

A THRILL

After all, there is a thrill to the opening of a new magazine that affords a great deal of pleasure. First the hasty glance through, dipping in here and there, before one settles down to read in full, a look at the illustrations, and, of course, reading the jokes. In what way can more pleasure be derived from the expenditure of a quarter of a dollar?

So whatever our custom has been in the past, let us not neglect longer this easy avenue to pleasure and profit, which is open to us, summer and winter, and without delay decide just what magazines are to enter our homes this coming year.

The *Ellsworth Herald* says you may have wondered why the telephone central girls now say, "thank you" in answer to your request for a number. It takes less time than having to repeat your number and the idea has been adopted by the various telephone companies. And there you are. All of which dispels the story of the chap who fell in love with the telephone operator, but said she didn't ring true to him.

A man is peculiar sometimes. He will drive ten miles in a closed car to play 18 holes of golf in a cold drizzle in the name of outdoor exercise.—*Dayton News*.

Dot—"Why is Myrtle so unpopular?"

Tot—"Won first prize in a beauty contest."



PRODUCERS AND CHOICE INDIVIDUALS

Remember that this is an Accredited Herd; that the cattle of this entire county, when recently tuberculin tested, passed 99.2% Clean, and that this herd has always been headed by high class bulls.

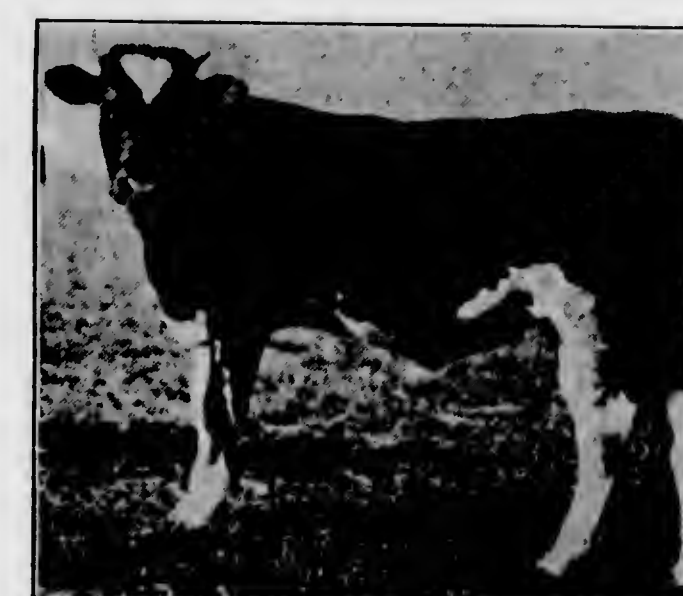
Can spare a few good ones raised here.

L. S. BROWN

Saegerstown, R. D. 1,

Crawford Co., Pa

Elmwood Farm



A Promising Son of Rolo Pontiac Fayne

We are offering young animals for sale sired by Rolo Pontiac Fayne 385047, whose dam, Rolo Mercena De Kol 613854 holds the world's short-time record for butterfat production.

Colantha Minnie Monk, one of the cows in the herd produced 1,907 pounds of milk containing 87.7 pounds of butterfat in C. T. A. work.

It is animals of this breeding that I am offering for sale.

If you are in the market for a herdsire or foundation females, why not buy Holsteins of this character.

I would be glad to have you write me your wants or better still come and look my herd over.

CHARLES WERTHEIMER

Frederick,

Maryland.



THIS IS OUR KIND

Big, Handsome, Typy Cows—Producers and Profit makers.

Our senior Herdsire is

KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

noted sire of producers and shows animals.

Our Junior Herdsire is

IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE

DIONAGEN

whose three direct descendant dams have each made over 30 lb. butter in 7 days. Inspection invited. Prices Low.

A. E. ROBINSON

Susquehanna Co.

Montrose, Pa.

Over Planting of Cotton

THE following editorial discussion of what Secretary Jardine has to say about the cotton situation, lights up at least four matters in which we all have a good deal of interest. It shows the amazing increase in cotton acreage since the prices began to advance shortly after the war. To the well informed reader it is a pathetic manifestation of the poverty and helplessness of the common run of cotton farmers; it illustrates the rather superficial view of serious situations that is invariably taken by newspapers representatives of great vested interests; and finally it gives us a slight insight into the mental processes of the Secretary of Agriculture. It is worth reading because it deals with a situation of which we shall hear much more before Congress adjourns next March. Thus the *Washington Post* under the title "Secretary Jardine and the Cotton Situation":

Discussing the condition of the Southern farmer, Secretary Jardine struck at the root of the evil which has brought about existing conditions when he declared recently that "there has been a steady drift to cotton at the sacrifice of diversified crops." The price of cotton will never increase so long as the cotton farmer keeps on increasing his acreage and producing a surplus. In cotton, as in all other commodities, the price is controlled by the law of supply and demand, and where the supply is excessive the price is certain to fall. No legislative enactment can set aside this law.

A glance at crop statistics of the South emphasizes the fact that that region has centered too much on the production of cotton and neglected other profitable crops to the production of which Southern soil is adaptable. In ten important Southern States the acreage of cotton increased from 30,600,000 in 1909 to 33,000,000 in 1919, and 46,000,000 for the present crop year. In the same seventeen years the land planted in corn decreased from 30,000,000 to 24,500,000 acres. The same marked reduction in the production of dairy cattle and hogs was noted. In 1920 14,800,000 hogs were raised in these same states, but last year this total had dropped to 8,900,000.

It is notorious that the South depends upon the North for a number of agricultural products that could be produced more economically in its own territory. The decrease in acreage of corn and in production of livestock is typical of the general tendency of Southern farmers to devote too much attention to cotton. In ordinary seasons this results in over-production and falling prices. These are large areas in the South where fruits and vegetables could be successfully substituted for cotton, whereas under existing conditions these products are left entirely to other sections which are getting rich from them. Secretary Jardine makes an excellent suggestion to the farmers of the South when he advises them to diversify their crops. With regard to cotton he holds that the true policy is fewer acres of cotton and more cotton to the acre. Southern farming, he holds, can be made safe and profitable by a program of sound production, coupled with adequate marketing practices. These necessarily go together, but the more important at the outset is adoption of a program of "sound production."

THE COTTON EMERGENCY

Every one agrees that something should be done about cotton but no one has yet made any helpful suggestion. Before we go too far with this problem it might be as well to learn just who it is that we are asked to help. The cotton planters never had very much interest in the crop. True they planted, tended and picked it but in a vast majority of cases they lived on credit extended to them by the long time merchant with the express understanding that their cotton was either to be marketed by the merchant or turned directly over to him as fast as it could be ginned and baled. The banks and the long time merchants already own a great percentage of this year's cotton that has not already found its way into the warehouses of the spinners.

It is as clear as day that any successful movement to stabilize or increase the price of cotton that has already been grown, picked and ginned would help the growers but little. They never had a title to very much of the crop and the equity that they owned has now passed into other hands. A movement to raise the price of cotton now is for the relief of the speculators rather than of the farmers but that does not mean that in this crises which threatens the prosperity of the whole nothing should be done. It only means that so far as this year is concerned any relief attempted should be for this emergency only.

The real issue is whether with the present distress weathered we shall continue to produce and market in the same old way, a way that has made the farmer and his family the bond servants of the cotton exchanges and of the replacing long time merchants and money lenders who have all found their opportunities in the necessities and the helplessness of the producers. It is now so plain that a blind man can read the signs that agriculture can never be rehabilitated until some method is worked out that will at one and the same time apply to the relegation of production and to orderly marketing.

Every year there is a low price disaster that affects and pauperizes a large section of the country. Last year it was corn. The year before it was wheat. This year cotton and apples are worthless for lack of a market. In each case and in every year the causes are the same, too much production and too little knowledge of the agencies and means essential to the control of crop movements when a surplus is produced.—*Kansas Union Farmer*.

Raising Calves On a Minimum of Whole Milk

THE CALF is given a good start on whole milk and then at the age of about 45 days, if it is thrifty and vigorous, the allowance of milk may be gradually reduced, and no more milk fed after the calf is 55 to 60 days old. This method has been used with satisfactory results in trials by Hulce and Nevens at the Illinois Station and by Eckles at the Minnesota Station. In the Illinois trials dairy calves of the larger breeds were raised satisfactorily on a total of only 400 lb. of whole milk, when they had liberal amounts of concentrates and legume hay. Weak individuals or those which do not take readily to concentrates need

milk for a longer time. It is unnecessary to feed the concentrate mixture as a slop, or to cook it. However, when a minimum amount of milk is fed, careful and intelligent feeding and management are required for success.

In trials at the Connecticut (Storrs) Station by White and Kuelling calves were changed when 3 weeks old or more to milk diluted with 3 times the amount of water. The calves were fed daily 3.5 lb. of milk in this form until they were 6 months old, consuming at this time a total of 700 to 800 lb. of milk. The small amount of milk was thus diluted so that it would be more completely consumed from the pails and also so that it would better satisfy the calf by filling its stomach. Legume hay and a liberal amount of concentrates were fed in addition. Calves thus fed made better gains than others fed a commercial calf meal.

Several different concentrate mixtures have been used with more or less success as substitutes for milk in calf feeding. While carbonaceous grains are better supplements to skim milk than are concentrates rich in protein, substitutes for milk must supply an abundance of protein, as does milk itself. At the Pennsylvania Station Hayward fed calves whole milk for 7 to 10 days and then gradually substituted a home-mixed calf meal consisting of 30 parts wheat flour, 25 parts coconut meal, 20 parts skim-milk powder, 10 parts linseed meal and 2 parts dried blood, the mixture costing about 3 cents per pound. One pound of the mixed meal was added to 6 lb. of hot water, and after stirring for a few minutes, cooled to blood heat before feeding. With careful feeding the calves receiving the calf meal made as good growth as others fed skim milk. Hayward points out that calves raised upon a milk substitute should have warm, dry quarters as they are apt to be less resistant to disease than milk-fed calves.

At the North Carolina Station Michels obtained satisfactory results with rolled oats as a substitute for skim milk, while Hooper at the Kentucky Station found calves reared on rolled oats grew less vigorously than those fed skim milk.

At the Indiana Station Hunziker and Caldwell fed 2 lots, each of 10 calves, for 6 months from birth, to test the value of home-mixed calf meal consisting of equal parts of hominy meal, linseed meal, red dog flour, and blood meal. Both lots were fed ground oats and corn, alfalfa hay and corn silage. The calf-meal lot received 1.25 lb. meal and 1.25 lb. whole milk on the average per head daily, and the skim-milk lot, 10.85 lb. skim milk and 0.76 whole milk on the average. The calves fed the calf meal, though making smaller gains than those fed skim milk, were thrifty and vigorous at the end of the trial.

In later trials at the same Station, it was found that a considerable part of the protein in dried blood was not digested by calves. Accordingly, a calf meal was prepared by mixing 8 parts ground corn, 1 part linseed meal, and 12 parts fresh liquid beef blood, and then drying this mixture at a temperature not about 140° F., so as not to coagulate the blood protein. This calf meal was fed at the rate of 0.4 lb. per 100 lb. live weight, being diluted to 10 times its weight with water. Spitzer and Carr fed a lot of 12 calves the calf meal, with clover hay and a mixture of equal parts ground

corn and ground oats. These calves gained 1.18 lb. per head daily during a period of 140 days, while a lot fed skim milk in place of the calf meal gained 1.73 lb. Later, when turned on pasture, the lot which had previously been fed calf meal made nearly as rapid gains as the skim-milk calves. When 18 months old, the calf-meal animals averaged 475 lb. in weight, while the skim-milk calves averaged 594 lb.

Lindsey reared calves at the Massachusetts Station on two proprietary calf meals, Hayward's home-mixed calf meal, and various other home-mixed calf meals, in comparison with calves fed an abundance of skim milk, ordinary grains, and hay. The calves raised on the milk substitutes were given 3 to 5 quarts of skim milk for the first 3 to 4 months, as he found that putting the calves too early on an exclusive diet of calf meal was likely to produce serious digestive disturbances. This method was satisfactory, though the calves fed the calf meals made somewhat smaller gains than those given an abundance of skim milk. Lindsey secured good results with a home-mixed meal consisting of oatmeal, 22 lb.; flaxseed meal, 10 lb.; flour middlings, 5 lb.; fine corn meal, 11 lb.; blood flour 1.5 lb.; salt, 0.5 lb. A meal consisting of oatmeal, 35 lb.; barley malt, 12.5 lb.; blood flour 1.5 lb.; potassium bicarbonate, 0.5 lb.; and salt, 0.5 lb. was also satisfactory.

It is quite probable that the difficulty in raising calves on milk substitutes is due to the fact that the substitutes furnish protein of poorer quality for growth than the proteins of milk, or else they are deficient in vitamins.

Dried or powdered skim milk and semi-solid buttermilk are excellent skim milk substitutes when they can be secured at prices which make their use economical. One pound of dried skim milk, mixed with 9 lb. of water will be about equal in feeding value to 10 lb. of skim milk. Semi-solid buttermilk is only about 40 per cent as concentrated as dried skim milk.—*Henry & Morrison*.

"There was a certain prominent physician who had a serious operation to perform on one of his patients," said the farmer. "During the operation the physician became rather nervous and excited, and instead of removing the membrane he was after accidentally took out the man's conscience."

Here the farmer stopped.

The lawyer inquired, "Well, what became of the patient? Did he get well?"

"Oh, yes," replied the farmer, "but having his conscience taken out he was not fit for anything else, so he studied law."—*Judge*.

"If I were not so full of eats, I would get up and offer a rising vote of thanks for a whole bundle of blessings. I'm not in the White House where I belong, but I still have Min and little Chester and fifty-seven other reasons for being thankful. I like this holiday the best. Christmas you have to give presents; New Year's you have to make resolutions; Fourth of July you have to dodge firecrackers; but on Thanksgiving, all a fellow has to do is eat and be thankful."—*Andy Gump*.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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HELEN C. NEWMAN

Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years \$1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

November 22, 1926

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

How About the Ideal Bull?

THE following article appeared in the November 15th issue of the *Guernsey Breeders Journal* written by Mr. R. Lawrence Benson:

"Is it a fact that the type of bull as shown at the Chicago meeting in the painting of the 'Ideal Guernsey Bull' will get females of the type of the 'Ideal Guernsey Cow' whose likeness was also shown at the same meeting? Is not the remark often heard at the ring side when the aged bulls are lined up for the ribbons that 'the first and second bulls are beautiful show animals but if I were going to use a sire from this lot in my own herd, I would use the fifth or the seventh bull' as the case may be? Is it not a fact that there is a tendency in this country to develop two types of bulls in our breed? The Show type and the Dairy type. Isn't this a mistake? If a show bull, no matter how smooth and symmetrical he may be, will not get production as well as extreme dairy quality in his female descendants, how can he improve the breed?"

"There was some criticism, perhaps just, of the picture of the 'Ideal Guernsey Cow' as issued. Technically there may have been errors of drawing which could easily be corrected. Some of us may not have liked her head, others may have thought that her udder was not just right and still others might criticize her legs and ribbing. On the whole, however, she seems to be fairly satisfactory and certainly represents the thoughtful consideration and painstaking effort of a conscientious committee of experts who are eminently fitted to know what a real dairy cow should look like. There are certainly living cows in the breed and there have been in the past, numerous individuals which quite closely resemble the likeness of the 'Ideal Cow.'

"Did the sides of any of these cows resemble the 'Ideal Bull' or the type of bulls which are the winners in the show rings to-day? Would it not be possible for the Type Committee to evolve an ideal type bull from photographs of the sires of famous cows of the past or from actually inspecting the sires of the famous pro-

ducing cows of to-day? If such a bull were different from the show type of to-day, would it not be a far greater benefit to the breed to set up his likeness as an ideal, no matter how much he differed from the popular conception of a modern show bull?"

"Disregarding individual preference for particular families, we can all, I think, call to mind sires in all the well-known families which were great, in that they got numerous daughters of extreme dairy type and large production. I believe that few of these sires if judged by the modern standards would qualify as prize winners. They would probably only remotely resemble the 'Ideal Bull' as shown at the Chicago meeting.

"How many thoughtful breeders of to-day choose a herdsire because he has been a prominent winner in the show ring? Doesn't there seem to be a pretty general belief that a show bull lacks something which the head of a dairy must have? Aren't his outlines a little too square, his back a little too level, his crest too smooth and doesn't his head join his neck at slightly the wrong angle? Are his hams just right? Is his shoulder fine enough? Is his chin high enough? Is his rear end right? Should not all his curves be more gentle and should he not be lengthened out?"

"Not for one moment do I wish to appear to belittle the work of the highly successful breeders who have developed the modern show type bull. He is certainly a beautiful animal and he has the points which please the eye and cause a general feeling of satisfaction which only a finished product can give. But is he truly a dairy animal? Will his daughters make the satisfactory performance at the pail as did the daughters of some of the well-known sires of the past, whose conformation was quite different?"

"Might it not be so, that breeders in striving for extreme masculinity in their show bulls have over-emphasized brawn with the result that beef appears in the female descendants?"

"I am asking these questions because I am a seeker after the truth and I am hoping that some of the old time breeders who know far more than I do of the art of breeding, the science of genetics, and the vagaries of heredity will answer."

Although Mr. Benson's article is written from the standpoint of a Guernsey breeder, it applies equally as well to some of the other dairy breeds.

The standards by which dairy cattle are judged should be fixed as the result of practical observations which represents the most economical and profitable type. It is not what we think should be the best type but rather what is the best type to breed from that should be fixed as a standard.

If the show type of dairy cattle as we find them in the winning classes at the shows does not represent the type of cows that are the most economical milk producers and regular breeders as we find them in the working dairy or if the class of bulls that are made champions and grand-champions in the show ring do not represent the type of characteristics of the sires that produced the most profitable daughters, then we must have two standards, a Show Standard for those who breed dairy cattle for a pastime and a hobby and a business standard for those that breed them for economical and profitable dairy purposes.

Milk for Frederick School Children

MR. CHARLES WERTHEIMER owner of Elmwood Farm at Frederick, Maryland, is contributing five gallons of milk daily to be consumed by the children at one of the local schools.

Mr. Wertheimer has made it a practice to donate milk to the schools but this time there is to be a little experiment conducted to determine the benefit of Holstein milk in developing the children. All of the pupils who receive the milk will be carefully weighed before the experiment starts and at regular intervals during the school year to determine the percentage of gain or loss in weight, if any.

The children's class room work will be checked to ascertain the effect, if any, of the milk on the mental capacity or ability of the pupils.

Mr. Wertheimer is very enthusiastic over the probable outcome of this experiment and the assistance which he is giving by donating the milk, is highly appreciated by the School Board and the citizens of Frederick.

Care of Herdsire

PROF. G. A. WILLIAMS of Purdue University has given some valuable hints on the care and management of the herdsire which appeared in *The Indiana Farmer's Guide*, and which we believe will be helpful to Holstein breeders as the solution to the problem of how best to handle the herdsire is not always an easy matter to decide.

Prof. Williams' suggestions are as follows:

"During the next few weeks most of the cows that have freshened earlier in the fall will be bred. Breeding troubles are always disappointing and expensive. Not infrequently the bull is responsible for at least some of the difficulty. It is advisable to give the herdsire a little additional care and attention at this time. The results will more than reward the extra labor.

The herdsire should not be kept in too high condition. Neither should he be allowed to become poor. It is a safe plan to allow all the good legume hay that he will clean up. The consumption of silage should be limited. Feeding unlimited quantities of the succulent feed may cause the male to become slow and even uncertain. Not more than 10 lb. should be fed daily. A good grain mixture is 300 lb. ground corn, 300 lb. ground oats, 300 lb. wheat bran, and 100 lb. linseed oil meal (never cottonseed meal) with one of the legumes. The amount of grain fed depends on the size and age of the bull, the amount of exercise taken, number of services, and the length of time the breeding season lasts. The daily grain ration will vary from 5 to 10 lb. daily. If no legume hay is available, the proportion of linseed oil meal should be the same as the other grain (300 lb.) If started when young, the bull may be trained to harness work about the barn lot.

Every bull should be ringed. This allows the use of a stuff which is the only way to lead a bull. The ring should be examined occasionally. It may become worn and weak with use.

The bull that is given plenty of exercise, not allowed to get too fat, and kept from exhausting himself by

running with the herd should prove a breeder for a number of years. Buying a calf, keeping him two seasons, and selling him to the butcher is not the ideal way to build up a high-producing herd.

Cow Testing Association records are showing that some bulls increase the production of a herd much more than others. Every sire should be kept until production records have been secured on at least six of his daughters. When these are compared with the performance of the dams the real value of the bull can be measured. Indiana needs more proven sires. Proper care and management during the fall and winter season would prolong the period of usefulness of many valuable bulls.

Exercise is a very important factor in maintaining the breeding powers of the herdsire. Too often the bull is banished to the darkest, dampest, most isolated spot in the barn. Even these surroundings are often limited in space. No herdsire can maintain the most healthy, vigorous condition under such conditions. Sunlight is an important factor in the assimilation of mineral salts. An absence of these in the system may exert a depressing effect on the reproductive organs.

The bull pen with a small shelter in connection affords the bull opportunity for plenty of exercise in the open, and protection during stormy and cold weather. Low temperatures will not be nearly as injurious as confinement. The stable should be dry and free from drafts. It should be closed on three sides, facing the south. The hair may grow rather long and coarse; that does not matter. It will shed out in the spring. The fairs are over for this year. The next year's crop of calves is the all-important question at present.

The pen need not be unduly large. A lot 15 by 40 or any convenient size containing 500 to 600 square feet will do, although more room will do no harm. An old barrel, log, or stump, kept in the pen provides an added means of activity.

Other methods of exercising the bull may be employed very satisfactorily.

Turn Spotlight on These Grandmothers

THE following appeared in the *Idaho Farmer*. Why not follow out the suggestion?

Sometime there will be a dairy show devoted to grandmothers—that is, to grandmother cows like Elverde Mercedes. The judging would probably have to be done on the handsome-is-as-handsome-does (or has done) basis, and not on the sleekness and conformation of the present moment. All the fat, glossy, horn-polished, stay-combed aristocrats of the barns would be left at home, and competition would be confined to cows who had fought a good fight, and well nigh finished the course. Perhaps it would be well to have the children there—the children of the cows, just to show what kind of families they had raised. Possibly a few gigantic make-believe milk or cream cans and golden heaps of make-believe butter should be on display to give a graphic idea of what these bovine granddams had produced for the good of humanity.

Elverde Mercedes, whose grandmotherly record leads to the foregoing thoughts, is one of a great many cows

qualified to enter the competition. Elverde Mercedes of Cherry Creek is a Holstein owned by Herman Weick of Notus, Canyon County. She is now 14 years old and has been owned by him for 12 years. She has given birth to 14 calves and at the present time has 38 living female descendants. Thirty-nine male descendants have been born and they have sold for \$1900. In the last six years, or from August, 1920, to August, 1926, she has given 74,109 lb. milk, with a butterfat content of 2,444 lb. She now has at her side a fine bull calf.

Elverde did not stand very high in the show ring at the recent Southwest Idaho Dairy show at Caldwell, but she is a big cow, with great capacity and a grand udder for a cow of her age. But her record as a producer of both milk and offspring is one of which any cow might well be proud.

Why not at least a department in next fall's shows dedicated to cows of this class? Why not give honor where honor is due? Why not place a bit more stress on what has been done by these old grandmothers?

Competition

THE following account of milk shipments from the Central West to Eastern cities appeared in the *Farm and Dairy* published at Salem, Ohio:

"The great Land O'Lakes Dairy Association, of Minnesota, with 430 factories and some 85,000 producing members, is supplying increasing quantities of milk and cream to New York, Philadelphia and many other large cities near the Atlantic seaboard. Iceless refrigeration, special tank cars, etc., make it possible to do this. Chicago is receiving car loads of fresh milk



Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna 186066,
my senior herdsire, is for sale.

He is sired by Colantha Johanna Lad 8th, one of the best bulls of the breed who combines in the closest degree the blood of Colantha Johanna Lad and Pontiac Korndyke.

His dam, May Butter Girl De Kol, is a 1000 lb. cow with a fine list of daughters.

Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna has been shown at the Northumberland Co. Fair every year since 1921 and has never been defeated.

He is gentle and well broken and as far as is known, is perfect in every way.

I am also offering my Junior herdsire, LOYALSOCK JEMIMA MECHTHILDE 391025.

His sire, King Jemima Segis, is a direct descendant of the second highest three generation combination in the world. Their average is 1216 lb. butter and nearly 27,000 lb. milk a year.

His dam, Lady Mechthilde Segis Pontiac, a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Count has a record as a Junior two-year-old of 20,226 butter and 413 milk.

For particulars write

C. R. SAVIDGE

Milton

R. D.

Penna.

and cream daily from Montana and other distant points. But with it all, the demand seems to be steadily mounting because city people are increasing their consumption of dairy products and there is more and more widespread use of canned, dried and otherwise processed milk and other products originating at the dairy farm. The great dairy sections far removed from centers of population will find it more satisfactory and, in the end, more profitable to turn their milk and cream into the more permanent and less bulky products, despite this opportunity to ship milk and cream long distances. For one thing, they will never be able to escape the high freight charges on such heavy products. Milk is, for example about 87 per cent water. Evaporating, condensing and drying or making butter and cheese cuts a lot out of the freight bill. So there will always be a good market for fluid milk and fresh, sweet cream of high quality in such sections as Eastern Ohio. That is worth the attention of young men who are trying to decide what form of farming to take up."

If the milk that is shipped into New York and Philadelphia markets is produced under the same sanitary conditions and restrictions that dairymen in the East are required to comply with in producing milk to be sold in these markets, we can see no just grounds for criticising the Western Dairyman because of his aggressiveness and efficiency in being able to place his product on the Eastern market at a profit and in competition with local producers.

Farmers, Will You Stand for a Dictator!

THE EDITOR of the *Farm and Ranch*, published at Dallas, Texas, gives his readers some sound advice in dealing with the present cotton situation as follows:

"Farmers, you red blooded Americans who feed and clothe the world, are you going to sit quietly by while a few panic stricken men who have made their money off the cotton you produce, set up a dictatorship over you? Do you want a Government agent camped in your neighborhood with the power to tell you how much cotton you can plant; how deep you must plow; how many times you must cultivate; how many cows, hogs and chickens you must keep; what time you get up in the morning and when you must go to bed? If you are willing to stand for dictatorship, then you are for the proposed legislation to limit by law the cotton acreage of this country. That is what it amounts to. Legislation limiting cotton acreage is just one step towards absolute political control of your entire farm. If such a law is constitutional, then it can be extended to cover every operation on your farm and your every movement. No more drastic assumption of authority was proposed even in the dark ages when the word of a king was absolute. No more dangerous piece of legislation was ever suggested.

If farmers want to plant cotton, that is their business. If they overplant and glut the market they must take the consequences along with the bankers, merchants and others who encouraged them in it. Some of the men who are now making the loudest noise about large acreage own many thousands of acres of land and all

of it planted to cotton. One man has been heard to brag that he has 28,000 acres in cotton this year, and he is prominent in the speculative market as well as in the councils of the people.

Relief from the present situation must come from some other source. The cotton has been made and is being picked. The man who fails to hold his cotton acreage to a reasonable size and to make an effort to produce his own living at home this coming year has no business on a farm. The banker, merchant or landlord who insists on all cotton is blind to the simplest principles of business and economics.

The question is put squarely up to you. Are you as farmers, in need of a guardian, or do you believe that you can conduct your own business for a while longer?

Farmers should present a united front and co-operatively bring about adjustments in their business and through these same organizations find means to secure such legislation as is necessary to put agriculture upon an even basis with other industries."

One of World's Thrilling Romances

EXACTLY fifty years ago the first consignment of wheat was shipped from Western Canada via the United States. This shipment of 857 bushels of Red Fife wheat, the entire exportable surplus of the Canadian West at that time, left Winnipeg on October 12, 1876, consigned to L. C. Steele, a grain merchant of Toronto. It was sold for 85 cents per bushel by Higgins and Young of Winnipeg, whose bill head announced them to be "Importers of Boots, Shoes, Crockery and Glassware." The wheat was sent by a Red River boat to Duluth from where it was shipped by railroad to Toronto, as there were no railroads in Western Canada until the early eighties.

What an amazing change and development has taken place since then. In 1926 Canada is the largest wheat exporting country in the world. The crop of the Dominion this year totals about 400,000,000 bushels, ninety per cent of which was grown in Western Canada; and that same part of the country produces hundreds of millions of bushels of oats, barley, rye, flax and an abundance of other field crops and farm products. The wheat crop of the Canadian West is now the most dominant factor in the world's wheat market, and the Canadian Wheat Pool, with its membership of 132,000 actual farmers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, controlling 75 per cent of the total wheat acreage in Canada, is the largest farmers' co-operative, organization in the world. The pool has selling agents in 51 ports of the world.

Fifty years ago there were no railways, no elevators, few schools, scarcely any of the institutions of established society in Western Canada. Farm implements were crude and the farmers had little knowledge of the best practices to follow. In the past 50 years civilization has stepped in and the wilderness forced out. To-day are thriving towns and cities where bleaching buffalo bones marked the ox trails of fifty years ago. To-day are mighty freight trains, each with its thousand ton cargo of wheat or merchandise roaring down the roads where their old ox carts creaked dismally mile by mile. To-day are schools within walking distance of every farm house, churches within driving distance of

every home. Experiment has determined exactly how each soil should be treated, how each crop should be grown and inventive genius has supplied exactly the machinery needed for each operation. Railways now leave their freight cars within hauling distance of every farm. Good roads, telephone, rural mail delivery, modern cities, towns and villages are everywhere in the Canadian West. From that country where 50 years ago the first consignment of red fife wheat was shipped, farmers have won the world's wheat prize, thirteen out of fifteen times the international competition has been held at Chicago; and yet it still has over one hundred million acres of fertile land suitable for settlement near to railways, which can be bought at prices averaging from \$15 to \$20 an acre.

What has taken place in the past 50 years in Western Canada constitutes one of the world's most thrilling romances.

The new tunnel under the Hudson River for vehicles of all kinds will be equipped with every known device to safeguard and protect those who have to use it. The light, power and ventilation systems will not depend on any one source but will be hooked up with several sources on both sides of the river so that even a catastrophe on the New York side would not put the tunnel out of business. Fire trucks will be available in the tunnel every minute of the night and day with plenty of other fire fighting equipment at every point. Traffic throughout the entire tunnel can be stopped instantly by a signal system.

Spring Dale Dairy Farm



ETTA ABBEKERK PRINCESS

She averaged 75 lb. milk daily, giving 81 lb. her highest day, when she freshened in the spring.

We have young bulls for sale, from 2 months old up, light in color and fine individuals, from such cows as the above.

Come and look our herd over. Our foundation animals are from some of the best blood lines of the breed.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

F. L. HEILMAN & SON

Cleona,

Penna.

FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS

Nov. 18-27—Jacksonville, Fla., Florida State Fair.
 Nov. 19-27—Jacksonville, Florida, State Fair.
 Nov. 27-Dec. 4—Chicago, Ill., International Live Stock Exposition.
 Jan. 4-8—Ogden, Utah, Ogden Live Stock Show.
 Jan. 8—Greenfield, Mass., Annual Meeting Hampshire-Franklin H.-F. Club.
 Mar. 6-13—Ft. Worth Texas, Southwestern Exposition & Fat Stock Show.

WINNINGS AT FAIRS

WASHINGTON STATE FAIR

In the Aged Bull Class, Smith won first with Ensign Johanna Zozo Tobe (senior and grand champion); Hobson, second with Matador Hollywood Abbeckerk; Thurman, third with Johanna King Hengerveld.

In the Class for Two-Year-Olds, Davis won first with Sir Bessie Edna; Smith, second with King Wayne Zozo Johanna.

In the Yearling Class for Bulls, Dawson won first with Dykeland Julip Ormsby.

In the Class for Bulls, Senior Calf, O. A. Seward won first with Segis Matador Hengerveld Lad (Junior Champion); Davis won second and third with Sir Piebe Fayne Bessie and Sir Piebe Bracelet and Chaffee & Butchart fourth with unnamed entry.

In the Class for Bulls, Junior Calf, Davis won first with Sir Piebe Fayne Fobes; Chaffee and Butchart second with unnamed; Stover, third with Sir Skagit Chimacum Cascade; and Smith fourth with Lynden Anna Zozo Clothilde.

In the Class for Cows Four Years or Over, Smith won first and second with Lynden Ruth Pontiac (Senior and Grand Champion) and Lyden Johanna Cornucopia; Lawson, third with Canary Posch Abbeckerk and Chaffee & Butchart fourth with Maldeta Piebe.

In the Class for Cows Three-Year-Olds, Chaffee & Butchart won first and second with unnamed and unnamed; Lawson, third with Dykeland Canary Hengerveld.

In the Class for Cows, Two-Year-Olds, Chaffee and Butchart won first and third with unnamed and unnamed; Lee Brothers, second with Skagit Lunde Homestead; and Smith fourth with Lynden Boon Johanna.

In the Senior Yearling Class, Folsom won first with Skagit Cascade Johanna (Junior Champion); Davis, second with Miss Bessie Bracelet; Smith third with Lynden Boon Johanna Zozo; and Chaffee & Butchart, fourth with Glencliff Matador Ormsby.

In the Junior Yearling Class, Chaffee & Butchart won first with unnamed; Lawson, second with Dykeland Ormsby De Kol; Hobson, third with Matador Segis Pontiac and Smith, fourth with Anna Clothilde Pauline Queen II.

In the Senior Calf Class, Beardsley won first and third with Nearmont Nabob Blossom and Mary Pal; Chaffee & Butchart, second with unnamed; and O. A. Seward, fourth with Limberlocke Segis May.

In the Junior Calf Class, Lee Brothers won first with Skagit Nena Marie; Youngquist Bros., second with Vernway Piebe Catherine; and Chaffee & Butchart, third and fourth with unnamed and unnamed.

In the Graded Herd, Smith won first. In the Young Herd, Chaffee & Butchart, won first and Davis second. In the Calf Herd, Davis won first, Chaffee & Butchart, second and fourth, Beardsley, third.

In the Get of Sire, Chaffee & Butchart won first and fourth and Davis, second; and Lee Brothers, third.

CLARK'S HOLSTEIN SPECIAL

At O. B. Clark's Holstein Special held October 26-29, at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, 397 head sold for \$83,590.00 an average price of \$210.00.

The highest price for a bull was \$2,075.00 for Triune Ormsby Supreme, consigned by Hargrove & Arnold and purchased by L. J. Chapman Farms, Kansas City.

J. C. Kieffer, Auburndale, Wisconsin, purchased the highest

priced cow, an eight-year-old daughter of Sir P O M 37th. She was consigned by Schrock & Culp, Waupaca, Wis.

Following is a list of animals selling for \$200.00 or over with name of purchaser and price:

Louis Gray, De Forest, Wis.:	
Oldenburg Ormsby Pontiac Walker	\$490
Homestead Champion Fobes	340
Paul P. Stewart, Maynard, Iowa:	
Ludwig Homestead Portage	\$240
A. J. Gafke, Woodstock, Ill.:	
General Homestead Mercedes 5th	\$290
Joe Pipes, Watertown, Wis.:	
Peajay Pietertje Ormsby Dolly	\$230
Clothilde Ormsby Mooie	215
Zudora Dolly Ormsby	245
Queen Mercedes Betty Pontiac	210
Betty Lyons Arcady	215
Dulce Leda Clothilde Ormsby 3d.	200
Cedar Lawn Hazel	200
Dona Hengerveld Ormsby Piebe	245
Tunks Fancy Pietertje Ormsby Segis	205
Ormsby Colantha Posch Lady	300
Belle Johanna Magistrate	220
Dairy Westover Ormsby	310
Spruce Villa Susie Finderne	230
Lillibek Farms, Homer, Mich.:	
Little Gift Fobes	\$400
May Lindley Calamity	250
Fred Dankert, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.:	
Lady Pontiac Parthena Cleveland	\$250
Robert McClain, Oakfield, Wis., & E. M. Cowles & Son, So. Byron, Wis.:	
Segis Neeltje De Kol	\$300
J. C. Kieffer, Auburndale, Wis.:	
Edgeland Creamelle Ormsby De Kol	\$200
Wisconsin Mercedes Fobes Ormsby	750
F. W. Seeley, Arlington, Pa.:	
King Piebe 38th	\$400
Tomahawk Lake Camp, Tomahawk, Wis.:	
Johanna Wickfield Maid	\$220
Ed. Wiperman, Ed. Benchel, Louis Schrieber, Sheboygan, Wis.:	
Nirvana Ormsby Lad	\$525
Wisconsin State Institutions, Milwaukee, Wis.:	
Bulah Waldorf Klaver	\$250
Renfrew May Ormsby Piebe 2d	200
Two-year-old heifer	300
Ferguson & Phillips, Kenosha, Wis.:	
Triune Sylvia Waldorf Lyndale	\$280
One year old male	210
Southern Colony & Training School, Union Grove, Wis.:	
Prince Sylvia Waldorf Klaver	\$370
T. J. Bailey, Belvidere, Ill.:	
Marathon Bess Burke 15th	\$205
J. Leo Mohrmann, Waukegan, Ill.:	
Peggy Skylark Segis Pride De Kol	\$355
Rosecliff Pietertje Johanna Toots	220
Max View De Kol Model Fayne	315
Triune Pietertje Rose	325
Triune Heilo Piebe	600
Northern Hospital, Winnebago, Wis.:	
Hengerveld Gerben Princess 2d	\$330
Wisconsin School for Blind, Janesville, Wis.:	
Sadie Hengerveld Pontiac Aaggie	\$330
Tulip Johanna	200
Tulip Pledge of Rock	375
Woodville Queen	290
Tritomia Pietertje Ormsby Lad	925
Lulu Segis Car Born	360
T. C. Wilsie, Brandon, Wis.:	
Butter Boy Tritomia Beauty	\$500
E. H. Kiochn, Brillion, Wis.:	
Twilight Butter Girl	\$500
F. L. Cowles, Oakfield, Wis.:	
Shady Way Johanna De Kol	\$220
Geo. Bie & Son, Racine, Wis.:	
Lady Posch Johanna Maplecrest	\$200
Fairlea Colantha Echo	380

Jacob A. Hatz, Prince du Lac, Wis.:		O. S. Fenner, Fond du Lac, Wis.:	
King Bess 17th	\$200	Kate Sylvia Dewdrop	\$200
Thomas Conlin & Son, Columbus, Wis.:		E. P. Coon, Milton Junction, Wis.:	
Bessie Homestead Ormsby Burke	\$215	Count Veeman De Kol	\$205
Raymond Lapiet, Hartford, Wis.:		Brigger-Wagnert-Mertas, Fond du Lac, Wis.:	
Johanna Rag Apple Pabst 3d	\$500	Castine Sir Johanna Nig Ormsby	\$300
Linden Lawn Sir Bess Ormsby Fobes	225	Wm. J. Murphy, Lindsay, Ont.:	
John Hanrahan, Hartford, Wis.:		Reka Mooie Polkadot	\$205
Pietertje Ormsby Bonheur Mercedes	\$200	Joe Vandemolen, Rush Lake, Wis.:	
Elmer Zastrow, Oconomowoc, Wis.:		Ormsby Lass Nesbit	\$210
Piebe Colantha Mercedes	\$210	C. O. Christ, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.:	
Raymondale Rita Avon	255	Segis Vickery Korndyke	\$200
R. A. Studley, Monovi, Nebr.:		Milford Meadows Stock Farm, Lake Mills, Wis.:	
Clothilde of Yellow Creek	\$300	Lady Piebe Canary Fobes	\$200
Carnation Bonheur Patricia	400	Fred Nelshert, Seymour, Wis.:	
Makida Hilda Skylark	210	Johanna De Kol Best	\$200
Milford Eva Fobes Pontiac	265	Floyd Rote, Belvidere, Ill.:	
Homeside Ormsby Watson	300	Pabst Arbutus 4th	\$200
Vanish Posch Ormsby	225	Dr. E. M. Poser, Columbus, Wis.:	
Sir Bess Ormsby Fobes 52d	435	Max View Sir Model Fayne	\$500
Carnation Milk Farms, Oconomowoc, Wis.:		Otto Romey & Son, Whitewater, Wis.:	
Hazel of Yellow Creek	\$275	Max View Sir Hodel Fayne	\$500
Mildred Susie	375	Hollyhock Farms, Dousman, Wis.:	
Alexian Bros., Hospital, Oshkosh, Wis.:		Hollyhock Bess Colantha Fobes	\$500
Belle of Yellow Creek	\$225	Ureka Johanna Ormsby Bess	220
Laura Piebe Jewel 3d	225	F. J. Waldman, Janesville, Wis.:	
George R. Schaefer, Appleton, Wis.:		Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes Della 2d	\$210
Walcowis Ollie Creamelle	\$430	A. C. Cowles, South Byron, Wis.:	
R. C. Stolper, Random Lake, Wis.:		Sir Model Alcartra Fayne	\$750
Beaverdale Kantje Nanette 3d	\$280	E. W. Yohn, Jr., Watertown, Wis.:	
Kasantric Tritomia Valdessa	280	French Villa Princess Concordia	\$270
J. W. Denham, LaGrange, Ohio:		Bue Bros., Rush Lake, Wis.:	
King Piebe Pietertje Mercedes	\$235	Leland Sunbeam Lady	\$205
J. F. Grah, Eden, Wis.:		Ole H. Bakken, Madison, Wis.:	
Beimkje Johanna Pontiac	\$305	Inez Ormsby Creator	\$510
Countess Zuleka	300	John Zoberlin, Plymouth, Wis.:	
Wisconsin State Hospital, Mendota, Wis.:		Oldenburg Princess Bess	\$295
Pine Lodge Bessie Korndyke	\$255	R. Genke, Bonduel, Wis.:	
Calumet Yeslet Bess Ormsby	225	One-year-old heifer	\$225
Hollyhock Circe Ormsby Vale	225	John Telling, Danville, Ill.:	
Makida Segis Posch	210	Plaut Harcourt Creator	\$900
W. Wyatt, Genoa City, Wis.:		Milwaukee County Institution, Wauwatosa, Wis.:	
Korndyke Aaggie Netherland	\$200	Plaut Korndyke Segis Creator	\$320
Denholm Creamelle Pontiac Nudine	220	Washington County Asylum, West Bend, Wis.:	
J. Irving Stryker, Millstown, N. J.:		Piebe Milcoaggie Segis Pearl	\$240
Triune Lady Burke	\$410	De Kol Milcoaggie Queen Segis	240
W. D. Robens, Poland, N. Y.:		A. L. Sandberg, West Salem, Wis.:	
King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe 59th	\$960	Goodlands Vickery Vale Lina	\$500
L. J. Chapman Farms, Kansas City, Mo.:		J. Lawrence Nelson, Ellsworth, Wis.:	
Triune Ormsby Supreme	\$2,075	King Piebe Bess	\$705
Wisconsin State Prison, Waupun, Wis.:		Otto Wagner, Bonduel, Wis.:	
Prilly Echo Pontiac	\$260	Pabst Prilly Fobes Colanthus	\$200
Marguerite Brook Hengerveld	250	Louis Gray & Son, DeForest, Wis.:	
White Beauty Alcartra	215	Homestead Champion Fobes	\$340
Otto Neumann, Adell, Wis.:			
Strongsville Ormsby De Kol	\$240		
Southcott Bros., North Prairie, Wis.:			
Avoca Parthena Pontiac Alcartra	\$200		
Canary Minita Johanna Rag Apple	205		
The Lazears, Cheyenne, Wyo.:			
Avon Echo Queen	\$400		
Walcowis Ollie Maud 2d	400		
Neuwaukum Pauline Lilith Burke	255		
Carnation Matador Boon	385		
J. V. Velasco, Madrid, Spain:			
Sir Inka May 6th	\$1,975		
German Cubellas & Cia, Bogota, Colombia, S. A.:			
Carnation Bonheur Sylvia	\$300		
Carnation Matador Queen LaReina	525		
F. Darcey, Watertown, Wis.:			
Belle Posch Korndyke	\$445		
Forest Junction Stock Farm, Forest Junction, Wis.:			
Canary Pietje Pontiac	\$205		
Rosaline Pietertje Banks	300		
F. H. Boyle, Peebles, Wis.:			
Wilcowis Peggy Walker Homestead	255		
Modelyne King Fayne	380		
George Wyatt, Genoa City, Wis.:			
Nettie Sylvia Dewdrop	\$250		

TABLES WILL BE TURNED

In a railway carriage on the way up to London a youth had disturbed and annoyed the other passengers by loud and foolish remarks during the greater part of the journey.

As the train passed a well-known lunatic asylum, he remarked:

"I often think how nice the asylum looks from the railway."
 "Some day," growled an old gentleman, "you will have occasion to remark how nice the railway looks from the asylum."

THE WRONG GENDER

Two young women artists in Spain arrived at a country inn, hot, dusty and thirsty.

They couldn't talk Spanish, but wanted some milk badly, so one of them drew a most beautiful cow, while the other jingled some coins.

The Spaniards looked, and a boy was sent off post-haste. He returned triumphantly—with two tickets to a bull fight.

A statesman is a gentleman who talks lightly of half-billion-dollar reductions and so forth, and has great difficulty balancing \$87 worth of check stubs.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?
My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,

Chambersburg,

Penna.

Polled Holsteins



For
Beauty
Production
Prolificacy
Profitableness

Safety of Self and Stock

Place a Polled Holstein Bull at the head of your herd. Prices and Quality are both right.

GEORGE E. STEVENSON

727 Connell Building, Scranton, Pa.

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer

677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.

A GOOD BULL CAN MAKE A HERD

If he is bred for type and production.

I have sold my entire herd of females and am offering my herd sire KING AAGGIE COLANTHA HARTOG 411810, born April 14, 1923. A four direct generation and a three direct generation cross. The records of his dam, granddams and great granddams average 34.45 butter in 7 days.

He was sired by King Rag Apple Aaggie Colantha 216207 a son of Colantha Johanna Lad and out of a 30.65 lb. granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad, Aaggie Colantha Abby Hartog 250513.

I also have two sons of this herdsire for sale.

For further particulars write

C. VAN PATTEN

Vestal,

New York.

One of our advertisers is in the market for a proven herdsire. He must be a show animal and from a good producing family. A young sire of serviceable age of the right type, conformation and breeding would be considered. Give price and description of animal in first letter. C/o Department W, Box 110, Harrisburg, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

Nov. 23—Green Castle, Pa., John C. Bittner Dispersal. S. R. Miller, Chambersburg, Sales Mgr.
Nov. 23—Salon Mills, Ill., at Gardner Farms, McHenry County Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale, A. J. Gafke, Woodstock, Ill., Secretary.
Nov. 30—Phoenix, Ariz., Miller Cattle Co., Dispersal.
Dec. 1—Lockwood, Ohio, Casholm Farm Dispersal, Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association, Mgrs., Cleveland, Ohio.
Dec. 1—Whittemore, Ia., A. A. Dreyer Dispersion.
Dec. 2—Milton, Pa., W. W. Moser, Complete Dispersal.
Dec. 6—Marion, Kansas, Branch Farm, Sale of Holstein from G. Regier and Dr. C. A. Branch herds.
Dec. 7—Syracuse, N. Y., International Breeders' Sale. Ward & Ralph Stevens, Sale Managers, Liverpool, N. Y.
Dec. 8—Sabetha, Kans., H. C. Van Horn Farm Sale.
Jan. 12-13—Earlville, New York, Mid Winter Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
March 1, 1927—Hagerstown, Md., H. A. Stottlemeyer, Dispersal.
March 18—Watsonville, Pa., H. R. Kenley Dispersal, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
March 1-27—Hagerstown, Md., H. A. Stottlemeyer, 55 head, S. R. Miller, Mgr., Chambersburg, Pa.
March 5—Cleona, Pa., F. L. Heilman & Son, 5th Annual Sale, S. R. Miller, Mgr., Chambersburg, Pa.
March 21-27—Chambersburg, Pa., John B. & F. R. Keller, 50 head, S. R. Miller, Mgr.
March 29, 1927—Carlisle, Pa., Fred C. Lehman, Accredited Herd Dispersal.
Feb. 17—Palmyra, Pa., H. G. Seltzer, Large Sale, S. R. Miller, Mgr., Chambersburg, Pa.
June 2-3, 1927—Springfield, Mass., The National Convention Sale.

ALLEGANY-STEUBEN SALE

The Allegany-Steuben Club held their annual sale at Hornell New York, on November 10, 1926. Sixty-eight very good animals were sold to buyers from different points in Pennsylvania and New York. A large number of breeders were present and every offering was sold at a good price. There seemed to be a good demand for young bulls, 15 being offered and they all brought a good figure.

The top price female was Lottie Pontiac Glista. This outstanding young cow, a granddaughter of Royal Glista, was consigned by Mr. Schuyler S. Whitford of Alfred Station, N. Y., and brought, with a male calf by her side, \$290.00. The next highest priced animal was Johanna Walker Algretta, consigned by Floyd S. Bassett of Canisteo. Another outstanding animal in this sale was Peggy Colantha Rowley, also a first calf heifer, consigned by the L. M. Karr Estate. Her selling price was \$265.00 with a calf by her side. Several other females sold for well over the two hundred dollar mark. The 33-lb. cow, Crescent Farm Colantha DeKol 3rd, owing to her advanced age and imperfect udder, was secured by a Pennsylvania buyer for \$175.00.

There was a noticeable demand in this sale for young bulls of good individuality. There was rather spirited bidding for each of the fifteen bulls consigned. The top price paid for a bull was secured by Bert D. Smith of Addison, N. Y. This was a May, 1926, calf, whose dam, Segis Hazel Pontiac Hartje is a 30-lb daughter of the 30-lb. cow, Ida Pontiac Segis. Each of these cows is credited with over 650 lb. milk in seven days, the former having averaged over 99-lb. milk a day in her official record. The sire of this calf is Prince Pontiac Hartje Hengerveld, a son of King Hartje 4th, and the 27-lb. cow, Viola Segis Pontiac Hengerveld, one of the good daughters of Arcady Hengerveld Segis Pontiac; in fact the granddams on both sides of this bull's pedigree are good record daughters of this great producing sire. His selling price was \$205.00. A very limited number of these bulls sold for less than a hundred dollars.

This sale on the whole was considered one of the most successful sales ever held by the Allegany-Steuben Holstein Club. Many buyers at the 1925 sale, on account of the high quality of the animals offered, and the just and courteous treatment received from the managers and consigners, were very liberal bidders at the 1926 sale.—L. E. G.

TRENCH SILOS COME INTO USE

NORTHWEST ABANDONS "ABOVE GROUND" CONSTRUCTION

"We don't put up silos around here any more," said Roy Long, of York, N. D., according to an article in the *Farm Journal*.

"Why, I thought this state was pretty well sold on silos," I said, surprised. "Don't you believe in them any more?"

"Oh, yes, we believe in 'em all right; we still have 'em, but we don't put 'em up any more—we put 'em down."

"Oh, pit silos," I hazarded.

"No, trench silos. They have either a pit or an upright silo beat a mile."

This pretty well expresses the situation. In the northwest from Minnesota to Oregon and throughout the mountain states and western Canada they are busy

everywhere "putting 'em down." And this idea has so caught on that even some farmers with perfectly good upright silos are abandoning them and using these new trench silos. You can make a trench silo in a jiffy. And trench silos are not so new at that.

Dr. Robertson, livestock and dairy specialist with the Wyoming Extension Service, is strong for the new type. He says: "We are advocating them and farmers here who have them are converting others. The first expense is the thing which keeps a lot of people from having a silo, but a trench doesn't cost anything. At least no actual cash. Neither does a trench blow down, or get twisted, or out of balance, and it can't burn."

R. M. Hopper, of the Manitoba Experimental Farm, says the idea has taken hold in Canada. "The trench silo came,"

he reports, "and is recognized as the correct type for our needs. Many farmers put the corn in whole, and the silage keeps better than it does in the ordinary upright silo."

Farmers are equally as emphatic in their statements. Says Joe Riedl, of Thermopolis, Wyoming: "Even a one- or two-year renter could well afford to dig a trench silo, as there is no expense except the work. I built mine myself and it cost me nothing but three days of hard labor with a team, a Fresno and a walking plow."

There are a few cautions to be observed in making trench silos, however, and there are some objections which have been summarized by the Minnesota Agricultural College in a bulletin on trench silos. These several disadvantages are:

1. Unsightliness.
2. Crumbling walls and short life.
3. Destruction by floods and running water.

4. Exposure in feeding when construction near the barn is impossible.

5. If cement edges, or collars, and cement floors are provided, together with permanent walls and roofs, the cost is as great as for other silos.

6. Trouble, labor, and expense of feeding if the silo is some distance from the barns.

The main cautions to observe in building are given by Max Morgan, as follows: "The walls should be sloping, to prevent caving and spoilage, and to allow better packing by livestock, as well as to make it easier to do the digging. A trench silo should never be located where water stands or where a high water-table will interfere. The silage must be packed well, especially along the side. It should be heaped a foot or two above the top so that it will settle level with the ground, and it should be covered by wet straw, and chaff, stock can be driven over the silage once or twice a day for about a week to help pack it down, and a fence should be built around it, several feet from the pit, to keep stock from caving in the walls."

Farmers report that the most satisfactory size is 10 feet wide at the bottom, 12 feet wide at the top and 8 feet deep. The length is purely a matter of necessity.

WATER SUPPLY DURING WINTER

Purdue University has issued suggestions which are practicable. It advises that dairy herds that receive liberal supplies of pure water at moderate temperatures are likely to be more profitable than if insufficiently supplied. More than 87 per cent of milk is water, and a cow will consume about three pounds of water for each pound of milk produced. Thus, a cow giving 30 pounds of milk should receive about nine gallons of water every 24 hours.

Water can not be absorbed by the system with the solids to form milk until the temperature approaches that of the cow's body, about 100 degrees. When a cow is forced to drink cold water, feed must form the fuel to heat it, thus raising

the maintenance cost. Another factor that must be considered is that bacteria play an active part in forming milk and function better when the temperature of the feed masses is kept near body temperature, so that the digestive process of a cow drinking much cold water may be prolonged, with a resultant drop in milk production.

A tank heater in the water trough, costing a few cents a day in fuel to operate, is a profitable investment on the dairy farm in winter. Whenever possible the trough should be placed in a sheltered spot in the yard, and the temperature of the water should not be over 80 degrees, which takes considerable fuel to maintain, but it should not drop below 60 degrees. Individual drinking cups in the barn are desirable, if kept clean. A cheaper system is the installation of a continuous concrete manger, in which water is allowed to flow. This requires some additional labor to sweep clean before watering, and it also makes possible the spread of disease if it exists in the herd unless strict sanitary methods are employed.

PRICES FOR DAIRY COWS IN NEW YORK

The United States Department of Agriculture reports the average price per head of milk cows in New York State on December 15, 1925 was \$15.70 higher than at that time the year previous. Thirty-two dairymen of Chenango county in April, 1926, estimated that grade cows were then selling at an average of \$14.28 per head and purebreds at \$17.35 per head more than on April, 1925. Since these estimates were made the dairy situation has improved somewhat as to milk prices, and the work of tuberculosis eradication has made huge inroads on the cow population. Most dairymen report cattle prices on a keen upgrade, and this is expected to continue, as there is a big shortage in cows and heifers. A prominent dairyman said a few days ago that most any kind of a well-grown calf may be counted on to bring \$100 as a heifer, and urges his neighbors not to sell their hay but to raise calves and heifers instead.

Annie: "I don't see how a girl can marry a man she's only known a fortnight."

Fannie: "I don't see how she could if she'd known him longer."

MONEY TALKS

Salesman, Salesladies and Retail merchant. My items fit all of you. Salesman averages \$1.00 profit for every dealer called on. Costs dealer \$2.00, he sells for \$3.50 makes \$1.50 on \$2.00 invested. Salesman makes \$1.00. If you are a Salesman or wish to become one. If you never sold anything in your life I will tell you how to make better than \$100.00 a week. (Address) Geo. L. Lane, Mansfield, Ohio.

Mead's the Man



When you are sick you usually consult a competent physician.

When you are holding an auction sale of purebred cattle you should exercise the same good judgment, and secure the services of an auctioneer who knows cattle, values and men. My years of experience are a guarantee that I can make you some money at your next sale.

Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora, New York

Mead's the Man

Cow Testing Association Reports

STATE NOW HAS 32 COW-TESTING CLUBS

Over Ten Thousand Animals in These Associations. Warren Association Has Largest Number

Over ten thousand cows tested in month. Thirty-two cow testing associations in Pennsylvania reported 10,978 cows tested during September, the monthly report of the Pennsylvania State College dairy extension service shows. There were 790 cows producing 40 or more lb. butterfat and 1105 giving more than a half ton of milk.

Of the 40-lb. fat producers, 191 cows produced fifty or more pounds fat, and 480 of the 1,000 producers gave more than 1,200 lb. milk.

The Warren association tested 617 cows during the month, leading all of the groups. The Coventry association, in Chester county, was second, with 512. The Lehigh-Carbon association had the largest number of 1,000 pounders, 96. The Cumberland test group was second, with 82. Leading all groups in number of 40-lb. fat producers, was the Warren association, with 69. The Coventry association was second, with 55.

W. M. Steigerwalt's registered Holstein in the Lehigh-Carbon group produced 2,101 pounds as highest milk producer. The State Hospital at Warren had the best cow in butterfat, the record being 86.6 pounds. The Lehigh-Carbon group again had the highest ten-cow average in butterfat, 67.6 pounds.

ASSOCIATION RESULTS FROM LYCOMING COUNTY

The Susquehanna Trail finished its second year September 1, 1926, with 23 whole year members. In addition two members were in the Association only part of the year. There were 369 cows in the Association during all or part of the year.

The Association work for the past two years shows an increase in milk production per herd of 941 lb. and an increase in butterfat of 41.4 lb.

The average number of cows in the Association for the year was 289.27. The cows in the Association produced on an average of 6,360 lb. milk; 262.3 lb. butterfat with a butterfat percentage of 3.9. The average value of product was \$172.02; Total cost of feed \$77.64; the value of product above feed cost was \$94.38 with an average of \$2.22 returns for \$1.00 expended for feed.

Six herds with five or more cows exceeded an average of 300 lb. butterfat.

Two cows in the Association produced over 500 lb. butterfat. A Grade Holstein owned by M. S. Taylor produced 13,706 lb. milk and 537.8 lb. fat; Marshall Bros., having the next best cow in the Association which produced 10,768 lb. milk with 502.8 lb. fat.

In the 400 lb. butterfat class, eight cows qualified. Beck & Beck with a registered Holstein being first in butterfat production, the cow having produced 482.9 lb. fat. J. Taylor & Son taking second and third place with Grade Holsteins the cows producing 458.8 lb. fat and 425.8 lb. fat respectively.

Mr. H. L. Norman is Tester in charge of the Lycoming County C. T. A.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY C. T. A.

The Cumberland County Cow Testing Association closed its seventh year September 10, 1926, with 26 whole year members. The total number of cows for all or part of the year was 340. The result for the Association for the seven years is as follows:

Year	Lb. Milk	Lb. Butterfat
1919-1920	7325	244.6
1920-1921	8355	287.4
1921-1922	8578	309.3
1922-1923	8713	312.6
1923-1924	9779	348.4
1924-1925	9390	333.5
1925-1926	9777	349.1
Increase in 7 years	2452	104.5

The average number of cows in the Association for the year was 278.34. The cows in the Association produced on an average of 9,777 lb. milk; 348.1 lb. butterfat with a butterfat percentage of 3.6. The average value of product was \$259.40; total cost of feed \$108.46; the value of product above feed cost was \$150.94 with an average of \$2.39 returns for \$1.00 expended for feed.

Twenty-two herds in the Association had an average of five or more cows exceeding 300 lb. fat. Ten cows in the Association produced over 500 lb. fat; forty-seven produced between 400 and 500 lb. butterfat and 106 produced between 300 and 400 lb. butterfat.

Fifty-seven cows produced over 400 lb. butterfat. A complete list follows:

Owner	Lb. Milk	Lb. Butterfat
I. V. Otto	18,699	588.3
Ray Shughart	15,433	566.2
I. V. Otto	17,876	561.5
A. N. Lehman	15,944	536.6
J. H. Lear	15,035	532.9
I. V. Otto	15,726	528.6
Jesse E. Kurtz	16,080	520.0
H. K. McCullough	9,436	509.4
Elmer C. Ludt	13,431	507.7
I. V. Otto	15,034	502.7
I. V. Otto	13,898	498.9
J. H. Lear	13,848	496.1
H. B. McCormick	9,212	495.6
H. K. McCullough	10,475	492.9
A. N. Lehman	13,331	492.6
I. V. Otto	14,808	489.5
Geo. L. Snyder	14,582	487.3
John W. Raudabaugh	14,201	477.8

Owner	Lb. Milk	Lb. Butterfat
Jesse Lehman	12,100	469.0
John W. Raudabaugh	13,298	464.0
H. K. McCullough	10,497	463.9
Geo. Wilson	12,452	461.4
Jesse E. Kurtz	13,192	459.4
Jesse E. Kurtz	12,950	458.6
John W. Raudabaugh	12,527	456.9
Walter Rupp	9,513	453.5
I. V. Otto	11,379	453.3
Walter Rupp	13,442	452.3
Jesse E. Kurtz	14,171	451.5
I. V. Otto	15,370	444.5
John W. Raudabaugh	13,595	441.9
F. B. Sellers, Jr.	9,720	437.1
Walter Rupp	11,924	433.4
J. H. Lear	11,551	432.5
I. V. Otto	12,290	431.1
I. V. Otto	11,677	429.9
Ray Shughart	10,749	429.7
J. H. Lear	13,482	428.5
V. C. McCormick	8,377	428.3
Geo. Wilson	13,356	428.2
J. H. Lear	13,482	428.5
Jesse Lehman	12,815	424.8
I. V. Otto	13,606	419.3
Paul N. Lehman	12,070	419.3
F. B. Sellers, Jr.	10,800	418.2
Joseph M. Conrad	13,112	413.6
S. W. Zeigler	10,966	411.2
I. V. Otto	13,748	410.7
Geo. Wilson	16,225	409.1
C. G. Niesley	9,951	408.6
Elmer C. Ludt	12,706	407.8
Geo. R. Shaul	10,767	407.2
Elmer C. Ludt	11,911	405.8
Walter Rupp	12,572	404.2
John L. Bashore	10,859	402.2
I. V. Otto	11,560	401.9
Ral Shughart	12,148	400.0

A. A. RAUDABAUGH, Tester.

I. O. SIDELMANN, Dairy Specialist.
PAUL L. EDINGER, County Agent.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

Clair Hindman, Tester for Schuylkill County reports that twenty-six herds comprising 331 cows in milk were tested during the month of October. Six profitable and 4 unprofitable cows were sold. One purebred bull was purchased. Thirty-eight cows produced over 40 lb. fat—eight over 50 lb. and fifty-two cows produced over 1,000 lb. milk, twenty-two producing over 1,200 lb.

A registered Holstein owned by Christ Wagner lead in milk production with 1,833 lb.

During the month three separators were tested.

Hesitant Flapper—"Aren't these hose with roses at the knees a bit startling?" Specialty Salesman—"Indeed they are, Miss. Nothing else but. And the papers forecast strong winds, you know."

Hesitant Flapper—"I'll take them."

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

EXTENSION LADDERS—20 to 32 ft., 25c ft. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

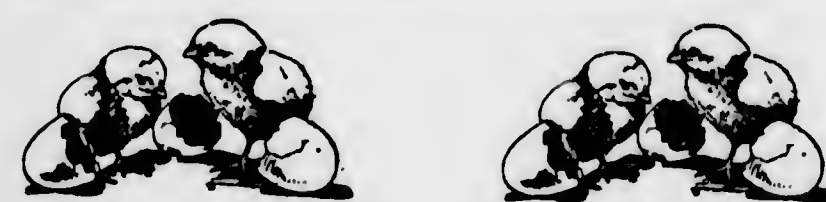
OUTSIDE PAINT \$1.50 per gallon, 5 gallon cans. Satisfaction guaranteed. BOTTING, Marathon, N. Y.

RAISE FLEMISH GIANTS, the big kind, 14 to 20 lbs. each, breeding stock for sale. ELMDALE RABBITRY, Smyrna Mills, Maine, Box 26.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, chewing, ten pounds \$2.85, smoking, five \$1.25, ten \$2. Scrap smoking, 25 pounds \$3. TOBACCO CLUB, Sedalia, Kentucky.

FOR SALE—Milk Bottle Caps, by the thousand or by the million, one or two colors, bulk or in tubes. DEPOY BOTTLE CAP CO., Muncie, Indiana.

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING BAGS. We pay 5c each and also pay the freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 E. Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.



POULTRY

WHITE PEKIN DUCKS and Drakes, \$2.50; \$3.50. Toulouse and White Embden Geese and Ganders, \$4.00; \$5.00 each. Mrs. M. E. WILMARTH, R. 5, Corning, Iowa.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS.—For past twelve years my Buffs have won the blue at the South's leading shows. Utility and exhibition stock for sale. H. C. HENDERSON, Talladega, Ala.

PURE RINGLET BARRED ROCK cockerels—June hatched, \$3 each or two for \$5; five for \$10. Also May hatched dark S. C. Brown Leghorn cockerels. "Everlay strain," \$1 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. W. FRY, Howard, Ohio.

PRICES SLASHED for quick removal on balance June hatched S. C. White Leghorn cockerels. Parent stock up to 331 eggs, price, \$1.75 each. 10% discount on orders of ten or more. Also Wyandotte cockerels. Must move at once to make room. PINE LAWN HATCHERY, Melrose, Wis.

PURE TANCRED STRAIN BREEDING COCKERELS from pen purchased direct from Tancred Farm, headed by 300 Egg Mating Pedigreed Cockerel. Early hatched. Choice breeders. Reasonably priced. Free descriptive booklet. NORTH POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.



DOGS

PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIE PUPS. \$10 each. R. C. GLEASON, Fayette, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Collie pups, best breeding, farm raised. CORBETT FABER, Cortland, Ohio.

REGISTERED WHITE COLLIE PUPS, best blood lines. JANIE EILAND, Sprott, Ala.

FOR SALE—Black and tan Rat Terrier pups. Price \$10, \$12 and \$15. M. D. YODER, Shipshewana, Ind.

PEDIGREED POLICE PUPPIES. Price \$20. If you want the best write MAPLE SHADE KENNELS, Bloomdale, Ohio.

COLLIES—Three months and up, both breeds, bred for brains and beauty. ROYANHO WHITE COLLIE KENNELS, Gilmore, Ohio.

FOR SALE—One hundred coon, opossum, fox, squirrel and rabbit hounds. Ship C. O. D. trial. A. F. DORAN, Murray, Kentucky.

FOR SALE—Scotch Collie pups, the intelligent kind, sable and white. Price five dollars apiece. WM. KINSLEY, Hartsville, Ohio.

BEAUTIFUL PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS. The intelligent kind. Males, spayed females, \$10.00 each. H. HURD, Thorndike, Me.

COLLIE PUPPIES—The live wire kind. Quality, intelligence—St. Bernards, Show Stock. MYAKKA KENNELS, East Bridgewater, Mass.

BEAUTIFUL White Collie Pups. Pedigreed. Finest bloods. \$20.00. Shipped on approval. MARSHALL MACDONALD, Charlestown, West Virginia.

POLICE DOGS. Doberman Pinschers, pedigree. Puppies and old dogs for sale, reasonable. Also Foxhounds. O. V. HANN, R. 1, Harrison, Ohio.

THOROUGHbred NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES. Pedigreed. Large black beauties. Females, \$12.50, males, \$20. M. WHITACRE, Boggsstown, Ind.

SCOTCH COLLIES—July puppies; males, black and tan with white points. Intelligent and well behaved. Parents good cattle dogs and always at home; \$10 each. DAVID CROALL, Etna, New Hampshire.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

ALL-WOOL YARN FOR SALE by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

ALFALFA and other dairy hay for sale. Delivered prices. Write HARRY D. GATES COMPANY, Jackson, Michigan.

WHITE CLOVER BASSWOOD HONEY. Extracted 6 pounds \$1.35, 12 pounds \$2.50. Comb 9½ pounds \$2.25, postpaid third zone. For larger quantities write E. R. PORTER, Roxabel, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Select, ranch raised, dark Northern mink. Can supply either sex in any quantity. Prices and booklet on mink farming on request. REST ISLAND SILVER FOX FARMS, INC., White Bear, Minn.

RHEUMATISM, NEURITIS—WHY SUFFER? Guaranteed complete treatment mailed, postpaid, \$1.50. Persons Pronounced Incurable should try. This remedy gets you results or money refunded. Square dealing. Write PROF. GUHA, Box P-166, Huntington, Ind.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO—Satisfaction or your money back. Superfine choice chewing, one pound 40c—second grade, others best, five pounds \$1.40; smoking, twelve to thirty-two cents per pound. 10% discount for five pounds or more, cash with order. FARMERS AGENCY, P. O. Box 292, Madisonville, Ky.



LIVE STOCK

REGISTERED CHEVIOT YEARLING RAMS and Ram Lambs for sale. R. L. NICHOLS, Springville, N. Y.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA—spring pigs, both sex. Priced right, satisfaction guaranteed. EZRA BEILER, Ronk, Pa.

DUROCS—SPRING BOARS AND GILTS, August and September pigs either sex, unrelated. Best of breeding. J. HARLAN FRANTZ, Waynesboro, Pa. R. 4

CHESTER WHITES—Bred Gilts, service boars, or pigs. Registered; double immuned. From prize winning stock. Priced reasonably. J. B. DEFORD, Wabash, Ind.

PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

CABBAGE PLANTS, 1,000, \$1.00. C. O. D. Postage satisfactory. Guaranteed. HOLLAND BROS., Franklin, Va.

SEND \$1 for 12 Dahlia Bulbs. All colors, labeled, worth \$3. BOLTS DAHLIA FARM, Stepney, Connecticut, Dept. H.

PEONIES—ONE FELIX CROUSE, RED, ONE FESTIVA MAXIMA, WHITE, 2 Best Pink, 3 to 5 eyes, \$1. Prepaid. Plant now. Checks accepted. Wholesale list free. WELCH NURSERY, Shenandoah, Ia.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

My Former Herdsire



KING ALCARTRA RAG APPLE POSCH

stood at the head of my herd for several years.

If you are in the market for a good heifer or bull calf of this breeding at a reasonable price, write me. My herd is accredited.

A. R. BUSH
Montrose, Pennsylvania.

THE OLD HOME FARM



HEIFERS AND HEIFER CALVES OF THE BEST BREEDING FOR SALE

Two of these heifers are sired by Mahwin King Johanna Rue, my 30-lb. bull.

EUGENE B. BENNETT
Allamuchy, New Jersey.

100 ENVELOPES

and 200 5½x8½ Note or Lettersheets,

printed with your name and address and postpaid to you, \$1.00. Send \$1.00 for one year's subscription to our farm and home journal and 25c extra to pay postage and get a trial box of stationery free. Send cash with order to

Fletcher's Farming
Hondo, Texas

WISCONSIN C. T. A. TESTERS' REPORTS FOR OCTOBER

The Milton Rock Co. C. T. A. has the high herd for the month. W. L. Elphick owner, has 18 Grade Guernseys that averaged 842 lb. milk, 44.3 lb. fat with an average test of 5.25%. Dry cows were figured in herd average and C. T. A. is operating under retest rules.

Reports from 136 testers on 53,801 cows tested in 3,537 herds were received this month. There were 168 C. T. A. operating in Wisconsin. There were 2,690 cows producing more than 40 lb. butterfat in October. Racine County C. T. A. reported 75 40-lb. cows. The highest association average was found in the Union Rock Elm C. T. A. All cows averaged 26.8 lb. fat. High cow for October is owned by Hartman Bros. Lodi C. T. A. A grade Holstein aged 6 years produced 1,671 lb. milk, 85.2 lb. fat with an average test of 5.1%.

One thousand one hundred and eight cream separators were tested during October and 150 skim milk samples tested over .05%. Eight hundred and seventy-three cows were culled. Seventy-four bulls were bought. One hundred and twenty-eight C. T. A. testers reported association butterfat averages, including dry cows with an average per C. T. A. of 175 lb. fat.

STATE LEADER TRUMBULL COUNTY COW

G. L. Gates, of Mesopotamia, Trumbull County, had the state leader in milk production for the month of September, a Holstein cow. She made 2,064 lb.

Of the 185 dairy herds in Ohio which won recognition the past year for butterfat production from the National Dairy Association, nine were Trumbull County herds. The herds to get recognition must average 300 lb. fat per cow, and Trumbull County's herds were well above the minimum. The average production of milk in Ohio, according to Ivan McKellip, Extension Specialist at Ohio State University in dairying, is 5,000 lb. per cow. The state standard for milk is 3.5 per cent butterfat, so that this would average about 175 lb. of butterfat per cow. To win recognition the herds in Test Associations must average nearly twice that, or 300 lb.

The following herds qualified in Trumbull County: Trumbull Experiment farm,

Cortland, with 13 Holsteins cows, made 374 lb.; J. L. Allen, of Williamsfield, with 15 Holstein cows averaged 346 lb.; J. L. Paden, of Orwell, with 15 Holstein cows averaged 344 lb.; C. B. Knight, of Williamsfield, with 16 Holstein cows averaged 342 lb.; A. V. Case, of Lockwood, with 12 Holstein cows, averaged 327 lb.; J. S. Dixon, of Orwell, with 6 Holstein cows averaged 326 lb.; G. L. Gates, of Mesopotamia, with 7 Holstein cows, averaged 324 lb.; C. H. Owen, of Orwell, with 17 Holstein cows, averaged 323 lb.; and I. H. Miller & Son, of Burghill, with 20 Holstein cows averaged 314 lb.

Nineteen of the 28 Cow Test Associations in Ohio were represented on the honor roll, with 2,096 cows in 185 herds. Of these 1,116 were Jerseys; 648 Holsteins; 273 Guernseys; 17 Ayrshires; 6 Shorthorns and 36 of mixed breeding.

WHITEWATER WISCONSIN COW TESTING ASSOCIATION SALE

C. T. A. cows sold for \$20 more per head than those sold without records. A sale of 40 grade and registered cows. Twenty-three with C. T. A. records were sold at public auction under the auspices of the White water Cow Testing Association on Oct. 20, 1926. Chas. Clingan tester for the Whitewater C. T. A. and Sales Manager reported an average selling price of \$1,123.62 per cow. The 4 registered Holstein cows with C. T. A. records average \$136. The 8 (eight) grade C. T. A. Guernsey cows averaged \$133 and the 11 C. T. A. grade Holstein cows average \$129.50. The twenty-three cows with C. T. A. records sold at an average price of \$132 while the cows without C. T. A. records sold for \$112 or \$20 less per head.

The eight-year-old grade Holstein cow consigned by Mrs. A. Tesseno of Whitewater had a yearly record of 13,350 lb. milk and 408.2 lb. butterfat. This cow topped the sale at \$160.00. Another seven-year-old grade Holstein cow consigned by Joe Fischer with a yearly record of 11,339 lb. milk and 417.3 lb. butterfat sold for \$150.00.

The three grade Guernsey cows consigned by Poehl and Potter, with an average production of 324 lb. butterfat sold at an average price of \$142. This community sale conclusively showed that the cow with a production need not go begging at an auction sale.

Maple Grove Stock Farm

offers you a young bull bred for production.

Born March 6, 1926

He is a son of our 27 lb. sire, Maple Grove Ybma Glista No. 330879 and out of Maple Grove Lunde Clever Glista No. 867885. This animal is well marked, good type and well grown for his age. We will sell him for \$75.00—He is a bargain at that price.

Our Herd is ACCREDITED.

F. JONES, Manager

R. D. 4

Centerville, Crawford Co., Penna.

Stock Reduced to Barn Capacity and Pocket Book Filled to Capacity

are the results of using
the advertising columns of

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

the paper whose pages are read
from cover to cover by men who
value a Holstein for her ability
to produce and reproduce.

You can reach this great buying
public at a very low cost.

Let us tell you how.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Box 110

Harrisburg, Penna.



SPRING FARM PONTIAC MAID 2D

I am offering for immediate sale, twin bull calves born July 14, 1926.

Their dam has been exhibited at different fairs for the last fifteen years and has always taken first prize.

The dam and two nearest dams of their sire averaged 31.2 lb. butter and 941.5 lb. milk in 7 days.

Price for choice, \$100.00

DAVID FALCONER

Scottsville, Michigan.

There has never been a reactor in my herd.



PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD

is the sire of

BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO

our herdsire.

The dam of this bull is a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Chicago who was a son of the great King Segis Pontiac and the second 40 lb. cow Johanna De Kol Van Beers.

With his great type and wonderful breeding, he cannot help but make good as a sire.

Come to our farm and make your selections from our Accredited Herd.

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield, Bradford Co., Pa.

SPRING BROOK FARM



Ormsby Sensation 3d 339429

Male calf, born in August 1926, For sale.

He is sired by Ormsby Sensation 3d 339429, who is the sire of some handsome individuals.

His dam is Wayland De Kol Climax 717590. She is one of the best cows in my herd and a beautiful animal.

This calf is one of the nicest I have ever offered for sale.

My herd is ACCREDITED.

S. T. WITMER

Union Deposit, Dauphin County, Penna.



TWO YOUNGSTERS AT SUNNY LAWN FARM

I have for sale an evenly marked, straight lined bull calf, whose dam is one of the good daughters of Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna, out of a good producing dam credited with a 26-lb. record.

The sire of this calf is Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde.

If you are in the market for a good young bull calf, write me.

MURRAY A. MILLER

Sunny Lawn Stock Farm

Milton

R. D. 3.

Penna.

This herd is accredited

The Holstein and Friesian

Vol. V
HARRISBURG, PA., DECEMBER 8, 1926
No. 23

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



PART OF THE CHARLES WERTHEIMER HERD, FREDERICK, MD.





SPRING FARM PONTIAC MAID 2D

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Their dam has been exhibited at different fairs for the last fifteen years and has always taken first prize.

The dam and two nearest dams of their sire averaged 31.2 lb. butter and 941.5 lb. milk in 7 days.

Price for choice, \$100.00

DAVID FALCONER

Scottsville, Michigan.

There has never been a reactor in my herd.



GREENBROOK POLLYANNA BUTTER GIRL 353307

One of my foundation cows.

The desirable combination of Health, Production and Individuality is found in my herd.

My present herdsire is C. W. Walker Fayne 438827, sired by Finderne Sir Valdessa 216590 and out of Walker Fayne Butter Girl.

If you are in the market for Purebreds I would be mighty glad to quote you prices.

My herd is under State and Federal supervision and has passed two clean tests.

GEORGE SNODGRASS

Woodbine Pennsylvania



Colonel Joh Lyons

This great bull is one of our leading herdsires. He is a show bull, and his offspring are great.

The thirty nearest dams of Colonel Joh Lyons average 30 lb. butter in 7 days. His sire was a son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, that noted grandson of the great King Segis.

Our combined herds number about 140 head. Come up and see what we will sell you.

Both Herds are Accredited.

L. N. MACK & SON FLOYD E. MACK

Susquehanna County, Montrose, Pa.

Elmwood Farm



A Promising Son of Rolo Pontiac Fayne

We are offering young animals for sale sired by Rolo Pontiac Fayne 385047, whose dam, Rolo Mercena De Kol 613854 holds the world's short-time record for butterfat production.

Colantha Minnie Monk, one of the cows in the herd produced 1,907 pounds of milk containing 87.7 pounds of butterfat in C. T. A. work.

It is animals of this breeding that I am offering for sale.

If you are in the market for a herdsire or foundation females, why not buy Holsteins of this character.

I would be glad to have you write me your wants or better still come and look my herd over.

CHARLES WERTHEIMER

Frederick, Maryland.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. V

HARRISBURG, PA., DECEMBER 8, 1926

No. 23

Investigation or Confession

JUST as our last issue was going to press we received the following announcement which we published without comment:

Advanced Registry Office
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION
Malcolm H. Gardner, Supt.
Delavan, Wis.

To All Interested:

Investigation having disclosed that a reasonable suspicion exists that the rules of the Advanced Registry Department were violated in testing for advanced registration certain cows at the Springfield State Hospital, located at Sykesville, Maryland, the Advanced Registry Certificates of the following animals are hereby cancelled:

Brookfield Aaggie Hengerveld 580699.
Delilah Jewel Canary Repeater 720267.
Eli Prilly Ordella 778691.
Howard Star Annette Prince 603305.
Kate Segis Burke Pontiac 778704.
Lydia Colantha Segis 523257.
Mary Prilly Netherland 565715.
Ouida Pontiac Carolyn 412639.
Sebewaing Flossie Elzevere 826353.
Segis Manor Star 778702.
Springsyke Carnation 901031.

This action is taken under Rule X.

MALCOLM H. GARDNER, Supt. A. R.

JAS. A. REYNOLDS,
Chairman, Executive Committee.

Note: In conducting this investigation your officers received the most hearty cooperation from those in charge of the Springfield State Hospital and the University of Maryland.

In reviewing the above report, announcing the cancellation of eleven records made at Springfield State Hospital, no mention is made as to whether this is a partial report or a final report.

A COMPLETE AND SEARCHING INVESTIGATION DEMANDED

Holstein Breeders and the dairy public generally, we believe, will demand that a searching and complete investigation be made into the Maryland matter, and that a full report be rendered.

It was alleged in the affidavits, which we published in connection with the report, that cows on official test at

Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville, Maryland, were being given dope and that cream was being added to the milk before the samples were taken.

It was also alleged that after the College authorities had in their possession, affidavits alleging that irregularities were being practiced in making official records, the Board of Regents of the State of Maryland took the matter out of the hands of the College authorities and official testing was permitted to continue at Springfield State Hospital for several months, or until certain cows then on official test had completed their yearly records. These records were accepted by Mr. Malcolm H. Gardner, Superintendent of Advanced Registry and one of the cows, Howard Star Annette Prince 603305, received special publicity through the press, over his signature, as being admitted to the 1,000 lb. butterfat class.

Following the completion of these yearly records it appears testing was discontinued at Springfield State Hospital and Mr. Forrest G. Farr announced that he was leaving his position as Superintendent of the dairy.

It was brought out that a certain political influence dominates or is represented on the Board of Directors of the Springfield State Hospital, the Board of Directors of the College and the State Board of Regents; and that Mr. Farr was to an extent indebted to this influence for his position at the State Hospital. And further, it was alleged that cows from a privately owned Holstein herd belonging to one of the men who was serving on all three Boards, were sent to the Hospital to be placed on official test. In an affidavit by a Mr. L. M. Nelson, it is alleged that these cows were also given dope, and that grade calves in the Springfield State Hospital herd were being substituted and registered as Purebreds.

The published Fair reports of winnings at Fairs show that one calf, that was alleged to be a Grade but registered as a Purebred, was exhibited at Maryland State Fair, Syracuse State Fair and the Eastern States Exposition, in the show herd of one of the Director's of the Hospital who was also a Director of the College and a member of the Board of Regents.

In Mr. Wallace's affidavit it was alleged that, after the Board of Regents intercepted the investigation of conditions at Springfield State Hospital that was being conducted by the Maryland Agricultural College and took the matter out of the hands of the College authorities, an attempt was made to hush the matter up and keep the facts from the public.

The investigation into the Maryland situation is not alone a question of making honest or dishonest records.

The report of the cancellation of 11 records, we do not believe, will be accepted by the breeders as a full and complete report sufficient to dismiss the matter.

THE INVESTIGATION MUST GO FURTHER

There must be a full and complete investigation of the conduct of the Board of Regents to learn why it took the Springfield matter out of the hands of the College authorities. If the action on the part of the Board of Regents was for the purpose of shielding Mr. Farr or any member of their Board, are not the Holstein breeders and the citizens of Maryland entitled to know about it?

Again there is the question, why did the Holstein-Friesian Association of America permit official testing to go on for a four or five months period after the College had in its possession affidavits alleging that fraud was being perpetrated or attempted?

If any officer or officers of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America were in conspiracy with any member or members of the Board of Regents, ought not a thorough and searching investigation be made by a reliable, disinterested tribunal? The other allegations alleged in the Maryland matter should also be thoroughly investigated but the investigation should not be given the appearance of a farce by permitting those who might be accused or under suspicion to conduct the investigation or take any part in it other than offering their testimony.

Closely following the publishing of the Maryland affair in our September 8th issue, Mr. Malcolm H. Gardner, Superintendent of Advanced Registry, in a printed leaflet in which he very bitterly attacks the Holstein Breeder and Dairyman, attempts to deny or did deny that he knew anything about the Maryland affair using the following language:

"Without expressing any opinion whatever on other charges made by this writer, of which I have no knowledge other than his statements, I wish to say that his allegations as to the Advanced Registry Office are positively false and wish Holstein-Friesian breeders to know the following facts:

"That no announcement has been made by the Advanced Registry Department declaring any 'cow to be the champion cow below the Mason and Dixon line.'

"That the Maryland Agricultural College has not to the present time laid before me any charges against any Maryland man or institution.

"That the Maryland Agricultural College has not submitted any affidavits of any kind made by anyone connected with testing in Maryland.

"That the Maryland Agricultural College has not advised me of any investigation made or hearing given in relation to any testing in Maryland."

This printed leaflet was dated at Delavan, Wisconsin, September 14, 1926.

A little later, in the September 25th issue of *The World*, a Holstein sales publication in which the Holstein-Friesian Association of America carries advertisements, appeared the following:

"The attitude of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America toward these charges, thus indirectly brought, is summarized in the following statement from James A. Reynolds, Chairman of the Executive Committee:

"The Holstein-Friesian Association, through its proper officers HAS BEEN, AND IS STILL, making a searching investigation. The result of this investigation will, as heretofore, be made known to our membership at the proper time."

While Mr. Gardner in his printed leaflet attempts to deny all knowledge of the Maryland affair, James A. Reynolds, Chairman of the Executive Committee, on the other hand, infers that he was on the inside, according to the printed notice to the effect that the proper officers of the Association HAD BEEN AND STILL WERE investigating the matter—or words to that effect.

After the admission as it appeared in *The World*, that the proper officers of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America had been and still were making a searching investigation, the term "HAD BEEN" would naturally infer that the Association or some of its officers knew about this Maryland affair prior to the announcement published by the Holstein Breeder and Dairyman in its September 8th issue. Ought not the complete report of the investigation inform the breeders when this investigation was started and by whom?

The printed notice announcing the cancellation of 11 records made at Springfield State Hospital was signed by Mr. Malcolm H. Gardner and Mr. James A. Reynolds, and attached to the notice is a paragraph commending those in charge of Springfield State Hospital and the University of Maryland for their hearty co-operation. This is a very singular condition.

First—The Advanced Registry Department of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America stands accused in the Maryland matter of accepting records that were fraudulently made and giving such records publicity. That Association is represented on the report by the signatures of Malcolm H. Gardner, Superintendent of Advanced Registry and James A. Reynolds, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Second—The Institution in Maryland where the fraud was being perpetrated in the making of official records, was the Springfield State Hospital and the Hospital authorities together with the University of Maryland, who were to be commended for making the investigation but were accused of failing to make a proper report of the results of their investigation, are given honorable mention.

Is this report a report of an investigation or is it rather an admission of guilt—an attempt to white-wash the truth?



YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED to this Accredited Herd in which there has never been a case of Abortion.

REASONABLE PRICES ON YOUNG STOCK

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON

PENNSYLVANIA

Determining the Age of Cattle by the Teeth

PRACTICAL cattlemen find that the age of cattle can be approximated closely by the appearance, development and subsequent wear of their second incisors.

It is a very common practice among horsemen to rely entirely upon the wear and development of the teeth to determine the age of the horse. Experienced cattle buyers resort to a similar method. Particularly the buyers of dairy cattle where age is an important factor.

The age of Purebred cattle that are registered is shown by the registry certificate.

There is no better way of telling the age of unregistered animals than by a careful examination of the incisor teeth. *Farmers' Bulletin No. 1066*, published by the United States Department of Agriculture describes briefly, and by the use of cuts, the method of determining the age of cattle by the appearance of the incisor teeth.

The age of cattle can be approximated closely by the appearance, development, and subsequent wear of their second incisor teeth. Cattle have eight incisor teeth, all in the lower jaw. In the calf at birth two or more of the temporary or first incisor teeth are present. With the first month the entire eight incisors have appeared.



FIG. 1.—Internal face of incisors of the calf.

As the animal approaches 2 years of age the center pair of temporary incisor teeth or pinchers is replaced by the permanent pinchers, which at 2 years attain full development.



FIG. 2.—Internal face of incisors at 2 years.

At from 2½ to 3 years the permanent first intermediates are cut and are usually fully developed at 3 years.



FIG. 3.—Internal face of incisors at 3 years.

At 3½ years the second intermediates or laterals are cut. They are on a level with the first intermediates and begin to wear at 4 years.



FIG. 4.—Internal face of incisors at 4 years.

At 4½ to 5 years the corner teeth are replaced, the animal at 5 years having the full complement of incisors with the corners fully developed.



FIG. 5.—Internal face of incisors at 5 years.

At 5 to 6 years there is a leveling of the permanent pinchers, the pinchers usually being leveled at six and both pairs of intermediates partially leveled and the corner incisors showing wear.

From seven to eight the pinchers are noticeably worn; from eight to nine the middle pairs, and by ten years the corner teeth.



FIG. 6.—Internal face of incisors at 12 years.

After 6 years the arch gradually loses its rounded contour and becomes nearly straight by the twelfth year. In the meantime the teeth have gradually become triangular in shape, distinctly separated, and show the progressive wearing to stubs.

Iodine and Foot-and-Mouth Disease

THE question as to whether iodine can be used as a protective and immunizing agent against foot-and-mouth disease is raised in reports by farmers and research workers in Denmark, which have reached us. In that country, it should be explained, farmers have to contend with the disease as best they can, but the absence of any slaughter policy does allow of experimentation and private research, which is out of the question in this country. It is, of course, important to recognize that such experiments must not be tried in this country, and any symptoms of disease must be reported at once.

One farmer who had foot-and-mouth disease break out amongst his dairy herd at once divided his herd up into various stocks for the individual care of the farm hands available. In spite of every possible precaution, however, he did not succeed in preventing the spread of infection from one lot to the other. At last he had only four calves, one to four months old, which

had not had the disease. In spite of every care (they were not insured) one fell sick, and a few days later another was found dead. He now gave up hope of saving the other two, and in order to get the whole business over, placed with the calves a couple of cows which had had the disease. In the meantime the ankle bones of the calves were painted twice daily with iodine. After ten days, nothing was wrong with the two calves, and in his report this farmer states:—

"That iodine may be perhaps regarded as a vaccine which will free the country (Denmark) from the scourge which the disease has become."

A Danish research worker (Vendel) found from blood tests of infected animals that different bacteria were to be found at different stages of the disease, and that they varied from one individual animal to another. Now and again, however, certain bodies were observed, which were certainly not bacteria, and whose true nature he could not identify. These bodies were the only feature common to all the investigations. Vendel concluded that it belonged to the same group of fungus, spore or virus, other representatives of which create rot in wood and tropical diarrhoea.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY INFECTION

Vendel has therefore advanced the theory of a primary (or fungus) infection and a secondary (bacterial) infection, the way for which has been prepared in the intestinal weakness caused by the first. As iodine has proved the most effective remedy in the case of other fungus diseases (of which "wooden tongue" is an example), it therefore appeared to be indicated as a remedy for the primary infection. He realized, however, that a single specific remedy could not be expected to be effectual when a secondary and multiple infection had set in. Moreover, experiments in which a solution of iodine was injected intravenously were extraordinarily favorable, and did not in any way contradict the accuracy of the theory he had formed.

So far the organism of the disease has proved incapable of cultivation, but, Vendel asserts, this may mean that the correct conditions for its cultivation have not been ascertained. There is, he says, an extensive class of fungi which will not propagate at all, on an artificial nutritive medium, at higher than ordinary room temperature.

RESULTS OF TREATMENT

In order to test the accuracy of his theories of infection, Vendel began the treatment of foot-and-mouth disease in May, 1926. Iodine, in various solutions, was injected intravenously to nearly 100 cows in 12 to 14 herds, while other lots amounting to about 200 head all told were subjected to the serum treatment or left untreated. The latter cut a poor figure. The iodine treatment, however, proved equally effectual with the serum treatment, and in the majority of cases showed itself to be superior by the absence of complications and after-effects of the disease.

Although work in Denmark has not so far reached a point at which definite conclusions can be drawn, the reports show that further research in this problem has very distinct possibilities of discovering not merely a remedy, but a preventive agent.—*Agricultural Gazette*.

Some of the Problems That Confront a Dairyman

MOST every one who has milked and cared for a herd of cows has had problems pop up that are rather difficult to solve, and consequently a good dairyman has to be very watchful for new things that keep happening to retard his progress.

Many a time a fellow will go to bed at night thinking that all is well in the barn but when he goes into the barn the next morning he finds everything upset by a cow that is out of her stall, oh boy! but does he not wish that there never was a cow?

Somehow a cow just cannot refrain from going right to the feed box when she is at large in the stable, and she usually stays at the box until she cannot eat another bite, then she lets out a grunt of satisfaction and starts in to generally mix things up and what a loose cow can't do to upset the appearance of a cow stable has never been thought of.

At the usual feeding time in the morning she refuses to eat and after a day of rest she usually refuses to eat her supper, and of course the next morning shows a decrease in her milk production. After nursing her along for a couple of days she gradually comes back to her feed and in about a week resumes her normal milk production.

Probably by the time that the last cow gets back to normal, another one gets loose and so goes the story all winter long.

Some dairymen cannot afford to install new stalls and stanchions, but they can at least arrange their feed box so that a cow does not eat a week's supply of grain in one feed, and if they would do so, think how much could be saved in grain and milk.

We go into some dairymen's barns and see two long rows of stanchions running the full length of the barn. We wonder where the man puts his cows at freshening time, and upon asking, we discover that he allows his cows to freshen in the stanchions. If a cow freshens during the day it is not so bad, but suppose that she freshens in the night in a barn that is very cold, what happens? The dairyman is liable to lose a calf whose value is nearly as much as the cost of a substantial box stall, to say nothing of the discomfort caused the cow by keeping her in a stanchion at such a time.

We go into another dairyman's barn and find him worrying over a heifer with a severe case of caked udder. He is afraid that she will lose a quarter and at the same time he is feeding her a heavy protein ration in connection with good clover or alfalfa hay, and using some of the cures for caked udder. If he would put the heifer on a ration of oil meal, bran and ground oats for a while and bathe her udder thoroughly with hot water and salt, we think his worries would soon be over.

Another dairyman has a cow with a severely caked udder before freshening and is milking her out to relieve the strain, he is paving the way for a case of milk fever.

Sometimes we find a fellow with a cow badly bloated, he is trying to reach the veterinarian by phone, a pint of olive or sweet oil mixed with a pint of warm milk given to the cow will usually remove the bloat.

Scours in calves seem to be another serious problem for a great many dairymen. A mixture of charcoal, wood ashes and salt, kept in a box in the calf pens is a wonderful preventative and there is nothing better than fresh dirt as a cure.

Clean pens, pails, etc., and the proper kinds of feed are also essential to successful calf raising. Remember, there is nothing quite as good for calves as clean warm milk, whole for the first few months and separated afterward. For grain a mixture of equal parts of cracked corn, oil meal, oats (either whole or crushed) and bran, is as good as anything to be found.

Foot-rot or fouds is another common ailment found in dairy herds. The best preventative is to place air slacked lime where the cattle will have to walk through it every time they enter or leave the barn. There are several different remedies for the disease. All cases do not respond to the same treatment, but before the case develops to the stage that the hoof is sore, common epsom salts packed between the claws of the hoof and secured by a bandage is very good.

We have been talking about the females of the herd thus far, now let us say a little about the other half of the herd, the bull. He is lucky if he gets half as much care as a scrub cow. It seems so strange that a man will invest a thousand dollars in a herdsire and then treat him like he would treat a snake. No bull is to be trusted, but no man should expect to handle a bull only once in six months and have him lead "like a dog." Handle the bull as often as possible, from a calf up, be firm with him, but don't fight him and when he gets ready for fight, out-general him. Do not think

that you can hold him. Treat him well. Some say never pet a bull. What are you going to do if a bull wants to have you scratch his head, prod him with a pitch fork? No two bulls handle alike and therefore we have to understand a bull to successfully handle him.

We have just briefly touched on some of the little things that keep happening in a herd of dairy cattle. Our suggestions are based on actual experience and from what we have learned from some very successful dairymen.

In a great many cases it is wise to call a competent Veterinarian, but it is well to know what to do in emergency cases.—F. R. H.

The Dry Cow

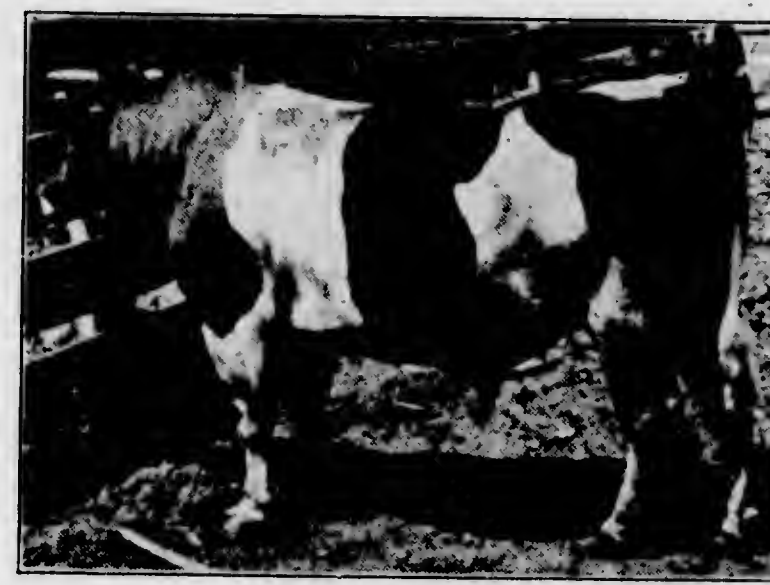
IT IS generally considered that a cow should be dry for a period before calving, for four principal reasons: (1) To give the organs concerned in milk secretion a rest; (2) to permit the nutriment of the feed to be used for the development of the fetus instead of for the production of milk; (3) to enable the cow to replenish any stores of minerals which may have become depleted through the production of milk; and (4) to permit the cow to build up a reserve of body tissue before calving.—*Farmers' Bulletin, No. 1470*.

"To-morrow," announced five-year-old Frank, proudly, to his Sunday school teacher, "is my birthday."

"Why," returned she, "it is mine too!"

The boy's face clouded with perplexity as he said, "How did you get so much bigger'n me?"

Maple Shade Stock Farm



Colantha Sir Walker Pietertje 407203.

Colantha Sir Walker Pietertje is one of the five bulls heading Maple Shade Stock Farm. He is splendidly bred, his 21 nearest dams averaging 30.85 lb. butter in 7 days. The other four sires are equally as high-class. My herd is composed of 250 females. The milking herd averaged between 350 and 400 lb. of fat last year in Cow Testing Association work on two milkings a day.

Place your order now for your herdsire out of one of my best producing cows.

Price right—Quality of the best.

Herd tuberculin tested.

If you are in Philadelphia to the Sesqui-Centennial come out to Westtown and look my herd over.

Visitors welcome at all times.

M. L. JONES

Westtown,

Pennsylvania



TWO YOUNGSTERS AT SUNNY LAWN FARM

I have for sale an evenly marked, straight lined bull calf, whose dam is one of the good daughters of Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna, out of a good producing dam credited with a 26-lb. record.

The sire of this calf is Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde.

If you are in the market for a good young bull calf, write me.

MURRAY A. MILLER

Sunny Lawn Stock Farm

Milton

R. D. 3.

Penna.

This herd is accredited

Success With Dorset and Hampshire Down Sheep

BY EUGENE B. BENNETT

THE Allamuchy and Tranquillity Farms, owned by the Peter Stuyvesant estate at Allamuchy, New Jersey, should be familiar to every Holstein breeder throughout the United States and Canada because of the many good Holsteins of proven worth that have been bred and developed at these farms.

A farm cannot be well managed, and good cattle cannot be bred and developed unless some one of experience and intelligence directs the work. While the Allamuchy and Tranquillity Farms have become so favorably and widely known as a Holstein breeding establishment, the manager, Mr. Arthur Danks, is in a great measure responsible as he is recognized as one of the most efficient and capable farm managers in this country, as well as a recognized authority on purebred Holsteins.

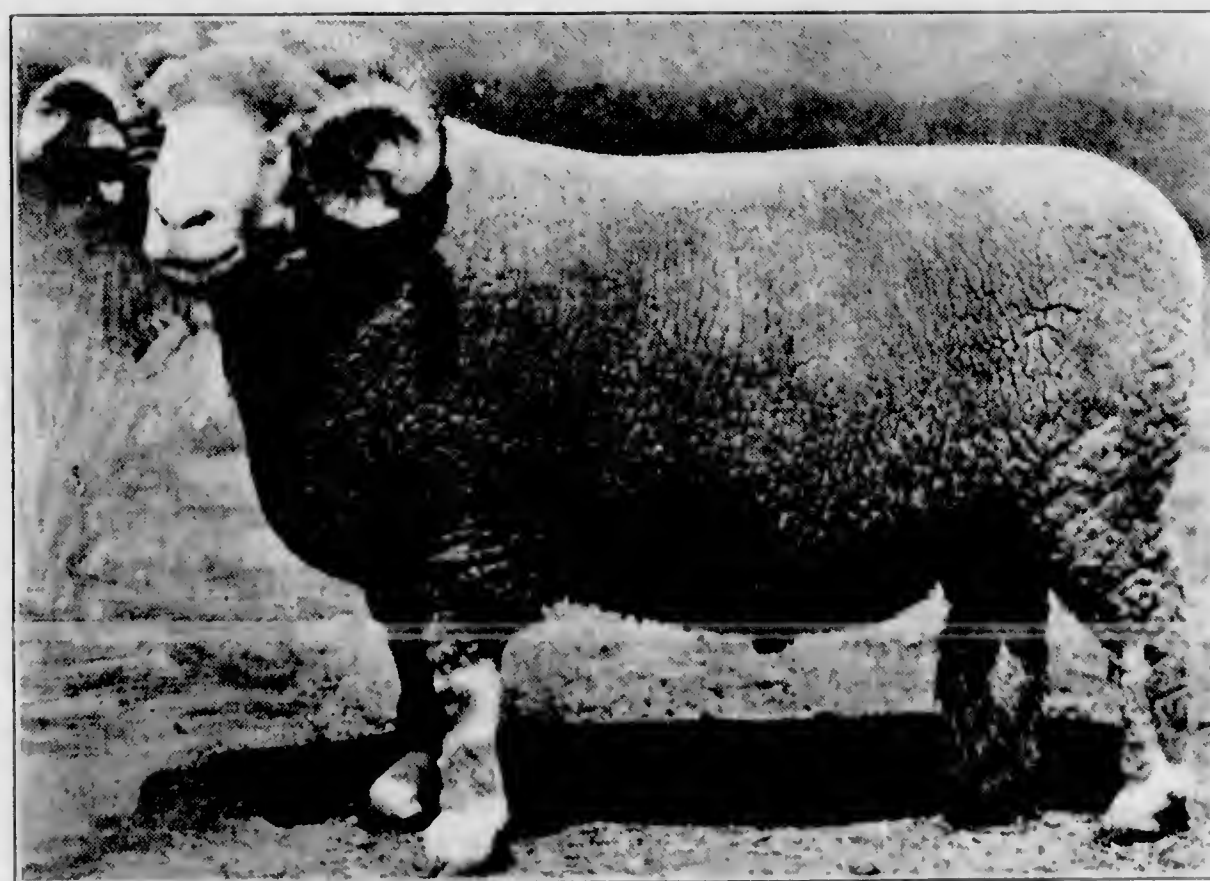
Mr. Danks also made a careful study of sheep and is recognized as one of the leading authorities in the United States. He officiated as Judge of the Dorset sheep at the great International Livestock Show held in Chicago this past week.

As far back as 1888, the late Rutherford Stuyvesant imported two Dorset rams and twenty-eight ewes from England which were purchased of John and William Kinder. Mr. Danks accompanied Mr. Stuyvesant to England to assist in selecting the sheep and returned to America with them.

With this foundation, Tranquillity Farms has continued to breed Dorset sheep with great success and have shipped breeding animals for foundation stock to all parts of the country.

The Tranquillity Farms Dorsets have won prizes ever since 1898 at

State and National Fairs. The Dorset ram whose picture appears in this article, was Champion Ram at the Livestock Show at the Sesquicentennial Exposition held at Philadelphia. In this contest the competition was exceptionally strong and was judged by P. C. MacKenzie. Tranquillity Farms easily won the Aged Ram Class with this outstanding animal of good Dorset type and exceptionally fitted.



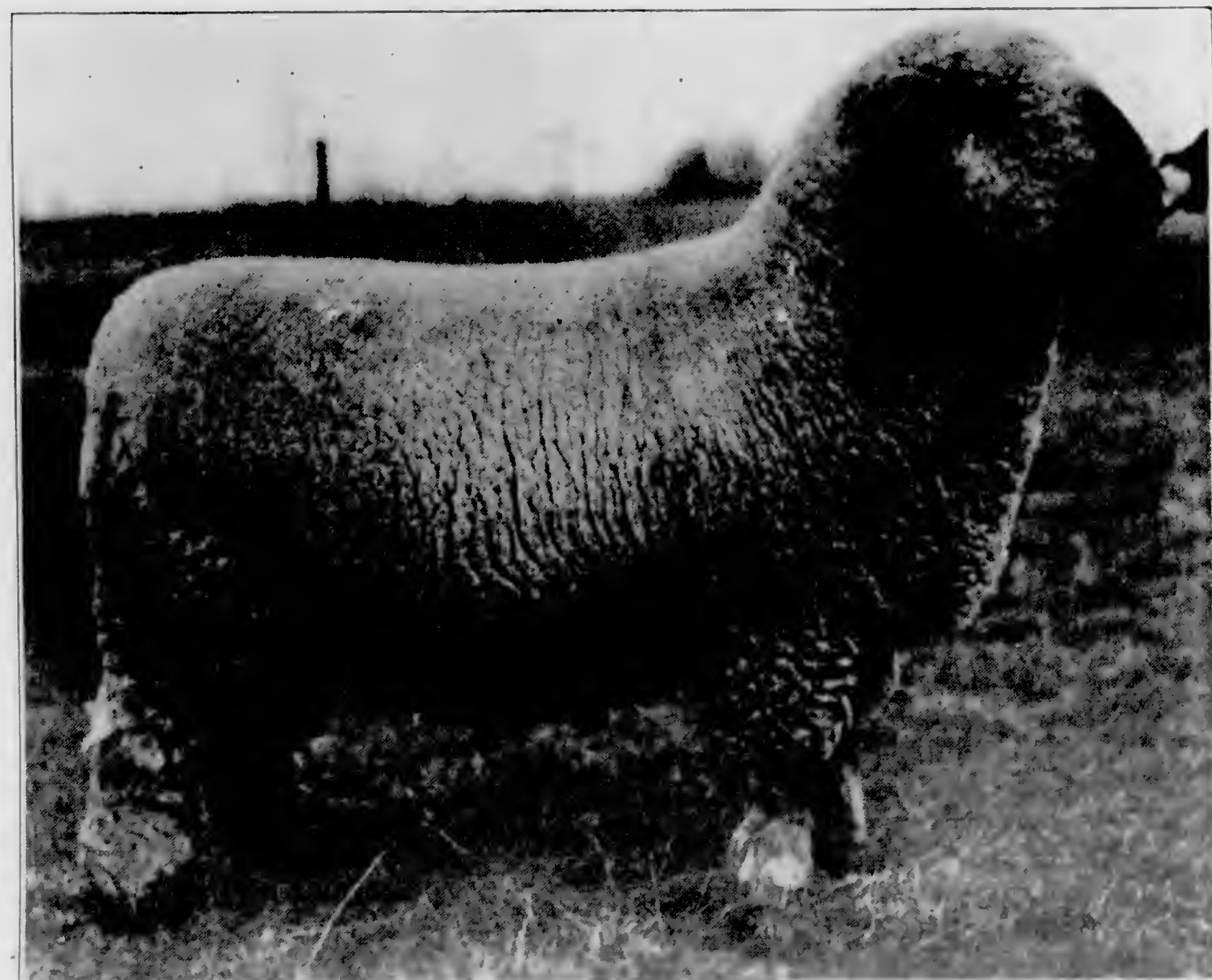
Dorset Ram owned by Tranquillity and Allamuchy Farms, Allamuchy, N. J., Arthur Danks, Manager. This Ram was Champion at the Livestock Show at the Sesquicentennial Exposition held at Philadelphia.

The native home of the Dorset is Dorset County, one of the agricultural counties of England, crossed by low-lying Down and fertile rolling hills.

Allamuchy Farms is comprised of broad fertile meadows, bordered by rolling hills which provides an ideal home for the Dorsets and in many respects is similar to their native land.

The Dorset are a breed of sheep known for their excellent mutton qualities. They are also hardy and very prolific, usually dropping twin lambs. The Dorset is the only horned breed of sheep in England. In conformation they are long and rangy, rather coarse. They are medium to heavy in size and would be medium as a wool breed. As a mutton breed, they are unexcelled.

On the Allamuchy Farm, which adjoins the Tranquillity Farms the breeding of Hampshire Down sheep has been taken up within the last decade and it now has a large flock of purebred Hampshire sheep of the first quality. In the development of this flock, again Mr. Danks has demonstrated his ability as a master breeder.



The undefeated Champion Hampshire ram Bonny Leas, owned by Tranquillity and Allamuchy Farms, Allamuchy, N. J., Arthur Danks Manager. Lambs sired by Bonny Leas made a memorable showing at the New York State Fair.

The Hampshire Down should be classed among the largest breeds of sheep, some of them when in fair flesh weighing as high as 175 to 200 pounds. It is not

uncommon for lambs at ten months of age to average 100 or 110 pounds each. Some of the larger Down sheep have been reported as weighing over 300 pounds for a mature ram and 250 for a mature ewe. It is common to find rams in breeding condition that weigh 250 to 300 pounds and ewes that weigh from 180 to 225 pounds.

As a mutton sheep, this breed ranks high. They have been very popular in England on account of their rapid growth on intensive feeding.

In the Allamuchy flock of Hampshires can be found some of the best specimens of the breed.

Drying Off

MOST cows can be dried off by merely lessening gradually the frequency of milking. That is, first miss one milking, then miss two, then three, etc. When the daily production is only 6 or 8 pounds milking may be stopped entirely. The udder of the cow should then be let alone and nothing done to stimulate the secretion of milk. It is probably best after several days to draw out the milk that has accumulated, though the necessity for this has never been proved, as this milk will be absorbed in a short time. With persistent producers it is often necessary to reduce the allowance of feed, especially grain. With any cow the time required for drying off may be shortened by withholding a portion of the feed.—*Farmers' Bulletin, No. 1470.*

Twin Brothers on Champion Demonstration Team

CLARENCE and Lawrence Parker, twin brothers of Jesup, Iowa, who comprised the Iowa junior dairy demonstration team which won the national championship over 17 other state champion teams at the recent National Dairy Exposition at Detroit, are real junior dairy farmers. On the Parker home farm 30 to 35 dairy cows are milked the year round. The boys find plenty of practical experience in the work, helping to feed, milk and care for this herd.

The work which the boys demonstrated, winning championships at the Iowa State Fair and Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, previous to their national victory, dealt with the proper care and operation of the cream separator so as to avoid loss of butterfat in the skim-milk. In their demonstration the boys actually separated a quantity of milk, in two machines of the same make. They showed how the speed of the separator influences the separation and that too slow turning makes the cream thinner. Leveling up the separator was also explained and the importance of this bit of attention.

One of the machines at the close of the separation process was flushed with a small amount of cold water and the other with warm water. The two were then taken apart and the boys showed that in the machine flushed with small quantity of cold water, much cream was left adhering to the bowl and other parts—that the flushing was not thorough. In the other machine, where warm water was used, the cream had been thoroughly removed, proving the right and wrong way to flush the separator.

"Our Iowa team made such a remarkably impressive demonstration, largely because the boys were thoroughly familiar with the subject they were discussing," says P. C. Taff, state club leader at Iowa State College. "The real, practical home experience which the boys had as a background made it possible for them to speak with assurance."—*Exchange.*

A Dollar Thanksgiving Dinner in 1913

THE following is a menu of the Commonwealth Hotel's, (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania) Thanksgiving dinner for the year 1913.

This hotel was noted for its good eats, if you do not believe it look at the menu.

This was a temperance hotel at the time and had been for years.

Blue Points on Half Shell	
POTAGE	
Green Sea Turtle, au Cognac	
Consomme De Volaille, aux Printaniere	
Clam Bouillon en Tasse	
RELISHES	
California Celery	Hot House Radishes
Sliced Cucumbers	Spanish Olives
Dill Pickles	Cole Slaw
POISSON	
Baked Filet of Sole, Sauce Meuniere	
Potatoes Dauphine	
BOILED	
Philadelphia Capon, Oyster Sauce	
ENTREES	
Fresh Lobster a la Newburg en Cases	
Braised Rabbit a la Chasseur	
Oyster Patties a la Clement	Veal Sweet Breads a la Chipolatti
Timbale of Chicken, Sauce Financiere	
Broiled Fresh Mushrooms on Toast	
Orange Rossetts, Whipped Cream	
Fried Frog Legs, Sauce Tartare	
ROASTS	
Young Turkey, Oyster Filling, Cranberry Sauce	
Goose, Grape Jelly	Suckling Pig, Apple Sauce
Prime Ribs of Beef, Dish Gravy	
Legs of Spring Lamb, Fresh Mint Sauce	
COLD	
Fruit Salad au Mayonnaise	
Tomato and Lettuce Salad, French Dressing	
Shrimp Salad au Mayonnaise	Pate de Foie Gras, en Aspic
VEGETABLES	
Creamed Mashed Potatoes	Candied Sweet Potatoes
Early June Peas	Stringless Beans
Stewed Tomatoes	Sugar Corn
DESSERTS	
Home Made Mince Pie	Pumpkin Custard Pie
English Plum Pudding, Hard or Brandy Sauce	
Chestnut Ice Cream Assorted Cakes	
Bananas	
Florida Oranges	Apples
California Grapes	Cluster Raisins
Assorted Nuts	After Dinner Mints
Roquefort Cheese	Bents Crackers
Imperial Cheese	Wafers
Coffee	Ceylon Tea
	Cocoa

The above menu was handed to us by a friend who dined at the Commonwealth Hotel in 1913 and preserved the menu card as a souvenir. He promised to take the office force out to dinner if we would restore the old rates.

Free Correspondence Course

THE Pennsylvania State College offers a free correspondence course in agriculture and home economics which they have announced in their recent bulletin.

OBJECT OF THE COURSES

Since The Pennsylvania State College is a public institution, supported entirely by taxes, through appropriations made by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth and by Congress, all citizens should, so far as possible, share in any benefits which may be derived from it.

In order to furnish systematic study at home for those who are unable to come to the college, the Correspondence Courses have been prepared. They were first offered in 1899. Up to the present time more than 34,000 students have been enrolled for this work. About 4,000 of these received some instruction during the past year.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION

In order that the work may be useful, and that students may not be required to study branches in which they are not interested, the material is divided into subjects, each subject constituting a course complete within itself. A course consists of from five to sixteen lessons, each composed of from five to twenty typewritten pages. In subject matter the lessons closely resemble the lectures given to the college classes, but are in more condensed form. In some cases the lessons are based upon existing textbooks, but in most instances satisfactory texts are not available, and the lessons themselves become the basal course. In nearly every course, however, standard books are recommended for collateral and supplementary reading. While this reading is not required, it is highly desirable and students who have access to libraries, or who are financially able to purchase books for themselves, are advised to do as much reading in connection with the courses as their time will permit.

While each course is independent within itself, if a student wishes to pursue a number of different subjects it may be advantageous to follow certain sequences. This is not necessary, but it makes the work more logical and helps to unify it. The courses are grouped under general heads, but this is only for convenience in selecting subjects.

As some courses are necessarily more complete and some subjects more difficult than others, a numerical value, stated as credits, is assigned to each course. These credits represent the relative amount of work which the various courses require of the average student.

All the courses have been prepared by men and women who are recognized authorities in the subjects concerning which they have written, and are kept revised to date by the regular college faculty. Each department is responsible for the subjects that would naturally belong to it.

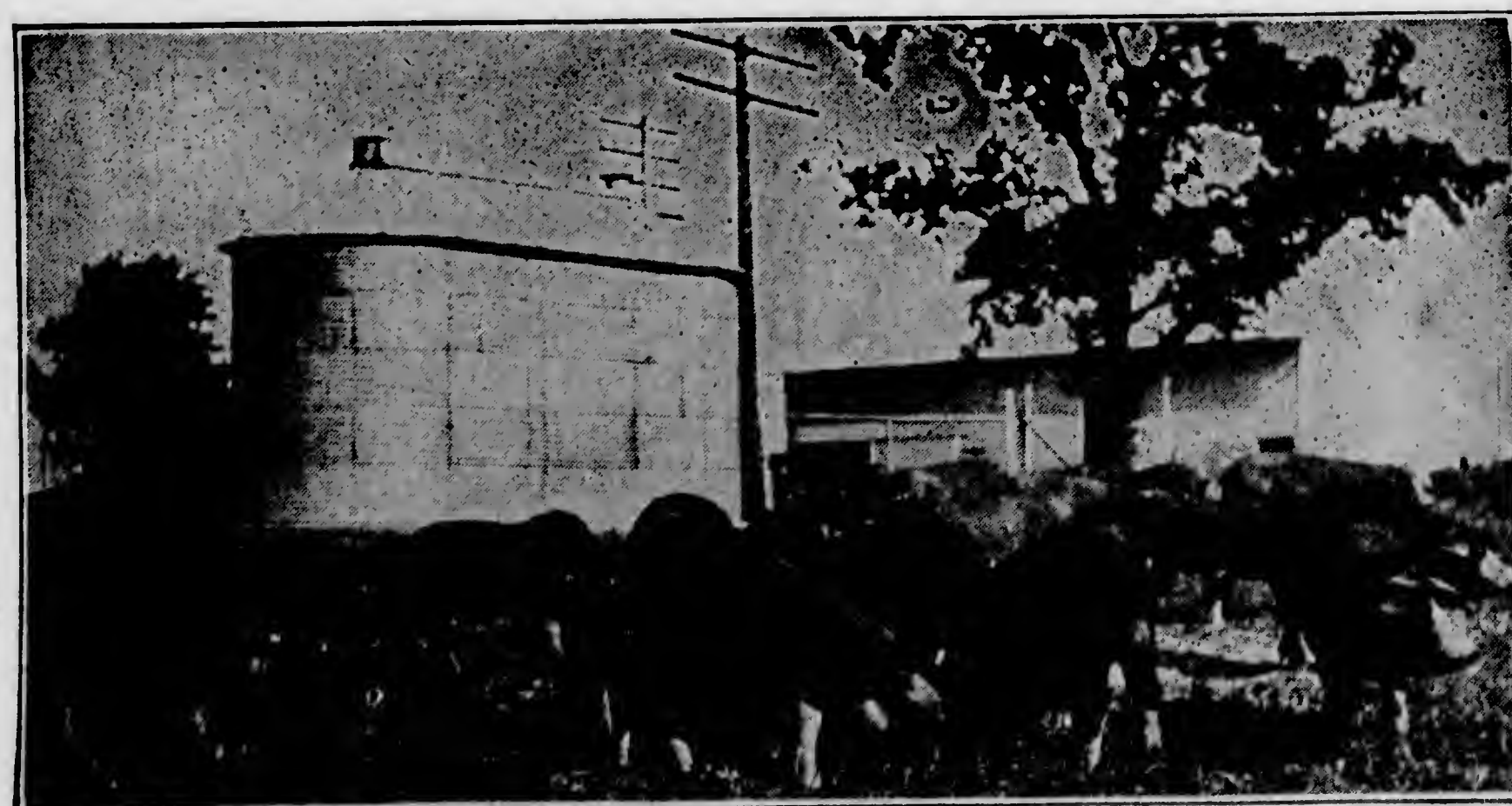
Students receive personal instruction. They are not pushed along or held back by classes. All subjects are elective, and an effort is made to adapt the courses to the needs of the individual student. The division of the courses into lesson sets definite tasks for the student. These tasks are not so difficult as to discourage him, and yet furnish a means of testing his knowledge.

The student of correspondence is in a position to apply the knowledge or information which he gains immediately without waiting a year or more, as a resident student must often do, before putting his knowledge into practice. He can take the work without leaving home or letting it interfere with his regular occupation.

The student of correspondence courses in Home Economics can put her knowledge into practical use at once in her own home. Her kitchen and sewing room become her laboratories, more satisfactory than classrooms because of the reality of the work.

Why not induce your neighbor to subscribe for the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN?

A Co-operative Poland China Swine Journal, Owned by the Breeders; Upward of 400 Poland China Breeders now own this Swine and Farm Journal devoted to the interest of pure bred stock. Every Breeder of Poland China Hogs Should become a member of this Co-operative Journal.



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This Journal keeps you posted on the care and feeding of the hog. Much valuable information, worth many times your investment.

COMBINE THE COW and SOW as the real MORTGAGE lifter.

Advertising rates on economy basis. Don't miss a single copy of this interesting Journal.

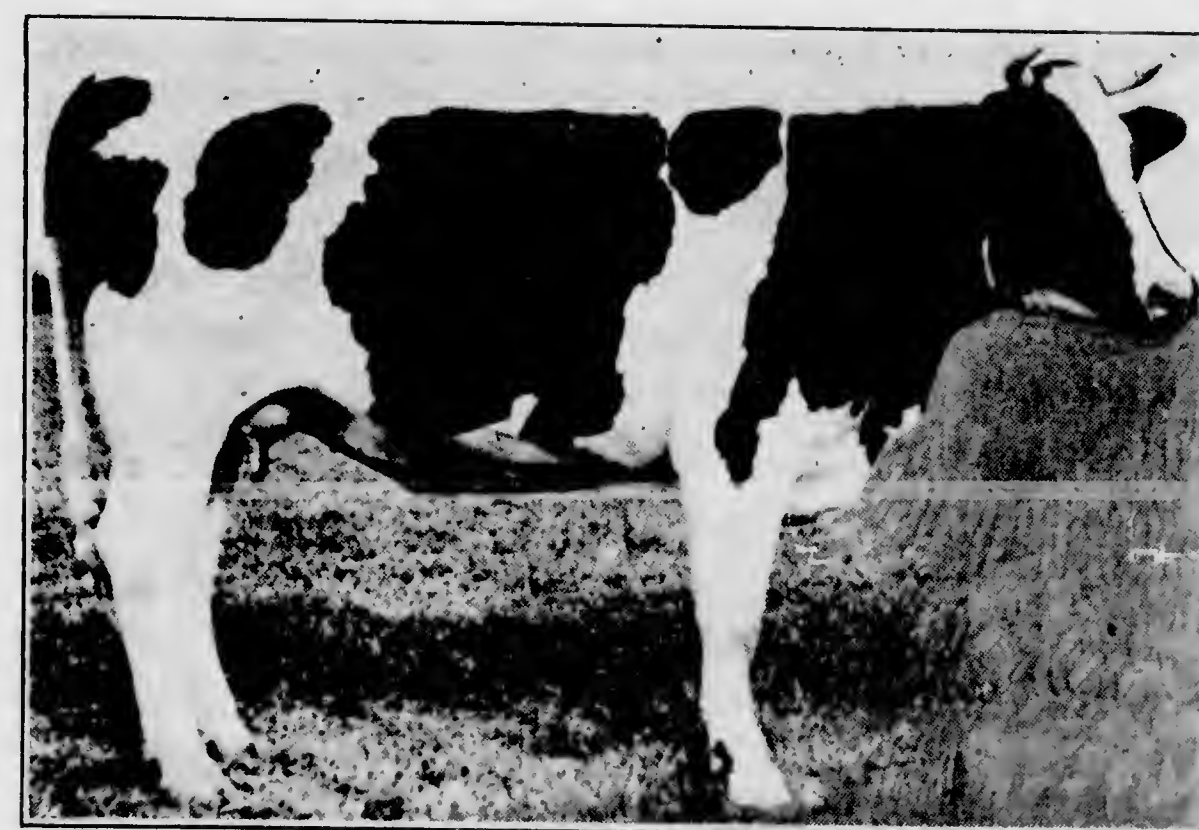
Subscription 1 year, 50c; 3 years, \$1.

THE POLAND CHINA ADVERTISER, : : : Bluffton, Ohio

Rolo Star Belle Lyons

ROLO STAR BELLE LYONS, is one of the oldest daughters of Rolo Pontiac Fayne 386047, a son of the world's record cow, Rolo Mercena De Kol 613854, and out of Star Bell De Kol Lyons one of the highest producing cow's in the Wertheimer herd. Speaking in terms of official records, the two nearest dams of Rolo Star Belle Lyons average 42½ lb. butter in 7 days.

The photograph was taken as the heifer was running in the pasture and she had just begun to spring bag preparatory to freshening. She is a handsome individual as the picture will show, with a straight top,



ROLO STAR BELLE LYONS, owned by Charles Wertheimer, Frederick, Md.

well sprung ribs, ideal hips and rump. Her face, eye and temperament are characteristic to those of a real dairy matron. Mr. Wertheimer looks forward with great anticipation as the daughters of Rolo Pontiac Fayne begin to freshen and develop.

Mr. Wertheimer now has three young bulls sired by "Rolo" that are equal in type and conformation to Rolo Star Belle Lyons. These young bulls are coming eight months old, are within a few days of equal age, and when exhibited at the Frederick Fair one was placed first and Grand Champion, another second and another third. These young sires will soon be ready to go into a herd and make a name for themselves.

Two Milk Defences

DAIRYMEN in England have their troubles over butterfat percentage the same as in America as the following account taken from the *Farmer & Stock-Breeder and Agricultural Gazette* will show:

WRONG FEEDING AND UNEVEN MILKING INTERVALS RESPONSIBLE FOR DEFICIENCY

Two prosecutions against dairymen for selling weak milk were successfully defended in Haddington Sheriff Court on Monday. The plea in both cases was that the milk was sold as it came from the cow, the weakness of the milk in the first case being accounted for by wrong feeding, and in the second case by uneven intervals in milking.

In the first case the defendant in his evidence said he had been a dairymen for seventeen years. The milk was sold as it came from the cows, and had not been tampered with. Before the sample was taken he was

feeding his cows on pea meal, bean meal, treacle draught, and cabbages. On August 19 and September 8 he forwarded samples of milk for analysis, and both of these still revealed that the milk was below the standard in fat. He then consulted a veterinary surgeon, who advised him that it was the feeding that was deficient, and to give the cows a mixed diet of cotton cake along with linseed cake. On October 6 another sample contained 2.89 per cent of fat, or practically up to the standard.

Veterinary evidence was given to the effect that the feeding which the cows were receiving contained too much nitrogenous element, and was causing the deficiency in fat. It was very easy to reduce the standard of fat below 3 per cent by careless feeding.

Evidence was given by three members of the dairy staff that the milk had not been in any way tampered with. The Sheriff therefore came to the conclusion that Duncan had done his utmost to discharge the onus resting on him, and that the deficiency in the milk arose from a wrong kind of feeding. He, therefore, found the defendant not guilty.

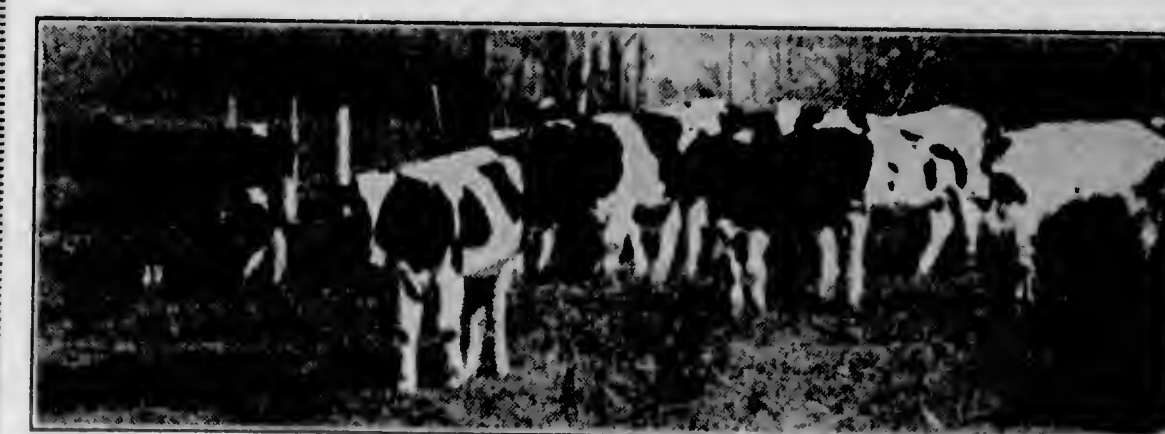
UNEVEN INTERVALS IN MILKING

In the second case the defence was that the milk was sold as it came from the cows, and that it was not tampered with. The deficiency in fat was attributed to the uneven intervals in milking, viz., at 5 o'clock in the morning and 2:30 in the afternoon. This had to be done to meet the requirements of defendant's customers.

Dr. J. F. Tocher, analyst to the county of Aberdeen, said that the quality of milk varied in composition due to the age of the cow, its breed, the stage of the lactation period, and a number of other causes. He had heard the evidence in this case that the milk was morning milk, and produced at the uneven intervals mentioned. He would expect the quality of the morning milk to be poorer than the afternoon's supply, considering that there was an interval of 15 hours between milking.

The Fiscal said that in view of the evidence led he could not ask for a conviction.

It's only when we do our best that we get any joy out of work.



DAUGHTERS OF WESTSIDE KING VALE 4th

We are overstocked. Can't you use a few of this Quality?

MENZO A. BROOKER

R. D. 2, South New Berlin

Chenango Co.

New York

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

Press the Cow Into Immediate Use

By R. S. CURTIS, N. C. Experimental Station

THE Agricultural Colleges and extension workers in the cotton belt States are encouraging farmers and particularly cotton growers to take up the growing of livestock including dairy farming in connection with the growing of cotton.

We are reprinting an article by Prof. Curtis that appeared in *The Progressive Farmer*.

We believe the South offers a fertile market for Holstein cattle of the right sort.

Prof. Curtis in his article has outlined the situation that exists and the proposed remedy.—EDITORIAL NOTE.

It will probably require several cycles in our farming program before the farmer will be enabled to settle down and adapt on the whole a safe livestock program to fit his conditions. This has, in the main, been the history of other sections that have followed a one-crop system. The South is not an exception and good judgment proclaims that gradual changes in agriculture as well as in other things are usually for the best. It is, therefore, largely a matter of the farmer learning a new industry and at the same time adapting that industry to the economic conditions existing. This he cannot do in a short period of time, as the history of transition from a one-crop system to livestock shows that where large and sudden ventures have been made the business becomes top-heavy before profits begin to accrue.

With all this, however, and with cotton selling around 10 cents per pound and with the frequent recurrence of this condition it should not be difficult for most farmers to see the wisdom of making a small beginning in what is universally accepted as a safe kind of livestock farming, provided good judgment is used and enthusiasm is not allowed to go in advance of actual farm conditions. We allude to the dairy cow which at this particular time should be in the limelight of every farmer who does not possess one or more cows at least and who has had his plans frustrated through a lowering of his chief commodity product, cotton, if not below the cost of production, to a point where the profit is insignificant.

It is doubtless true that his plans were to use the money received from his cotton to pay his feed and fertilizer bills and purchase the necessary supplies, at least as far as possible, to carry his family through the winter. In this he is, at least temporarily, bound to be disappointed. We hope not unduly so, yet if this condition will portray and make possible the introduction of certain kinds of livestock farming, then what seems to be a dire disappointment may in reality be a blessing in disguise.

MAKE A MODEST BEGINNING

In those sections of the South where the cattle tick has recently been eradicated, and where the use of milk in the diet is in many cases unknown, there is one way and only one by which farmers can expect to build eventually a safe dairy cattle industry. That is by starting with one or possibly two cows to supply the family needs and such a surplus as may exist to sell. We may think of this plan as the rule in starting any phase of livestock farming. In this way we learn as we build.

This is what the cotton farmer should do, if he really takes heed of what these cycles of development bring, in the recurring high and low prices for cotton, over which he has little control, especially during those years when there is a large surplus and when diversification would mean most to him had he studied and established such a plan of farming. The time has certainly come for thinking farmers to take stock of what has been happening over a long period of years and make use of these facts in perfecting a safe farming program, using the dairy cow as an example of how livestock can take the place of part of the cash returns from cotton for supplying the most needed part of the farm family rations. If he studies his business carefully and builds on this modest beginning he will eventually have a year-round cash income, the amount of which will depend on the ultimate size of the herd and the judgment used in its feeding and management. This, however, is looking into the future which will be the ultimate result of the beginning, which is made now to take care of an emergency, the main theme of the discussion.

Granting that cotton was bringing a living price, there is too much idle land on the average cotton farm which could as well be producing additional revenues under a more diversified system of management. Recent experimental results have shown that the farmer can produce essentially all of the feeds necessary and largely in the form of roughages for a good dairy cow up to the production point of 20 lb. milk per animal daily. Taking this as a basic fundamental fact, there are probably few cotton farms which could not support at least enough cows on this basis to furnish all the milk, butter, cheese, and other dairy by-products such as skimmilk and whey for hogs, and have a modest cash return in addition.

For the sake of making a concrete example and one which it seems could well be put into effect on this basis, let us think of substituting at least one dairy cow, eliminating one bale of cotton if necessary to bring about this change and thus looking toward more complete diversification eventually. The keeping of one cow can hardly ever go amiss and the safe part of this plan is that regardless of the price of cotton, the milk and by-products from this cow will always furnish at first cost the same quantity of milk and butter, regardless of other market conditions which may exist.

Under any circumstances, the farm family must be maintained and that means first of all that it must be fed. According to Mrs. Jane S. McKimmon, in charge of home demonstration work in North Carolina, the average value of the various foodstuffs consumed in one year by 220 farm families from selected localities in North Carolina, amounted to \$782.05 per family. According to carefully estimated figures the best dietitians have agreed that approximately 20 per cent of the amount set aside for food consists of milk and its products. A dairy cow of average productive capacity will actually supply milk which, if given a value of 10 cents per quart, would be worth \$186 or about \$30 more than the estimated cash need for milk products. Milk can no doubt be produced even cheaper than estimated under actual farm conditions which in either case would leave a small amount for cash income.

By substituting the dairy animal to the extent suggested for cotton, it is clear that regardless of the market price of cotton the value of the dairy cow products cannot be affected, as they supply a direct consumptive need. The uncertainty of the cotton exchange value is entirely eliminated as the milk comes to the farmer at first cost and in a condition ready for immediate use. Compare this condition with the farmer who has cotton and cotton only as a sole dependence for meeting all obligations and buying the food supply. From the market value of the bale of cotton formerly alluded to must be deducted the cost of production, which under present conditions leaves essentially nothing, whereas the dairy cow substituted for this bale of cotton can subsist to a large measure on farm-grown roughages, which at the end of the year do not usually show up otherwise with a tangible result.

HELPING OURSELVES

Those who are so fortunate as to have produced a quantity of good roughage feed are best prepared to make immediate use of the dairy cow to supplant the expected returns from cotton. Even disregarding this provision, the prices of two of the South's staple feed products have reached their lowest level in years. At present prices cotton seed and cottonseed meal should be put to their maximum use, as they will not only afford two of the cheapest feeds almost immediately available, but at the same time will greatly enhance the value of the manure produced from the animals fed.

With the proper roughage feeds, and most farmers will have some corn stover, shucks, and other carbonaceous feeds, it will be entirely possible to make up a good, useful dairy cow ration with cotton seed and cottonseed meal, using these roughages to furnish the bulk. According to John Arey, dairy extension specialist of North Carolina, a cheap and reasonably efficient ration can be made for dairy cows by mixing 100 lb. cotton seed and 100 lb. cottonseed meal, making a ration costing approximately \$1.15 per 100 lb. Another efficient ration can be made by mixing 100 lb. cotton seed, 100 lb. cottonseed meal, and 100 lb. corn chops at an approximate cost of \$1.40 per hundredweight.

Another ration still, costing slightly more or approximately \$1.50 per 100 lb. can be made by mixing 100 lb. cotton seed, 100 lb. cottonseed meal, 100 lb. wheat bran, and 100 lb. corn chops. This ration furnishes a good variety at a moderate cost. The following ration, made up of equal parts of cottonseed meal, wheat bran, and corn chops, although costing \$1.75 per 100 lb., is not only reasonably efficient but will fill a quite widespread need. In all cases where cotton seed is specified, it should be crushed if possible, and if a reasonable exchange can be made some of the cotton seed could well be sold and the proceeds used to purchase corn chops if such is not available from the home supply.

Some leguminous hays should, of course, be used with these rations, using meadow hay, corn stover, fodder, shucks, and cottonseed hulls to make up the necessary bulk. This is the time when we can well afford, if necessary, to adapt our feeding to such restricted rations of cotton seed, cottonseed meal, cottonseed hulls, stover, fodder, and shucks even though a leguminous hay is not available. Keeping a cow giving

a modest supply of milk from a cheap ration is far better than not keeping any cow at all and we strongly recommend the use of some one of these simplified rations to those who cannot do otherwise.

BEGIN NOW TO PLAN FOR NEXT YEAR

Let us use these suggestions for immediate help as a basis for bringing dairy cattle into better use another year. First, make plans to set aside a sufficient acreage to grow 3 to 3½ tons of good roughage feeds, primarily of a leguminous nature and as much of the 1,800 lb. grain needed per animal yearly as possible to produce on the farm. Protein supplements will, of course, have to be purchased outright or obtained on an exchange plan. Keep in mind, in this connection, that pasture is the basis of successful livestock farming and can be used advantageously to reduce the stated amounts of feeds needed during the growing season. You are no doubt making plans to reduce your cotton acreage, to avoid the recurrence of what has happened this year, not only to produce the feed needed for dairy cattle but for hogs, work stock, and other animals which are to play a part in diversification.

Grasp the larger and more dependable idea. Do not be dependent upon producing commodities entirely which must be exchanged for cash or given in trade to supply the farm and home needs. Certainly those who do not adopt diversification will always be dependent on the condition of the world markets, which no one farmer or group of farmers can well govern. Produce those things first necessary to supply the foods in the home, to supply the needs of the work stock and such other livestock, including the dairy cow, as may be possessed.

We suggest the dairy cow as the first step in working out a diversified plan for three reasons. First, it furnishes the home with a balanced and wholesome food supply. Second, it can be made to bring in at least a modest cash income the year around, and, third, the dairy cow presages the ground work for the small farmer to start growing a few hogs on a profitable basis which later can be developed into a broader and more comprehensive plan by using certain concentrated feeds to furnish the protein to balance the hog rations.

Most men's calling in life seems to be down.



PRODUCERS AND CHOICE INDIVIDUALS

Remember that this is an Accredited Herd; that the cattle of this entire county, when recently tuberculin tested, passed 99.2% Clean, and that this herd has always been headed by high class bulls.

Can spare a few good ones raised here.

L. S. BROWN

Saegerstown, R. D. 1,

Crawford Co., Pa

What Constitutes a Good Farmer?

(Not too old to be true)

By C. C. MUSSELMAN, *Somerset Court*
Pennsylvania Agricultural Year Book, January, 1884

GOOD and skillful farming constitutes one of the mightiest bulwarks of which civil liberty can boast. But to constitute a good and an accomplished farmer, one who can pursue the honorable occupation to which he belongs with profit, honor, and pleasure to himself and with advantage to his country, he should have the following traits of character:

First. He should have intelligence, industry, and enterprise; without these, lime, gypsum, guano, and phosphates do very little good.

Second. He must be a man of integrity, one who should scorn to defraud his land, his beast, his servant, or his neighbor.

Third. He must understand how to create and how to preserve the fertility of his land, and he must not only understand it, but he must see to it that it is done.

Fourth. He must understand the best mode of rearing and improving stock, and should keep the best breeds.

Fifth. He must have industry enough to reduce his knowledge to practice; if he pays his hired hands one dollar per day, he can earn two by working along with them.

The first law of success is the bending of all the energies to one point. The range of human knowledge has increased so enormously, that no one brain can grapple with all that is to be learned, and the man who wants to know one thing well must have the courage to remain ignorant of a thousand others, however attractive and inviting they may be.

As with knowledge so with work. This life is too short to do everything, or to learn more than one occupation, trade, or profession thoroughly. I would by no means deny a man the satisfaction of knowing what is going on, or of glancing over the field of knowledge, but let it be remembered that all this vast knowledge is held in possession by the combined world. The knowl-

edge of no two is exactly the same. The world is full of people and they are all learning, and the one half have never come to the point where it is said that wisdom begins, namely; When one discovers that he knows comparatively very little. From this point he seeks counsel, advice, and instructions from others. Even book-farming will be looked upon with respect.

There is no calling, let it be named trade, occupation, or profession, where the arts and science are brought in requisition more frequently than in the business of farming. A man may be a good farmer without the theoretical knowledge of the natural sciences, but he would be much better by knowing them all.

But science must combine with practice to make a good farmer. All the energy of the hero, and all the science of the philosopher, may find scope in the cultivation of one farm.

Let it be remembered that the opposition to "book-farming" rests upon the shoulders of two monsters, ignorance and prejudice.

The following are the things a good farmer should not do:

First. He should never undertake to cultivate more land than he can do thoroughly.

Second. He should never keep more livestock than he can keep in good and growing order.

Third. A good farmer should never depend on his neighbors for what he can do with care and good management have on his own farm, and he should not beg fruit as long as he can plant; nor buy phosphates at enormous prices while his hen and liquid manures are going to waste.

Fourth. A good farmer should never be so immersed in political matters as to forget to sow his wheat or plant his potatoes, nor should he be ignorant of those great questions of national and State policy which will always agitate more or less, a free people.

Fifth. A good farmer should never be ashamed of his calling, but he should stand up and defend it like a man. No person is altogether independent, but a farmer should know that if any one possess that enviable distinction, he is the man.

A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

A Profitable Business--

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

Sixth. A good farmer should never refuse a fair price for anything he may have for sale. He should not only do it upon any conscientious scruples that he may have of right and wrong, but upon financial grounds. Let his motto be "quick sale and sure profits."

Seventh. A good farmer should cut his winter wood during the summer season, then when winter comes, in addition to cold fingers, he is not compelled to endure the chilling look of his wife, and perhaps, be compelled by a series of lectures, in which he might be taught to his sorrow, that the man who burns green wood has not yet mastered the A B C of domestic economy.

It is truly said that "he who makes two blades grow where but one grew before is a public benefactor. But that man, after all, may be a very poor farmer. Perhaps, he could have given many more blades without even raising half a crop of what the ground could be made to produce. A good farmer may raise fifty bushels of oats to the acre where but ten bushels were raised before. I am intimately acquainted with the facts, circumstances, and the farmer (whose name, through modesty, I dare not as much as mention) who raised eighty bushels of oats to the acre. The same man took an old piece of meadow that did not pay for mowing, and raised in rotation the following crops, with the results: First, two hundred and eighteen bushels of corn in the ears (or as it is sometimes called, "single bushels") was raised on one acre. This was followed by oats, and produced seventy bushels to the acre, and this was done in a very dry and unfavorable season, when the oats crop was considered a failure, and sold for seventy-five cents per bushel. Then spring wheat, twenty-two bushels to the acre, followed by clover and timothy, producing immense crops of hay for several years. This was done to find out what the ground is capable of producing. The ground and crops were carefully measured by disinterested persons, and the facts set forth sworn to.

We admit that these were test crops, and had great care and attention bestowed upon them by the owner, but this will go to show what one acre of ground can produce by good farming, and what can be done upon one acre can be done upon many.

A quack farmer is like a quack in anything else, and an agricultural theorist, unsupported by practice, is a mere puff of wind. A good farmer must have energy and perseverance, he must work as well as wish, labor as well as pray. His hands must be as stout as his heart, his arms as long as his head. Purpose must be followed by action, words by blows. It is this that produces results, builds and accomplishes what is great, good, and valuable. It is this that built the pyramids on the plains of Egypt, and leveled the forests of the new world.

Profits by farming come slowly but surely, and many of us in this fast age become dissatisfied and impatient, longing after the "flesh-pots" of some other business that is seemingly flitting past us. The slow penny is surer than the quick dollar. Farmers often save as much as they make by producing nearly all they need on the farm, and "a penny saved is as good as a penny earned," and a little better.

We cannot go to sleep beggars and wake up Vander-

bilts, nor can we lie down dunces and get up philosophers. We generally reap what we have sown. Farmers must labor, watch and wait, until God and nature bring forth the result.

Look at nature, how she teaches us patience and perseverance; the lofty mountains are wearing down by slow degrees; the ocean is gradually but slowly filling up by deposits from its thousand rivers; the Niagara Falls have worn many miles through the hard limestone over which it pours its thundering columns of water, and will, in time, drain the great lake which feeds its boiling chasm. These, with many others, teach us the lesson of perseverance. "Labor makes strong, and brains grow by use as well as hands."

Who does not covet a nice and comfortable homestead? What should hinder us from having it? Persevering, industry, with proper economy, will give us all a farm—if Uncle Sam don't.

Nearly all real good is on the mountain-top, and we must go up there and get it. Toil is the price of success. Let every farmer, mechanic, student, minister, physician, and lawyer learn and profit by it. If Providence has sanctioned our calling, let us be true to it, plan for it, live for it, and success will crown our labors.

Place to Use the Aerator

IN AERATING milk it should be borne in mind that the same conditions which favor the escape of odors which the milk contains when drawn from the cow are also conditions which permit the milk to become tainted with odors from the outside. For this reason, aeration should take place in a milk room in which the air is free from bad taints or dust, and which is well ventilated. U. S. Bulletin, No. 1097.

YOU SHOULD HAVE ONE!



This POCKET HERD BOOK is the result of years of experimentation by practical breeders. The result is the most convenient, practical, up-to-date BREEDERS' COMPANION you ever saw.

Given as a premium with a two year's subscription to THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN at One Dollar, new or renewal.

If you once use one you will never be without it while you own purebred cattle. The handiest premium you ever saw.

Clayton County Juniors Win Championship

IOWA again won the distinction of having the junior champion judging team of the United States when the team from Clayton County placed first in competition with twenty-one other state champion teams at the National Dairy Show at Detroit.

The team was composed of Gertrude Kaiser, Lloyd Kaiser and Kenneth Walter. They succeeded in winning 3,789 points out of a possible 4,200, having a good lead over their next nearest competitor, Maryland, who had a score of 3,637 points. Gertrude Kaiser was high individual of the whole contest, and her cousin, Lloyd Kaiser, was second. The team as a whole was first on judging Jerseys, Ayrshires and Guernseys, and second on Holsteins.

Much credit for the success of this team is due to the untiring efforts of the coach of the team, County Agent Roy Combs.—*Iowa Agriculturist*.

Ventilation

RESPIRATION

OXYGEN is the most necessary element for animal life. It is generally known that an animal can live over a more or less long period without food and water in adverse temperatures but it dies as soon as the oxygen supply is cut off. The free oxygen supply for the animal body is secured from the air, principally by way of the lungs, although there is some transfer of oxygen and carbon dioxide through the skin.

ABSORPTION AND USE OF OXYGEN

The alveoli of the lungs are separated from the blood capillaries by a very thin membrane. The haemoglobin or coloring matter of the red corpuscles enters into a loose chemical union with the oxygen which passes through this membrane forming oxyhaemoglobin. In this combination the oxygen of the air is carried by the red blood corpuscles through the body capillaries to all parts of the body. The vital process of the body cells consist essentially of a series of oxidations, the cells are surrounded by a fluid called lymph, which furnishes the nutriment for cell activity. The cells by means of osmosis derive the substances required for their vital activities and in turn discharge the waste products into this liquid (lymph). So the oxygen carried in the blood passes from the capillaries' walls into the lymph as is required to supply the needs of the cells, and in turn the excess of carbon dioxide (the waste product) passes through the capillary wall from the lymph into the blood and is thus removed from the body cells. This carbon dioxide is carried by the blood back to the lungs where it is eliminated in the process of breathing.

It is evident from this brief description of the principles of respiration that the two things of greatest importance in considering ventilation problems are the supply of oxygen and the removal of the waste product, carbon dioxide.

FUNDAMENTALS OF BARN VENTILATION

Armsby and Kriss show that ventilation and temperature are dependent upon each other. The motive

power utilized for ventilation in stable is chiefly the passing wind and the heat and water vapor given off by the animals.

King estimates that a cow must draw into and force out of her lungs 117 cubic feet of air per hour. He also recommends that the degree of purity be not lower than 96.7 per cent—that is, that the stable at no time contain more than 3.3 per cent of air once breathed. Since the air coming from the lungs contains 4.24 volume per cent of carbon dioxide and .028 volume per cent of pure air the standard of purity would be $4.24 \times .033 \text{ plus } .028 \times .927$ equals .167 volume per cent of carbon dioxide. In order to meet this standard and provide the necessary air per head per hour 3545 cubic feet of air must enter and leave the stable each hour for every cow housed.

When air is warmed its volume expands 1-491 of its volume at 32 degrees F. for each degree F. rise in temperature. Thus for each 491 cubic feet of air in a stable, a rise of 1 degree forces out by expansion one cubic foot, thus the air remaining will weigh less to the weight of air forced out. It is on the basis of this difference of weights of air of different temperatures that barn ventilation depends. Because the passing wind is such a variable quantity, and often even zero, it can not be depended on as a motive power for changing the air in barns. The water vapor is not an important factor as a motive power in ventilation.

From observations and experiments it seems that the optimum temperature for dairy cows is between 50 and 60 degrees F. These temperatures are certainly well above the critical temperature for well-fed dairy cows, but other considerations show that a certain excess of heat production over that absolutely required to maintain the body temperature is likely to be advantageous both by promoting the comfort of the animal and as producing a margin of safety. The dairy cow having a large udder through which large quantities of blood must flow and having a rather thin skin, thin covering of flesh and short hair seems to justify this optimum temperature of 50 to 60 degrees F.

Armsby and Kriss found by calculation from the average heat emission through radiation and conduction by cows in milk that the difference between the stable temperature and outside air that could be maintained using King's standards was 36.58 degrees F. Thus, by maintaining an air flow sufficient to hold the carbon dioxide down to .167 volume per cent, the dairy cow can produce heat enough to hold the barn temperature at the optimum until the outside temperature reaches 15 degrees F. Below this point the added heat must be secured by restricted ventilation or by artificial heat. However, no special precautions need be taken until the outside temperature is 0 degrees F. It is calculated that, to maintain a 50 degree F. difference in temperature, the air flow per cow would have to be restricted from 82,843 cubic feet per day—which is necessary to maintain the purity—to 60,530 (or 2,522 cubic feet per hour.) This would markedly increase the percentage of carbon dioxide of the stable air, however, there are no experiments to show the effects of such conditions on cows over a long period of time.

Buckley, in discussing tuberculosis in cattle, makes the following comment: when cattle are stabled in partially contaminated atmosphere, (he refers to carbon

dioxide) the degree of expansion to which the chest is subjected, directly influences the fullness of the terminal air cells, and consequently the movements of the lungs. The presence of carbon dioxide, due to its imperfect removal, in the expiratory act results in a diminished blood supply, while a more complete removal of carbon dioxide establishes a fuller circulation in the lungs. We find, therefore that an animal in the protected stable makes a more shallow respiration, accompanied by only slight lung movements and has a slight blood supply at the air cells. Such conditions of diminished oxygen supply, approximate rest of tissues and slight blood supply at the terminal air cells is favorable for the lodgment and propagation of the tubercle bacillus.—*Extension Dairyman*.

The Future of Dry Milk

DRY milk, the newest of the more important milk products, has a future beyond the dreams of many now in the Dairy Industry. In this connection the dairyman owes a debt of gratitude to the scientific coterie of the Dairy Industry which does its work so quietly and often without due reward.

It is remarkable and yet entirely human fact that the little things of an industry often get more attention and are the subject of more controversy and strife than the big things. While little people are at war over customers, ruining businesses and each other and causing sorrow to the dairymen, some quiet scientist, working in a laboratory, is making a new discovery which will have a more profound effect upon an industry than all the wars of a generation.

At this moment the dry milk situation is not as strong as it was a few months ago. However, thanks to the work of the Dry Milk Institute, of which Dr. H. E. Van Norman is the executive officer, the situation might do a great deal worse. This institute's work is founded on accurate information, and with facts at hand it is possible to stay price-cutting hysteria.

The full market possibilities of dry milk are only being scratched at this time. As we write, news comes of the publication of the work of Drs. J. R. Beach and D. E. Davis of the Veterinary Division of the University of California revealing the latest development into their search into the cause and cure of coccidiosis of chicks. The fact has been published heretofore that milk is a cure and that dry milk is a most convenient form in which to feed milk to chickens. However, this new circular gives further interesting information. It is Circular No. 300, issued by the University of California, and those interested may have a copy by writing to the University.

Chief C. W. Larson of the U. S. Bureau of Dairy Industry, spoke at the annual meeting of the Minnesota Creamery Operators October 20th. He congratulated Minnesota on the increased efficiency of cows there and also on the fact that plants are better operated and more efficient. He said, however:

"There is a phase of your butter manufacture, however, that is not efficient. It is a startling waste to use 25 per cent of the milk solids and largely disregard the other 75 per cent. In the manufacture of butter there is more of the constituents of milk either wasted or not well utilized than in making any other dairy

product. In Minnesota there are millions of pounds of splendid milk solids in the skimmilk and buttermilk that are not finding economical outlets. Of course, there are not now ways of using all of this in a better way than through the feeding of livestock. Before long, however, it will be necessary to use much more of these directly as food, or dispose of them to better advantage."

That last sentence is the important one. Science has taught us that milk solids are most valuable as human food, and it will soon become uneconomical to put these solids through animals as converters. But, of course, it takes time to convince the public that the once-despised "skimmilk" is really most valuable for humans.—*Pacific Dairy Review*.

To Head Orphans' Home Herd

JUDGE C. R. SAVIDGE, Milton, Penna., has recently sold his senior herdsire, Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna 186066, to head the good herd at the Tressler Orphans' Home, Loysville, Penna. Suskanna herd is composed largely of daughters of Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna and for that reason he had to be sold.

He is sired by Colantha Johanna Lad 8th, one of the best bulls of the breed who combines in the closest degree the blood of Colantha Johanna Lad and Pontiac Korndyke.



BUTTER BOY KORNDYKE JOHANNA 186066

His dam, May Butter Girl De Kol, is a 1,000 lb. cow with a fine list of daughters.

Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna has been shown at the Northumberland County Fair every year since 1921 and has never been defeated. He has sired some of the best individuals to be found and we know he will make a good showing at the head of the Orphans' Home herd.

Judge Savidge has also sold to Mr. L. C. Wilson of Lewisburg, Penna., two very fine young cows, Queen Lilith Gale Pontiac, a double granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs, and Dona Lilith, one of the A. R. O. daughters of Ormsby Lilith Clothilde. Mr. Wilson now has sixteen females in his herd from the Suskanna herd and many of them are daughters of Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna.

Young Son—"Pa, what makes the world go 'round?"
Dad—"Son, I've told you many times to keep out of the basement."

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

Christmas Gifts

ALREADY the city stores are displaying their Christmas goods, and already one is urged to "do your Christmas shopping early," yet it seems as though last Christmas was but a week ago. Once more the annual orgy of shopping is upon us and should prove a seasonable topic.

Of recent years, there has been a difference of opinion on the question of Christmas gifts, and a tendency on the part of many to confine such giving to children and old people and very dear members of the family. There is something to be said for those who take such a position, for at one time, the custom was carried to such an excess that the real point of it was lost, and instead of being a joyous contact between two people, it became a weariness to the flesh and a burden to the pocket book. A sane Christmas is just as desirable as a sane fourth of July, and so far as the gifts of the season are concerned a few precautions will greatly assist in making the season one of joy to every one concerned.

THE COST

One of the first considerations should be the family purse. After all, the intrinsic value of a gift is not its most essential feature, and although the temptingly displayed wares in the gaily decorated shops may sometimes go to the head, yet it is well to have a sober thought for the fast diminishing funds or for the bills that will come piling in on January 1st. It is a good idea to decide at the very beginning, how much money can be spent for this purpose, and then decide just about how much may go into each individual gift. Though rather trite, it is true that "the gift without the giver is bare" and the whole thing is a matter of spirit and not of expense. A little forethought may save a great deal of money.

FIXINGS

Before the Christmas money is all gone, a supply of pretty boxes, wrapping paper, seals and tinsel twine should be purchased, for a quite insignificant gift may make quite an appearance when properly wrapped. An untidy package should be avoided at any time, but when it is a Christmas gift, it is unpardonable.

THEY SHOULD BE APPROPRIATE

Whatever the cost, whether large or small, gifts should be suited to the receivers. Their likes and hobbies should be studied, and any expressed wishes for certain things noted. Many a time, a gift that really is "just what I wanted" may cost less, yet be more appreciated than one bought in a haphazard manner, because something just has to be bought. Sharp ears will pick up unsuspected suggestions, often months before the holiday season arrives. It is not wise to take it for granted that because one woman is delighted to

receive a vacuum cleaner or an electric waffle iron, that every woman feels the same way. Another woman may greatly prefer some smaller gift that is strictly personal, and, in fact, she may resent that it should be taken for granted that her ultimate desires are satisfied by some domestic article. But, if for years, she has wanted some labor saving device that the family purse has not been able to afford, she might be much more pleased with such a gift than with something that seemed mere flumma diddle to her. The personal tastes of the recipient should be the standard.

MAIL EARLY

The early shopping campaign has shown good results. There is yet one more—mail early. Many people leave the mailing of Christmas packages until about the last day, thus bringing about a jam that all the extra help in the postal system cannot handle. Just because of procrastination and thoughtlessness. It is such an easy matter to mark parcels "Not to be opened till Christmas," then mail them at least two weeks before the holiday. They stand a much better chance of safe delivery than when left to the last minute rush.

THE CHILDREN

Above all, let us not forget the children, especially the children who do not have many toys or much pleasure. After all, Christmas centers around the child, and when children are taken out of the celebration, not much remains. It takes but little to please some of the little tots, and one might better overlook some small spoiled child, who has so many toys he hardly knows which one to play with first, and see that the less fortunate are remembered. There is a lot of pleasure in doing something of this sort.

GOOD THINGS FOR CHRISTMAS

Food for the gods
(It is)

1 cup bread crumbs, 1 cup sugar, yolks of 3 eggs, pinch salt, mix. Add 1 cup raisins, 1 cup walnut meats, 1 cup dates, all chopped. Then add the beaten whites of three eggs and one tablespoon of baking powder. Bake slowly about half an hour.

FRUIT CAKE

Two cups brown sugar, 2 cups milk, 2 tablespoons butter, 1 package raisins. Boil, and allow to cool. Add 3 cups pastry flour, pinch salt, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, and one of nutmeg, 1/2 teaspoon ginger and a pinch of cloves. Although not necessary, a cup of nutmeats adds a lot. This cake will keep for several weeks.

NUT CAKE

One cup sugar, 1/2 cup butter, 1/4 cup milk, 1 1/2 cup flour, 1 cup nut meats, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon cream tartar, 1/2 teaspoon soda. Cream butter and sugar, add beaten

eggs, milk and flour. Add soda and cream tartar, and last the chopped nut meats dusted with flour.

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING

Half a pound each of suet, raisins and currants, quarter pound of citron, one eighth pound each candied lemon peel, orange peel and almond nuts, five eggs, half pound brown sugar, 1 cup flour, 1 teaspoon salt, same of cinnamon, quarter teaspoon nutmeg and three quarters teaspoon each of soda and mace. Chop suet and raisins, cut citron and peels fine, chop nutmeats. Combine with the foregoing all the dry ingredients. Add the beaten eggs and mix well. Pour into greased molds and steam for six hours. This may be made days before using and may be reheated when desired. Serve with the following:

HARD SAUCE

One-third cup of butter, one cup powdered sugar, 2 tablespoons of cream, one teaspoon lemon and vanilla flavoring mixed. Cream the butter, adding the sugar slowly. Add the cream a little at a time still beating briskly. Add the flavoring last. The sauce will be fluffy and make a great addition to the pudding.

Milk, The Perfect Food

THE fact that milk is a recognized valuable food for humans and for livestock and the further fact that Southern people and livestock do not get enough of it are grounds for the insistence of dairy specialists of the Extension Service that we need more and better dairy cows, more and better dairymen, in South Carolina.

If there is any one fact that clearly and convincingly shows the splendid food value of milk, it is that during the period of most rapid growth in the lives of mammals, milk is the sole food. Milk is so efficient as a food that a baby is ordinarily double its weight in 180 days with no other source of nourishment. A colt or a calf will double its weight in sixty days, and a pig in ten to fifteen days, on milk alone.

For the adult, milk alone is not a satisfactory food. It is too dilute to satisfy, too low in iron to prevent anemia, and not sufficiently bulky for the proper elimination of the waste products incident to its digestion. But it is very valuable as a supplement to the ration of the adult.

In judging the value of a food, there are about five things to be considered. These are: Its supply of energy; its supply of protein in the right form; suitable mineral matter in sufficient quantities; a sufficiency of three kinds of vitamins; and for all but the young, a certain amount of roughage or indigestible matter. Milk measures up to all but one of these requirements in a very acceptable style. In energy content, a quart of it is approximately equal to a pound of lean steak or eight eggs.

Its protein is contained in a form superior to that of wheat, corn, rice or potatoes. Protein is the nutrient that is responsible for the building of bone and muscle, but experiments have shown that, according to its source, it differs tremendously in the extent to which the animal can use it for that purpose. For instance,

according to the Wisconsin Experiment Station, if two animals as near alike as possible are given 100 pounds respectively of the protein of milk and the protein of ordinary grains, there will be retained sixty-five pounds of the milk protein but less than thirty pounds of the grain protein, in spite of the fact that they are both well digested and absorbed. Grains and potatoes are notoriously poor in their content of chlorine, calcium and sodium, while milk is rich in these minerals and when added to the ration will make good its mineral deficiencies.

Milk contains all three of the vitamins: Vitamine A, which is essential to the growth of young animals and the health of both young and adults; Vitamine B, which is essential to good health; and Vitamine C, a scurvy preventative. Whole milk contains Vitamine A in large amounts, and the other two vitamins in smaller but sufficient quantities.—*Exchange*.

It is easy to be loyal when the band plays. It is easy to root when the score is on your side. It is easy to feel loyal when the other fellow is taking the count, but *loyalty in reality marches when there's no music; roots when the score is all on the other side; gets up when it is knocked down; "keeps on keeping on!"*

Could I be given the power and have that wish come true, so far as our great Company is concerned, I would wish that for all time we might be bound together—an organization of workers, loyal to each other, loyal to the public whom we serve and loyal to the Company of which we are a part. *Be loyal.*

SPRING BROOK FARM



Ormsby Sensation 3d 339429

Male calf, born in August 1926, For sale.

He is sired by Ormsby Sensation 3d 339429, who is the sire of some handsome individuals.

His dam is Wayland De Kol Climax 717590. She is one of the best cows in my herd and a beautiful animal.

This calf is one of the nicest I have ever offered for sale.

My herd is ACCREDITED.

S. T. WITMER

Union Deposit, Dauphin County, Penna.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years \$1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

December 8, 1926

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

And They Knew It

AN ARTICLE written by Prof. C. H. Eckles, at that time at the University of Missouri, appeared in *The Holstein-Friesian Register*, a Breed publication owned and edited by Mr. F. L. Houghton, under date of June 1, 1910, in which Prof. Eckles brings out the fact that it is possible to increase the butterfat percentage in the milk of a cow on official test by a process of over fitting and feeding. Yet at the present time nothing has been incorporated in the Advanced Registry rules forbidding this sort of thing.

The method of increasing the butterfat percentage by over-fitting and feeding cows on official test does not alone apply to short-time records. In a strictly official record the increased butterfat percentage of the short-time test is spread out over the entire year thus increasing the average yearly butterfat percentage.

If a cow is on semi-official test, the fitting, feeding and juggling process can be repeated each test period with greater or less success.

Prof. Eckles' article as referred to above is as follows:

MILK PRODUCTION

C. H. ECKLES, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, Missouri Agricultural College.

During the last few years considerable data has been gathered in our experimental work here with dairy cows which indicate that it is possible in another way to increase the percentage of fat to an abnormal degree for a short time and probably to a less degree for a longer time.

The rule seems to be that when the ration of a cow is insufficient to support her milk production, and she draws on the fat stored in her body, that the per cent of fat in the milk is increased. The reverse seems to be true as well; that is, when she is gaining in weight or storing fat on the body there is a tendency for the per cent of fat in the milk to be lower.

This increase of the per cent of fat in milk due to transfer of fat from the body to the milk, is most

marked immediately after calving. In the course of one of our investigations a Holstein heifer calved in as fat condition as it was possible to get her by continuous heavy feeding from birth. Another heifer of practically the same age and breeding was fed from birth until she came in milk on a ration of skim-milk and hay without any grain whatever. As a consequence she was decidedly thin at calf birth.

The milk of the heifer in good condition tested over 4 per cent at the start, while the milk from the one in thin condition tested about 3 per cent. The fat heifer declined in weight for several weeks and during this time continued to show a high per cent of fat. When her weight became stationary her per cent of fat declined until it was practically the same as the other. The thin heifer made no decline in weight for several weeks and showed no decline in the fat in her milk. Later she began to gain in live weight, she having been put on a liberal grain ration immediately after calving. Her per cent of fat increased slightly until the two became practically together.

Similar results have been obtained with two other pairs of heifers under the same treatment. The most marked example of how this works out is shown in the following:

A mature Jersey cow was fed a liberal ration for two months before calving in order to get her unusually fat. Immediately after the birth of the calf she was put on a ration that was sufficient only to maintain her body weight, according to the maintenance values as usually estimated. She was fed for 30 days on a ration of three and one-half pounds grain and seven pounds hay a day, which was estimated body maintenance. At the beginning she produced 21 lb. milk a day. During the 30 days the decline in milk was very slight. Indeed, at the end of the 30-day period she was producing 19½ lb. a day. During this time she lost 115 lb. in live weight. In the beginning she was smooth and excessively fat for a Jersey cow, but at the end of the 30 days she was decidedly thin and emaciated. Beginning with the 28th day it was observed that she was becoming weak and she staggered as she walked. On the 29th day she could scarcely get up when down, yet she produced 19½ lb. milk. It was not considered safe to continue the test any longer, and her ration was increased to a normal amount. During the 30 days this cow produced milk continuously without any feed whatever to supply the nutrients.

It is evident that the solids in the milk must have been taken from the body and the decline of 115 lb. in weight shows this was the case. The average per cent of fat during the 30 days was 6.9; the normal test for this cow is slightly under 5 per cent. Within 48 hours after her feed was increased at the end of the 30-day period the per cent of fat in the milk declined about 2 per cent.

Further and more extensive trials are necessary to fully prove this law, and especially to determine its metes and bounds, but it is believed that these results are of great significance in a number of ways. In the first place it will mean that short periods are absolutely valueless in carrying on feeding trials with dairy cows. If a cow will produce milk for a month with-

out having any food to furnish the necessary material, it is evident that the effect of any feed cannot be measured in a short period. In an experimental way it also has a bearing on methods of carrying out many lines of investigation, as, for example, the effect of feeds in the composition of milk, since here we will have to avoid the probability that milk fat taken from that stored in the body and secreted in the milk is of different composition from normal milk fat.

Another interesting question brought up by these experiments is its relations to the common method of carrying on 7-day tests of dairy cattle. It has been the subject of comment frequently by leading authorities that in recent years much higher fat percentages are secured in 7-day tests than was formerly the case.

The possibility of increasing the per cent of fat in milk for a period after calving by the means mentioned has apparently been used by those who are the most successful in making those phenomenal 7-day tests. A cow that will average 3.2 per cent of fat for the year, can with reasonable certainty be made to test 4 per cent or even higher for a week if properly handled.

The way it is done is to fatten the cow as much as possible before calving. Then after calving the animal is fed very moderately, and the test is begun within four or five days. Under these conditions the animal has insufficient feed to support the enormous milk and fat production. Since her body is loaded with fat, this fat is taken from the tissues and a large amount of it secreted in the milk.

As said before, a large amount of additional investigation will have to be carried on to establish the limitations of this principle and to make it possible to understand its full significance. The investigations under way in this line, it is hoped, will supply data that will make it possible to reach some definite conclusions. The material already at hand is sufficient and so consistent in every respect that in the opinion of the writer there is no doubt of the accuracy of the general propositions laid down.

Cane Cream, a New Food Product Made from Sugar Cane

LOVERS of cane syrup will now be able to obtain the genuine sugar-cane flavor in an entirely new form. A new product called "cane cream" has been originated as a result of experiments by the bureau of chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture, and 1,000 cases of this new product are to be made by a Louisiana sugar factory during the present season for trial distribution to retail trade.

The new product is made entirely from the juice of the sugar cane. Nothing is added and nothing is taken away. It has the color of cane syrup and the smooth, attractive consistency of the soft centers of chocolate-coated cream candy. In fact, cane cream is made by the same process as is used in candy factories for making candy cream centers.

Cane cream can be made of widely varying consistency, but it always has the same attractive smoothness. When made of thinner consistency it flows like thick syrup, and is used exactly like syrup on bread, hot

cakes, waffles, etc. Cane cream fits the taste of those who like a thick syrup.

When made of thicker consistency, cane cream is excellent in sandwiches and also makes an attractive ready-made cake icing with typical cane flavor. All that is necessary is to melt it in a double boiler and pour. Cane cream can also be used at soda fountains as a topping for sundaes. A limited amount of cane cream will be available this season through grocery stores.—*Farm and Ranch.*

Our Regrets

IN OUR November 22nd issue we promised our readers that we would, in this issue, publish a review of the methods resorted to in selling cows with official records.

We are holding this story for our next issue.—*Editor.*

Kildee Emphasizes Value of Correct Type

THE success of any club member depends to a large extent on the type of animal he selects, whether it be a calf, pig, sheep or colt.

Prof. H. H. Kildee, head of the Animal Husbandry Department of Iowa State College, and recognized as the foremost livestock judge in the country, says, "In selecting an animal, type is important not only from the standpoint of gain, but to make a creditable showing at the end of the feeding period. So many boys and girls are handicapped by having animals of inferior type. If you have longbodied, slimnecked longfaced, unbalanced beef steer, time, effort and feed cannot make up for such discrepancies as these."

Professor Kildee states further, "The boys' and girls' club work is one of the greatest agricultural extension work, not only from the standpoint of training leaders, but in producing the type of livestock the market demands."

Fewer Tuberculous Hogs

WITH current progress in eradicating tuberculosis from cattle, a noticeable decline of the same disease among swine is taking place. This announcement by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, is based on field observations and by records of the Federal meat inspection service.

A striking example of the effect of the work has been received by the department from an Iowa packing company which has "kept books" on such losses for the last seven years. In 1919 the average loss per hog caused by tuberculosis infection was 75 cents. This figure is the economic loss for hogs slaughtered in the plant. In 1920 the loss declined to 66 cents, in 1921 to 49 cents, and in 1922 to 32 cents. Since 1923 the loss has declined further to 26 cents.

"We have actual knowledge, through experience," the company adds, "that the tuberculin test applied to cattle has reduced bovine tuberculosis among cattle and hogs following them, and has cleaned up the hogs from this disease."

Further evidence is given by the packer's report for Hardin County, Iowa, which is an area accredited as free from bovine tuberculosis. During a 9-month's period more than 11,000 hogs were shipped from this country and slaughtered, with an average economic loss, caused by tuberculosis, of only 4.7 cents each. This figure is less than a fifth of the general average which in turn is about a third of the loss in 1919 when systematic tuberculosis eradication was just begun.

An important development of the work is the discovery that throughout the Central West especially, many poultry flocks are tuberculosis, and some infection among swine is traceable to that source. Fowl tuberculosis yields readily, however, to methods of control and eradication. Thus the outlook for the complete suppression of tuberculosis among all kinds of livestock is encouraging, Federal veterinary officials assert.—*Veterinary Medicine*.

Red and White Holsteins

OUR attention has recently been called to red and white Holsteins, by an article appearing in *Hoard's Dairyman* written by Mr. George E. Brown of Aurora, Illinois; and again by reference to red and white Holsteins in the *British Friesian Journal*.

Mr. Brown wrote us under date of November 12, 1926, in reference to another matter, that he was nearing his 88th Birthday. He joined the Holstein-Friesian Association of America in 1880.

We believe his letter concerning red and white Holsteins will be all the more interesting because of his long and continued association with the breed.

It is interesting to compare Mr. Brown's views on this subject with the views as expressed in the *British Friesian Journal*.

Mr. Brown's reference to red and white Holsteins, as published in *Hoard's Dairyman* is as follows:

"*Hoard's Dairyman*—I notice in the issue of April 25 the comments and inquiries of C. E. H. regarding the color of Holsteins. On my first visit to Holland—it was in 1847—I realized the two mistakes Mr. Chenery made when the society was formed. One was in the name; the other making the *color* instead of *quality* the standard for registry.

"While some of the breed may have come from Holstein originally, the change in location and the methods of breeding followed by Dutch farmers for many hundreds of years, has entirely changed the characteristics of the breed; hence the proper name should be Dutch. Making color the standard instead of quality has permitted the sale of inferior animals in sections where the breed is but little known.

"I met many farmers in Alabama who were greatly prejudiced against the breed. They had been humbugged by unscrupulous dealers who have taken large numbers of them south and represented them to be good specimens of the breed. Being taken there before calving the buyer was easily deceived.

"During the fifty years that I was engaged in importing and breeding them, a great many red and white calves were dropped by purebred black and white cows. I never knew of an instance that those

red and white ones didn't develop into high class individuals, either cows or bulls.

"In what is known as the lowlands of North Holland, black and white is the prevailing color and also in Friesland, but in Southeast Holland is a district named Gilderland and there red and white is almost the exclusive color and from there they have been scattered through other parts of Holland.

"I was so strongly impressed with the high quality of the red and whites that I had determined to import a small herd directly from Gilderland and would have done so, had I continued to import any, but conditions here in the late 80's caused me to change my plans and give up importing.

GEO. E. BROWN."

Following is the article which appeared in the *British Friesian Journal*:

RED AND WHITE CALVES

Occasionally members are perturbed by the appearance of a red-and-white calf from black-and-white parents. When such a calf is sired by his own stock bull, a member usually says very little, but when an animal purchased as in-calf drops one of these "throw-backs," the owner-member invariably thinks he has been swindled, and that the cow has been flirting. The best animals in the best herds may produce red-and-white calves, and it cannot be too clearly understood that for such misfortune to occur there must exist a red tendency in each of the two parents. So please be careful how you light-heartedly blame another man's bull.

These red-and-white calves are of two shades, one a light red exactly similar to the red-and-white Friesian that is still to be found in some numbers in Holland today. A calf of such color is usually of perfect Friesian type, and the color never changes to black. But in those cases where the calf is a very dark red, better described a rusty brown, then the probability is that when the calf coat is shed the red hairs will change to a jet black.

THE TUBERCULIN TEST

Unless Friesian breeders pay increased attention to this they and their breed will lose ground. The matter is one of £ s. d., and what the public want the wise man plans to sell them.

If you think there is no virtue in the Tuberculin Test, just visit a man who has two herds, one consisting of cattle that have passed a test, and the other of reactors. Ask him which herd needs most attention, which loses most quarters, and generally which gives most trouble.

Friesians are not accustomed to follow. They have always led, and they should continue in that way. If they stand still they will be passed.

In any case it is good business to breed sound healthy cattle.

BUTTERFAT

Little Miss Percentage did much to win the Dairy Show. She was also greatly in evidence at the North-dean sale, and she looks like having a long reign. She is all important and by paying studious court to her you should be well rewarded. As your *Journal* has always maintained, there is plenty of butterfat in the

breed; if only breeders will study, collect and use it. No one desires to see the Friesian a 5 per cent breed, but on the other hand, no one has any real use for the cow that cannot give milk up to Government standard. These are the sorts that bring discredit upon the breed, and that must be eliminated. So see to it that all your future stock bulls are well bred for butterfat; lactation average, not individual tests.

BULL CALVES

In all breeds there is always a dearth of good bulls, and usually also there are too many bad ones.

The obviously inferior should be scrapped at birth, before they cause any expense. The few good ones that are saved should be well fed and given every chance. Very few herds breed more than one really outstanding bull in one year. The bad ones spoil the breed and ruin the sale of the good ones.

The complete silence that greeted last month's effusion has prompted another dose of advice. Bullets or bouquets all come alike to

Yours sincerely,

JOHN BLUNT.

Boys' and Girls' Club Camp in Washington Next June

HOLDING of a national farm boys' and girls' club camp in Washington, D. C., June 16-22, 1927, was announced by the United States Department of Agriculture today, following presentation of the plans for the camp to the extension section of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges which is meeting here this week.

The boys and girls attending this camp will represent the 600,000 or more members of the farm boys' and girls' clubs conducted by the coöperative extension service of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Agricultural Colleges. The boys and girls in these clubs are engaged in carrying on practical demonstrations in better methods of farming and homemaking. Among the leading lines of club work are growing corn, potatoes, cotton and other crops, pigs, beef and dairy calves, and poultry, clothing construction and care, food preparation and preservation, and home improvement.

Each State in the entire country, according to the plans for the national camp, may select two boys and two girls as representative club members to attend, making a total of nearly 200 young people who will come to Washington for the occasion. The delegates will be accompanied by a member of their State agricultural extension service in charge of club work in the State.

The object of the camp is to provide an opportunity for a country-wide discussion of the problems met in carrying on extension work in agriculture and home economics with boys and girls on the farm, and of ways by which the work may be expanded in order to make it possible for a larger portion of the 11,000,000 or more rural young people to have an opportunity to participate in club work if they desire.

A seven-day program has been outlined for the camp. Each morning, following the customary camp

exercises of flag raising, setting-up exercises and a swim, there will be addresses in the assembly hall of the New National Museum by persons prominent in governmental affairs on matters of national interest. There will be both junior and adult conferences and joint meetings of the groups on questions presented by members of the camp.

Time is provided on the camp schedule for educational trips about Washington which will enable the boys and girls to become better acquainted with the organization of the Government and the work of its various branches.

Evening programs for the week include a national 4-H radio night, a concert by the U. S. Marine Band, a candlelighting ceremony and council circle conducted by the club members, and a banquet.

It is expected that it will be possible for both junior and adult club leaders to camp on the grounds of the Department of Agriculture.

Need for a camp of this character has been felt for some time by those engaged in extension work with farm young people and was requested by the extension section of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges at its 1925 meeting. The club members in attendance will be selected to represent the interests of young people on the farm in the discussion of rural life problems at the camp. They will also have an unusual opportunity for special training in leadership.

Club members in several States have already adopted plans to provide money for sending their representatives to the camp and in a number of other States they are considering methods and expect to begin work shortly.

How Will the Thing Be Done?

IT WILL not be long before congress will be in session. And then, about the first thing that will bob up will be "farm relief." Now it is to the interest of every line of occupation in this country that the farmer receive the best possible price for his products. But what we want to know is, by what manner of political hocus-pocus can the congress of this country establish a price for a farm product that is above the price for the same product in the world markets. Are we going to build a wall around ourselves and live within that wall? China has been doing that for some thousands of years.—*Sioux City Livestock Record*.

No "Known" Abortion Cure

IN AN article sent out by the United States department of agriculture relating to remedies for abortion, it is stated that the consensus of opinion of certain authorities is that there is no known drug or combination of drugs which is of any value whatsoever in the prevention or cure of abortion in cattle or swine. The eminent authorities of the veterinary profession whose opinion is quoted include Dr. R. A. Craig of Purdue University; Dr. M. F. Barnes of the Pennsylvania State Bureau of Animal Industry; Dr. Ward Giltner and Dr. I. F. Huddleston of the Michigan Agricultural College; Dr. L. W. Goss of Ohio State University, and Dr. W. L. Boyd and Dr. C. P. Fitch of the University of Minnesota.

FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS

Nov. 27-Dec. 4—Chicago, Ill., International Live Stock Exposition.
 Jan. 4-8—Ogden, Utah, Ogden Live Stock Show.
 Jan. 8—Greenfield, Mass., Annual Meeting Hampshire-Franklin H.-F. Club.
 Mar. 6-13—Ft. Worth Texas, Southwestern Exposition & Fat Stock Show.

WINNINGS AT FAIRS

KANSAS STATE FAIR

Exhibitors—Clover Cliff Ranch, Elmdale, Kans.; E. C. Griffith, Big Cabin, Okla., Forum Holstein Farm, Dike, Ia.; Finley Sims, Wichita, Kans.; F. L. Watson, Peck, Kans.; J. E. Regier, Whitewater, Kans.; T. H. McVay, Nickerson, Kans.; C. L. Goodin, Derby, Kans.; J. M. Youngmeyer, Wichita, Kans.; George Bradfield and O. H. High, Derby, Kans.; J. E. Watson, Peck, Kans.; George Regier, Whitewater, Kans.; and the following five breeders from Mulvane, Kans.; B. R. Gosney, Carl Kimble, Mark Abildgaard, George Appleman and B. R. Storey, Jr.

In the Class for Bulls, Three Years and Over, Forum Farm won first with Forum Patriarch; Griffith, second with Sir Johanna Bess; Youngmeyer, third with King Segis Canary Homestead; and Goodin, fourth with G. B. A. Netherland Homestead.

In the Class for Bulls, Two Years and Under Three, Griffith, won first with Canary Paul Anna Homestead; and Clover Cliff, second with Henry Pontiac Hengerveld.

In the Yearling Bull Class, (4 shown), George Regier won first with Sir Triune Tillie Piebe; McVay, second with K. C. H. Joe Homestead; Forum, third with Forum Triune Ormsby; and Clover Cliff, fourth with Union Pontiac Homestead.

In the Senior Bull Calf Class, (6 shown), George Regier won first with Regier Woodcraft Doris; Forum Farm, second with Forum Don Ormsby; Griffith, third with Mount Riga Sir Beauty Beets; Bradfield, fourth with Paul Segis Homestead; Kimble, fifth with G. B. A. King Korndyke Canary; and Sims, sixth with Riverside Bessie Pietertje Segis.

In the Class for Junior Bull Calves, (3 shown), Forum Farm won first with Forum Tulip; Clover Cliff, second with Barney Gillespie Charibi; and Goodin, third with Goodin King Homestead.

Griffith won the Senior and Grand Championship with the bull, Canary Paul Anna Homestead, and George Regier won the Junior Championship with the bull, Sir Triune Tillie Piebe.

In the Class for Cows, Five Years Old and Over (8 shown), Sims won first with Riverside Bessie Pietertje; Forum Farm, second with Forum Pontiac Queen; Griffith, third with Swingara Clothilde Creamelle; Bradfield, fourth with Crystal Fobes Homestead; Gosney, fifth with Segis Pontiac Wayne; and Abildgaard, sixth with Boutsje Hartog Mollie.

In the Class for Cows over Three and under Five Years (7 shown), Forum Farm won first with Long Hollow Mercedes Butter Boy; Watson, second with Win a Home Josie Homestead; Griffith, third with Aaggie Buckeye Beauty 2d; Clover Cliff, fourth with Princess Klondyke Charibi; Sims, fifth with Riverside Bessie Pietertje Beets; Watson, sixth with Fay Alcartra Pietertje Mead; and Youngmeyer, seventh with Nellie Pontiac Ormsby Edith.

In the Class for Cows Two Years and Under Three (6 shown) Forum Farm, won first with Forum Betsy Skylark; Griffith, second with Pabst Creator Mignonette 2d; Clover Cliff, third, with Princess Juanita De Kol; Gosney, fourth with K. C. Lulabell Homestead; Forum Farm, fifth with Sage Isabella Delia; and Goodin, sixth with Goodin Colantha Homestead.

In the Senior Yearling Heifer Class (8 shown), G. Regier won first with Regier Woodcraft Sadie; Forum Farm, second with Forum Diana Masterpiece; Clover Cliff, third with Princess Charity; Griffith, fourth with Grahamholm Hazel Colantha; G. Reiger, fifth with Regier Woodcraft Piebe; Forum Farm, sixth with Forum Aaggie Perfection; High, seventh with Canary Cedarlane Homestead; and Abildgaard, eighth with Zionyori Genista Homestead.

In the Junior Yearling Heifer Class, (5 shown), Forum

Farm won first with Forum Patricia; Forum Farm, second with Forum Vesta Diamond; Griffith, third with G. B. A. Lady Jessie Homestead; and Clover Cliff, fourth with Maud Gerben; and Storey, fifth.

In the Senior Heifer Calf Class, (8 shown), Forum Farm won first with Forum Patricia; Forum Farm, second with Forum Betty Skylark; Griffith third with Mount Riga Piebe Hilo; G. Regier, fourth and seventh with Regier Woodcraft Janie and Regier Woodcraft Flora Pontiac; Appleman, fifth with G. B. A. Lottie De Kol; Clover Cliff, sixth with Madam Pontiac Segis 2d; and Abildgaard, eighth with G. B. A. Aaggie Buckeye Homestead.

In the Junior Heifer Calf Class (5 shown), Forum Farm won first and second with Forum Josie Ormsby and Forum Aaggie Ormsby; Griffith, third and fourth with Mount Riga Bess Johanna and Mount Riga Hendrikje Piebe; and Abildgaard, fifth with Tootsie.

Sims won the Senior and Grand Championship with the cow, Riverside Bessie Pietertje.

Forum Farm won the Junior Championship with the cow, Forum Patricia.

In the Exhibitors Herd (3 shown), Forum Farm, won first; Griffith, second; Clover Cliff, third.

In the Breeders Young Herd (4 shown), Forum Farm, won first; G. Regier, second; and Clover Cliff, third.

In the Calf Herd (4 shown), Forum Farm, won first and fourth; G. Regier, second, and Griffith, third.

In the Get of Sire (5 entries shown), Goodin won first; Forum Farm, second; G. Regier, third; Griffith, fourth; and Abildgaard, fifth.

In the Produce of Dam Class (6 entries shown), Forum Farm, won first, second and fourth; and Griffith, third; and Sims, fifth.

In the County Herds, Sedgwick County, Kansas won first and second.

DIFFICULT CALVING

Usually a cow will calve without assistance if kept quiet and not excited. Strangers, children, and particularly dogs, should be kept away from the cow. The stall or other place where the calf is to be born should be clean. Before labor has progressed to any great extent it is well to see that the presentation is normal, that is, that the front feet and nose are first to appear. Sometimes one or both feet or the head is doubled back. When this occurs, calving without assistance is difficult or impossible. This calf should be placed in proper position for it to be born, and this usually means pushing the calf back into the uterus, which is sometimes rather difficult to do. Unless a person is skilled in such work it is better to call a veterinarian. A bungled job may mean serious laceration of the uterus, a loss of the cow, or the death of the calf. Calves can also be born hind feet first. When this occurs, some one should be on hand to see that delivery is hastened at the critical moment; that is, when it has so progressed that the blood supply to the calf through the navel cord is shut off. The calf must then be able to start breathing or it will smother.

Sometimes assistance is needed, especially with the young cows, even when the presentation is normal. Hence the cow should be watched rather closely, but no help should be given unless it is necessary. Time should be allowed for the relaxation of the openings from the uterus and vagina. In general, labor should continue for two hours or more before any help is given, although the condition of the cow should be taken into consideration. She should not be allowed to become too much exhausted before help is given.

The way to help is to take hold of the calf's feet, if they protrude, otherwise pass cotton ropes around them, and pull hard every time the cow strains. Do not pull at any other time and do not be in a hurry about getting the calf. Too much haste or excessive pulling may injure both cow and calf.

As soon as the calf is born, the navel cord should be clipped about an inch from the belly, the few drops of blood squeezed out, and tincture of iodine or full-strength compound solution of cresol or other coal-tar preparation applied.

The afterbirth is usually passed in a few hours, but if not expelled naturally within two days it is thought best by most veterinarians to remove it by hand. This should not be at-

tempted by an unskilled person, as care must be taken to avoid injury in disengaging the cotyledons which attach the afterbirth to the uterus, and special effort must be made to get all the afterbirth. It is also necessary to avoid introducing infection into the uterus by dirty hands or irrigating tube. The irrigating tube should be sterilized by boiling before and after use. Very mild antiseptic solutions, in large quantities, or salt solution (1 tablespoonful to a gallon of boiled water), are then used to flush out the uterus. If the cow does not expel all the liquid herself, it should be siphoned out. Flushing of the uterus should take place daily as long as a sterilized rubber tube can be inserted into the uterus. When the opening closes, so that a tube can not be inserted, the vagina should be flushed very day or so until all discharges cease. *Farmers Bulletin*, No. 1470.

CAUSES OF TAINTS IN MILK

Cow's milk invariably has a more or less pronounced flavor and odor, but comparatively little is known concerning the substances contributing to these characteristics. The flavors vary from those that are pleasing to the taste to others which make the milk objectionable and unpalatable. It has been observed by several investigators that regardless of the feeds used and care taken, each cow imparts to her milk a more or less pronounced individual taste. In a row of cows receiving the same feed and care, the authors have observed bitter, strong, salty, and flat milk as well as that having a very pleasing flavor. Several of these if sold alone would have been rejected by consumers, yet when all were blended into the mixed milk of the herd, the resulting blend was pleasing to the taste.

Flavors and odors in milk result from four causes:

1. The internal or physical condition of the individual cow.
2. Those absorbed within the body of the cow from highly flavored feeds.
3. Odors absorbed into the milk after production.
4. Bacterial development within the milk on standing.

Flavors and odors of the first and second classes are more noticeable just after the milk is drawn and usually do not increase with time. Those of the fourth class become more apparent after some time has elapsed. This bulletin considers principally the factors in Groups 2 and 3, although information regarding Group 1 is brought out by investigation.

Milk of pleasing quality is usually produced on farms making a specialty of high-grade milk. On the other hand, the great bulk of the country's supply is produced on farms where milk production is but one of several farm activities, and, as a result, less time is available for controlling the factors which affect deleteriously the flavor and odor of milk. With the exercise of a few precautions, however, some of the defects found in market milk may at least be alleviated.

Factors affecting the flavors and odors of milk have been investigated extensively, and much excellent work pertaining to the subject published. However, such work has largely dealt with the subject in a general way. The authors of this bulletin have studied the problems from a somewhat different angle. The endeavor has been to suggest methods of assistance to the average dairyman in the production of milk reasonably free from the feed taints too frequently complained of in market milk.

The objects of this investigation therefore may be outlined as follows:

1. To determine whether or not the feeding of the different silages does affect the flavors and odors of milk.
2. If such is the case, to determine how these silages may be so fed and the milk so handled as to minimize their effect on the quality of the product. *U. S. Bulletin*, No. 1097.

A noted story teller at a dinner party related an anecdote and was at first gratified by the laughter of an old lady among the guests, but later he was a little suspicious as her mirth continued. After he turned to stare at her somewhat puzzled, she spoke in explanation:

"Oh, that story is a favorite of mine. The first time I heard it I laughed so hard that I kicked the footboard off my crib!" And to the best of our knowledge this one is just about as old.

THE SONG OF THE LAZY FARMER

Some men go on for all their life without no trouble with their wife,
 At least they say they do, I guess the trouble is, they don't confess.
 Mirandy sure knows how to cook and from the very day I took
 Her to the altar and got spliced, our meals have all been cooked and spiced just right.
 I ain't got no complaint 'bout what she's done or what she ain't.

That woman's allus on the jump, she brings the water from the pump
 And chops the wood and milks the cows, but when she's cross she just allows
 That never since the world began was there another shiftless man
 Or no-account a bird as me, she treats me pretty rough, by gee,
 When she starts tellin' everything about me that is wrong, by jing.

I like Mirandy mighty well, and I have learned now to foretell
 When she will break loose with her tongue. I didn't mind when I was young,
 But now I am a man of peace and while I wait for her to cease
 I sneak away behind the hedge, her jawin' sets my nerves on edge.

I light and smoke my pipe and park right there until it's good and dark
 And then I go back to the house, and like as not I find my spouse
 Is over being mad at me, that's how we git along, by gee.

It doesn't pay to quarrel or fight no matter if you're wrong or right
 And so if there is any man in trouble, just adopt my plan,
 If you'd have peace just do like I and beat it till the storm blows by!

KEEPING A RECORD

"Was Jack heartbroken when you jilted him?"
 "No. He was perfectly horrid."
 "What did he do?"
 "When I gave him back the ring he took a little file out of his pocket and made a notch on the inside."
 "What was horrid about that?"
 "There were five notches in it already."

HIS METHOD

Customer—How is it that I have not received a bill from you?
 Grocer—The fact is, Mr. Beck, that I never ask a gentleman for money.
 Customer—Is that so? And what do you do if he doesn't pay?
 Grocer—If he does not pay, I conclude he is not a gentleman and then I asked him.—*Progressive Grocer*.

SOME DIFFERENCE

"Yes, I get \$80 a week," said the saleslady in the millinery establishment.
 "How do you manage to command so large a salary?" asked the country school teacher.
 "I know hats."
 "Dear me! For \$50 a week I have to know everything."
 —*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

He (during the interval)—What did you say your age was?
 She (smartly)—Well, I didn't say; but I've just reached twenty-one.
 Is that so? What detained you?—*London Answers*.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your purebred Holsteins?
My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER,
Chambersburg, Penna.

Polled Holsteins



For
Beauty
Production
Prolificacy
Profitableness

Safety of Self and Stock

Place a Polled Holstein Bull at the head of your herd. Prices and Quality are both right.

GEORGE E. STEVENSON
727 Connell Building, Scranton, Pa.

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer

677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.

A GOOD BULL CAN MAKE A HERD

If he is bred for type and production.

I have sold my entire herd of females and am offering my herd-sire KING AAGGIE COLANTHA HARTOG 41810, born April 14, 1923. A four direct generation and a three direct generation cross. The records of his dam, granddams and great granddams average 34.45 butter in 7 days.

He was sired by King Rag Apple Aaggie Colantha 216207 a son of Colantha Johanna Lad and out of a 30.65 lb. granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad, Aaggie Colantha Abby Hartog 250513.

I also have two sons of this herd-sire for sale.

For further particulars write

C. VAN PATTEN

Vestal, New York.

FOR SALE—Splendid farm of 200 acres, six miles from Harrisburg along hard surfaced road. All necessary farm buildings and in fine condition. In line for developing part of farm into building lots. c/o B., Box 110, Harrisburg, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

Dec. 7-8—Syracuse, N. Y., International Breeders' Sale. Ward & Ralph Stevens, Sale Managers, Liverpool, N. Y.
Dec. 8—Sabetha, Kans., H. C. Van Horn Farm Sale.
Jan. 12-13—Earlville, New York, Mid Winter Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
March 1, 1927—Hagerstown, Md., H. A. Stottlemeyer, Dispersal.
March 18—Watsonstown, Pa., H. R. Remley Dispersal, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
March 1-27—Hagerstown, Md., H. A. Stottlemeyer, 55 head, S. R. Miller, Mgr., Chambersburg, Pa.
March 5—Cleona, Pa., F. L. Heilman & Son, 5th Annual Sale, S. R. Miller, Mgr., Chambersburg, Pa.
March 21-27—Chambersburg, Pa., John B. & F. R. Keller, 50 head, S. R. Miller, Mgr.
March 29, 1927—Carlisle, Pa., Fred C. Lehman, Accredited Herd Dispersal.
Feb. 17—Palmyra, Pa., H. G. Seltzer, Large Sale, S. R. Miller, Mgr., Chambersburg, Pa.
June 2-3, 1927—Springfield, Mass., The National Convention Sale.

HOLSTEINS SELL HIGH

With an average selling price of \$237 per head for forty-five head—nine of them bulls—the fifth state sale conducted by the Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association, proved to be a success.

The offerings were taken by Michigan farmers who are either starting in pure-breeds, or who found good stuff in the sale to improve their present herds. The heaviest buyer was E. D. Levy, of St. Louis, Missouri, whose partner, Jack C. Nixon, purchased twelve head for \$2,800 for the Levy farm near Brooklyn, Michigan. The next largest buyer was the Wayne County Training School, Northville, Michigan.

The top bull, consigned by Musloff Bros., of South Lyon, was taken by Charles W. Stephenson, of Smiths Creek at \$500. Martin D. Buth, of Comstock Park, consigned the cow that brought the high figure of \$410.

Bidders showed an appreciation of good dairy type. Bidding was brisk on proven producers, cows with good cow testing association records selling well along with those with official records.

The sale was held November 10th at the Michigan State College, East Lansing. On account of the success of this event, it is planned to make the sale an annual affair.

NATIONAL DAIRY UNION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Secretary of the National Dairy Union is anxious to hear from members who have any knowledge of a new product which is being offered for sale through the grocery and dairy trades under various names, somewhat similar to oleomargarine, but not put up or sold under the oleo label. This is the product which first came to attention in the Nut-Z-All case in Rhode Island, where the product was made to look like butter but did not smell or taste like butter according to the Judge who heard the evidence, so the effort to compel it to pay the oleo tax was thrown out of court. It is a yellow grease or frying compound put up in some special shaped boxes, usually three-cornered, it is reported.

If anyone who receives this bulletin knows of such a product being sold in the stores in their community, I wish they would furnish me the information as to the trade name it is sold under, the price at which it is sold, by whom it is sold and whether or not there are any oleo stamp taxes on the packages.

The defeat of the California Oleo law at the referendum conducted Election Day is the third defeat for adequate dairy legislation suffered by the dairy interests of the three Pacific Coast states. The argument might be made from these three cases in defense of representative government rather than a referendum method. It was very clear that the representatives of the people gathered in the three legislatures were able to weigh and balance the interests of agriculture

and dairying and provide for proper laws. In each case these laws were defeated by an appeal to prejudice, bolstered up by comparatively large uses of money and tricky publicity. The defeat only means, however, that the dairy industry will continue to fight harder than ever to protect itself and the public against imitations and adulterations.

The National Grange in annual session at Portland, Me. carefully considered the needs of the dairy industry and adopted a series of resolutions asking for strict legislation on the subject of inferior and processed cheese, enforcement of all legislation on the subject of imitation dairy products, adequate appropriations for the Bureau of the Dairy Industry and the control and eradication of infectious cattle diseases, preventing importation of adulterated or impure dairy products, opposing any reduction in existing tariff on vegetable oils, and asking for a tariff on vegetable and other oils now on the free list.

MILK SUBSTITUTES FOR CALVES

A very satisfactory milk substitute for feeding calves after the second week has been devised by the United States Department of Agriculture. The mixture consists of fifty parts finely ground corn, fifteen parts linseed oil meal, fifteen parts finely ground rolled oats, ten parts dried blood flour, ten parts skim milk powder, and one-half part salt. It is stirred up with warm water at the rate of one pound of meal to nine pounds of water. The feed is increased grad-

ually as the whole milk is decreased until at the time the calf is fifty days old it is getting only the gruel. At this time one and a half to two pounds of the meal mixed with water will constitute a day's feed. Whenever there are indications of scours the feed must be reduced.

When calves are vigorous the following schedule may be adhered to in changing from whole milk to the substitute:

First week—Whole milk.

Second week—Whole milk.

Third week—Three parts whole milk, one part gruel.

Fourth week—Three parts whole milk, one part gruel.

Fifth week—Whole milk and gruel, equal parts.

Sixth week—Whole milk one part, gruel three parts.

Seventh week—All gruel.

Grain and roughage should be fed with milk substitutes the same as with separated milk. Milk has to be very high in price to justify the use of substitutes during the first two weeks of the calf's life.

THE HOLSTEIN SALE AT PORTLAND

Buyers from four states are found in the Holstein sale list, Washington breeders having taken 18, Oregon 14, Idaho and Utah nine each. The state hospital at Provo, Utah, paid \$770 for four head and Gilbert Thatcher of Ogden, Utah, \$755 for five. Benjamin Riekkola of Astoria, Ore., bought both the top bull and the top female, the former a 764-pound son of Goliath of Hollywood for \$330; the latter a granddaughter of Cascade Piebe, from a 28-pound dam, for \$310. Aloys Schuler of New Plymouth, Idaho, paid \$325 for a 1057-pound bull; the Raymond Meat company farm at South Bend, Wash., bought two good bulls at \$300 and \$250 each, and John Fleck of Cloverdale, Ore., paid \$300 for one. Prices of females ranged lower, some real bargains having been obtained. One bull association was among the buyers, and at least two of the buyers, W. H. McGuire of Parkdale, Ore., and George Leoning of Haines, Ore. are new breeders. The committee in charge of the sale consisted of Harvey Shoultes, Adna, and George Bulkley, Seattle, Wash.; F. W. Durbin, Salem, and Paul C. Adams, Warren,

Ore.; R. T. Davis, Weiser, and Charles Warren, Boise, Idaho; Z. C. Harris, Richmond, and Hans Anderson, Hyrum, Utah. George Gue was auctioneer and Paul C. Adams clerk of the sale, while Guy M. Richards of Seattle acted as secretary to the committee.—*Washington Farmer*.

THE TEST

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

You can brag about the famous men you know;
You may boast about the great men you have met,
Parsons, eloquent and wise; stars in historic skies;
Millionaires and navy admirals, and yet Fame and power and wealth and glory vanish fast;
They are lusters that were never made to stick,
And the friends worth-while and true, are the happy smiling few
Who come to call upon you when you're sick.

You may think it very fine to know the great;
You may glory in some leader's words of praise;
You may tell with eyes aglow of the public men you know,
But the true friends seldom travel glory's ways,
And the day you're lying ill, lonely, pale and keeping still,
With a fevered pulse, that's beating double quick,
Then it is you must depend on the old-familiar friend
To come to call upon you when you're sick.

It is pleasing to receive a great man's nod,
And it's good to know the big men of the land,
But the test of friendship true, isn't merely: "Howdy-do?"
And a willingness to shake you by the hand.
If you want to know the friends who love you best,
And the faithful from the doubtful you would pick,
It is not a mighty task; of yourself you've but to ask:
"Does he come to call upon me when I'm sick?"

Mead's the Man



When you are sick you usually consult a competent physician.

When you are holding an auction sale of purebred cattle you should exercise the same good judgment, and secure the services of an auctioneer who knows cattle, values and men. My years of experience are a guarantee that I can make you some money at your next sale.

Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora, New York

Mead's the Man

Maple Grove Stock Farm

offers you a young bull bred for production.

Born March 6, 1926

He is a son of our 27 lb. sire, Maple Grove Ybma Glista No. 330879 and out of Maple Grove Lunde Clever Glista No. 867885. This animal is well marked, good type and well grown for his age. We will sell him for \$75.00—He is a bargain at that price.

Our Herd is ACCREDITED.

F. JONES, Manager

R. D. 4

Centerville, Crawford Co., Penna.

Cow Testing Association Reports

HOLSTEINS LEAD IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY

Gordon Rice, Tester for the Allegheny County Cow Testing Association reports that the ten highest cows in the Association for the month of October averaged 1,359 lb. milk, 61.29 butterfat and 4.71 lb. fat.

A Registered Holstein owned by the County Home was the highest in milk production with 2,034 lb.

Of the ten highest cows in milk for the month, eight were Registered Holsteins and two, Grade Holsteins.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE COW TESTING ASSOCIATION WORK

Gleaning from the monthly news letter containing the Cow Testing Association reports by C. R. Gearhart of Pennsylvania State College.

There are 30 Associations for October reporting 11,088 cows tested, 818 cows cows giving more than 40 lb. fat, and 1,219 giving more than 1,000 lb. milk.

Carl Yingling, Tester for Cowanesque Valley writes, "The Cowanesque Valley finished its year with 24 members. The high cow for the year was a Registered Holstein with 473 lb. butterfat to its credit in a nine months milking period. We held a reorganization meeting on October 21. A fair representation being present. C. R. Gearhart was present and gave us a good talk on 'Cow Testing Association work' in different states. Needless to say it was fine because all of his talks are. Twenty-eight members are now signed up for the new year and more would like to get in, 20 of them being last year's members. Only four members of

last year's association were lost. The cold weather has set the cows back some but the members are all feeding some grain, and the cows are doing fine for winter dairies at this time of year."

J. Leslie Gabel, Tester for Perry Association writes, "This ends the second month of C. T. A. work in Perry County with much better results than the first month, which I think is due to the association being idle since last May. The members are taking more interest in their cows since I have been around. The farmers are back with their work this fall due to so much wet weather. Some are not through raising potatoes."

W. H. Harrington, Tester for Waterford Association writes, "October was a poor month for milk production. Fourteen members have drinking cups. Every member has a silo and nine have two each. All the silos were filled with good corn. Most of the members have opened their silos. One Jersey has made 210 lb. butterfat in 97 days under very ordinary conditions. She was never fed over eight pounds of grain a day. Was out in pasture until the last of October. Fourteen members have milking machines."

Clair Hindman, Tester for Schuylkill Association writes as follows, "Production for the month shows a marked increase over that of last month. This is due largely to the fact that many of the members are again feeding silage. Since about half of our members retail milk and at this time of the year the demand for milk increases, many of them are feeding heavier in order to supply the market demands. We have also noticed that our herd tests are becoming higher, due largely to the season of the year. During the month one of our Guernsey breeders succeeded in raising the price of retail milk on his route from 12 cents to 14 cents per quart."

LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE

With approximately 840 associations in active operation at the present time, it is not necessary to look far into the future to see the time when this country will have 1,000 of these valuable organizations. Germany and Denmark, each having a far smaller number of dairy cows than the United States, have more than 1,000 associations each. An average increase of four associations in each state where cow testing associations are now in operation will accomplish this result.

3537 FARMERS BAN GUESSING 168 TESTING ASSOCIATION ACTIVE DURING OCTOBER.

Of the 53,801 cows tested during the month, first place goes to a six-year-old grade Holstein, owned by Hartman Brothers, of the Lodi Association, which produced 1,671 lb. milk and 85.2 lb. butterfat.

The October tests showed that 2,690 cows had, by producing 40 or more lb. fat, qualified for the state's honor roll. The Racine County Association reported the largest number, they having 75 forty-pound cows alone. Although 168 associations were active in the state during the month, only 136 completed their records in time to be included in the monthly report.

JUST A MOMENT

First Movie Actress: "Hear you're married again, Sophie. Whom did you marry this time?"

Second Movie Actress: "Er-er, I believe I've got his card in my bag somewhere."

Tranquillity Farms

Dorsets

We are offering

Fifty Choice Ewes

Purebred Registered.

Bred to High Class Rams, one to four years old.

Arthur Danks, Manager

Allamuchy, N. J.

THE OLD HOME FARM



HEIFERS AND HEIFER CALVES OF THE BEST BREEDING FOR SALE

Two of these heifers are sired by Mahwin King Johanna Rue, my 30-lb. bull.

EUGENE B. BENNETT

Allamuchy,

New Jersey.

100 ENVELOPES

and 200 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 Note or Lettersheets,

printed with your name and address and postpaid to you, \$1.00. Send \$1.00 for one year's subscription to our farm and home journal and 25c extra to pay postage and get a trial box of stationery free. Send cash with order to

Fletcher's Farming

Hondo, Texas

The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

EXTENSION LADDER—34 to 40 ft., 27c ft. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

OUTSIDE PAINT \$1.50 per gallon, 5 gallon cans. Satisfaction guaranteed. BOTTING, Marathon, N. Y.

RAISE FLEMISH GIANTS, the big kind, 14 to 20 lbs. each, breeding stock for sale. ELMDALE RABBITRY, Smyrna Mills, Maine, Box 26.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, chewing, ten pounds \$2.85, smoking, five \$1.25, ten \$2. Scrap smoking, 25 pounds \$3. TOBACCO CLUB, Sedalia, Kentucky.

FOR SALE—Milk Bottle Caps, by the thousand or by the million, one or two colors, bulk or in tubes. DEFOY BOTTLE CAP CO., Muncie, Indiana.

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING BAGS. We pay 5c each and also pay the freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFIELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 E. Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.



POULTRY

PEAFOWL—Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, Guineas, Free Circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

POLAND CHINA GILTS, open or bred. \$25 and \$30, Fall Pigs, either sex, \$20. ARTHUR WULFE, Stockton, Ill.

HEALTHY EARLY HATCHED BOURBON RED TURKEYS—Hens, \$6.00, Old Hens, \$8.00, Toms \$8.00, Old Toms \$12.00. A. B. MOTLEY, Chatham, Va.

WHITE PEKIN DUCKS and Drakes, \$2.50; \$3.50. Toulouse and White Embden Geese and Ganders, \$4.00; \$5.00 each. Mrs. M. E. WILMARTH, R. 5, Corning, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Plymouth Rocks, pullets, April hatched, high laying strain. Price \$1.50 each, F. O. B. Address, SUN FLOWER FARM, Mrs. Bertha H. Day, Prop., Paradise, Pa.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS.—For past twelve years my Buffs have won the blue at the South's leading shows. Utility and exhibition stock for sale. H. C. HENDERSON, Talladega, Ala.

PURE RINGLET BARRED ROCK cockerels—June hatched, \$3 each or two for \$5; five for \$10. Also May hatched dark S. C. Brown Leghorn cockerels. "Everlay strain," \$1 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. W. Fry, Howard, Ohio.



DOGS

PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIE PUPS. \$10 each. R. C. GLEASON, Fayette, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Collie pups, best breeding, farm raised. CORBETT FABER, Cortland, Ohio.

REGISTERED WHITE COLLIE PUPS, best blood lines. JANIE EILAND, Sprott, Ala.

FOR SALE—Black and tan Rat Terrier pups. Price \$10, \$12 and \$15. M. D. YODER, Shipshewana, Ind.

PEDIGREED POLICE PUPPIES. Price \$20. If you want the best write MAPLE SHADE KENNELS, Bloomdale, Ohio.

COLLIES—Three months and up, both breeds, bred for brains and beauty. ROBANTHO WHITE COLLIE KENNELS, Gilmore, Ohio.

FOR SALE—One hundred coon, opossum, fox, squirrel and rabbit hounds. Ship C. O. D. trial. A. F. DORAN, Murray, Kentucky.

FOR SALE—Scotch Collie pups, the intelligent kind, sable and white. Price five dollars apiece. WM. KINSLEY, Hartsville, Ohio.

BEAUTIFUL PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS. The intelligent kind. Males, spayed females, \$10.00 each. H. HURD, Thorndike, Me.

COLLIE PUPPIES—The live wire kind. Quality, intelligence—St. Bernards, Show Stock. MYAKKA KENNELS, East Bridgewater, Mass.

BEAUTIFUL White Collie Pups. Pedigreed. Finest bloods. \$20.00. Shipped on approval. MARSHALL MACDONALD, Charlestown, West Virginia.

POLICE DOGS. Doberman Pinschers, pedigreed. Puppies and old dogs for sale, reasonable. Also Foxhounds. O. V. HANN, R. 1, Harrison, Ohio.

THOROUGHbred NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES. Pedigreed. Large black beauties. Females, \$12.50, males, \$20. M. WHITACRE, Boggsstown, Ind.

GERMAN POLICE PUPS—Parents excellent, cattle and sheep dogs, natural heelers. Good watch dogs. Registered. \$25, wolf grey. MILKED WEEKS, Skowhegan, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

ALL-WOOL YARN FOR SALE by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

ALFALFA and other dairy hay for sale. Delivered prices. Write HARRY D. GATES COMPANY, Jackson, Michigan.

SIGNS OF ALL KINDS—Write your needs, we will quote you prices, save money, order now. WENDT'S PAINT SHOP, Richmond, Ill.

HONEY—Choice Clover Steuben brand, 5 lb. pail delivered by parcel post \$1.10. 10 lb. \$2. Buckwheat 5 lb. pail \$1, 10 lb. \$1.90. Write for prices on large lots. SILSBEE APIARIES, Bath, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Select, ranch raised, dark Northern mink. Can supply either sex in any quantity. Prices and booklet on mink farming on request. REST ISLAND SILVER FOX FARMS, INC., White Bear, Minn.

RHEUMATISM, NEURITIS—WHY SUFFER? Guaranteed complete treatment mailed, postpaid, \$1.50. Persons Pronounced Incurable should try. This remedy gets you results or money refunded. Square dealing. Write PROF. GUHA, Box P-166, Huntington, Ind.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO—Satisfaction or your money back. Superfine choice chewing, one pound 40c—second grade, others best, five pounds \$1.40; smoking, twelve to thirty-two cents per pound. 10% discount for five pounds or more, cash with order. FARMERS AGENCY, P. O. Box 292, Madisonville, Ky.



LIVE STOCK

REGISTERED CHEVLOT YEARLING RAMS and Ram Lambs for sale. R. L. NICHOLS, Springville, N. Y.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA—spring pigs, both sex. Priced right, satisfaction guaranteed. EZRA BEILER, Ronk, Pa.

CHESTER WHITES—Bred Gilts, service boars, or pigs. Registered; double immuned. From prize winning stock. Priced reasonably. J. B. DEFORD, Wabash, Ind.

PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

CABBAGE PLANTS, 1,000, \$1.00. C. O. D. Postage satisfactory. Guaranteed. HOLLAND BROS., Franklin, Va.

SEND \$1 for 12 Dahlia Bulbs. All colors, labeled, worth \$3. BOLTS DAHLIA FARM, Stepney, Connecticut, Dept. H.

PEONIES—ONE FELIX CROUSE, RED. ONE FESTIVA MAXIMA, WHITE, 2 Best Pink, 3 to 5 eyes, \$1. Prepaid. Plant now. Checks accepted. Wholesale list free. WELCH NURSERY, Shenandoah, Ia.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

TESTING ASSOCIATIONS BOOST BETTER DAIRYING

REPORTS SHOW THAT MANY INDIANA FARMERS ARE ADOPTING IMPROVED METHODS

G. A. WILLIAMS

Assistant in Dairy Extension, Purdue University.

Cow testing associations, although organized and retained largely as a means of developing more economical production of dairy products, have, as a secondary objective, the promotion of a better agriculture.

Dairying offers many advantages. It converts home grown roughages into a valuable human food; it provides a steady source of income during the year; it equalizes the distribution of labor over a longer period than a one crop system of farming, and maintains the fertility of the soil at a high standard. The introduction of better methods on the dairy farm is likely to result in community improvement as a whole.

A recent survey of 511 dairy farms, made by Indiana cow testers, indicates that dairymen who are members of cow testing associations are adopting improved methods.

The silo is found on 416 or, 81 per cent of these farms. Serving as a source of succulent roughage in winter, and a reserve feed supply when pastures are poor in the summer, the use of a silo is an important factor in the economical production of milk. Since such a large number of these dairymen use silos they find it profitable to own considerable machinery required to produce and harvest the crop. This helps to solve the labor problem. Corn binders and silage cutters are found on approximately 5 per cent of the farms included in the summary.

CORN CROP IMPORTANT

The corn crop is an important factor in the farm program, as corn meal forms a major portion of the grain ration.

Corn shellers are found on 41 per cent and feed grinders on 37 per cent of the farms in question. The old method of feeding cows on corn fodder and ear corn is rapidly passing. The high producing herd requires a winter ration providing succulence, palatability, variety and a sufficient supply of proteins. More interest is being taken in better feeding. The income over feed cost is showing substantial gains on many farms as a result.

An all-corn ration is not a well balanced ration. High in total digestible nutrients, but low in protein and mineral matter, better results are obtained when a legume roughage is added to the roughages derived from corn. That the value of this important group of plants is being recognized is shown by the fact that 51 per cent of the farms use hay loaders and 40 per cent use hay tedders. These two implements make it possible to harvest a large acreage of legume hay in excellent condition without an undue amount of additional labor. Another indication of the increasing popularity of legumes is that 22 per cent of the dairymen own lime spreaders. This seems to indicate that at least one farmer in five of this number is using, or has used, limestone on his farm.

LABOR-SAVING DEVICES

Labor-saving devices are also in evidence in many barns. Milking machines are listed on 29 per cent, manure spreaders 23 per cent, feed carriers 8 per cent, grain elevators 5 per cent, milk can carriers 9 per cent of the farms in the group. There is a growing tendency to meet the acuteness of the labor problem by installing and using more labor-saving methods.

A desire to produce a quality product is indicated by the fact that three-fourths of the barns have concrete floors; one dairymen in seven uses a milk cooler, and almost as many barns are equipped with stanchions. Equipment for lighting and ventilating the barns exists on 45 per cent and 12 per cent of the farms

respectively. Radios 31 per cent, wind-mills 37 per cent, tank heaters 51 per cent, cream separators 68 per cent are listed as other improvements found on these farms.

The barn and milk house shelter the herd and equipment which constitute the manufacturing plant of the dairyman. His income is determined to no small extent by the efficiency of these different units. Keeping one unprofitable cow, feeding a poor ration, having a can of sour milk returned occasionally, using whole grain instead of ground, are all little things in themselves, but when taken as a group exert an influence on the bank balance at the end of the year.

The tester whose business it is to check upon these little things each month will often more than return the yearly cost of membership and leave a tidy surplus besides. Much progress is being made; a good deal still remains undone. Don't turn a deaf ear to the cow tester when he suggests some improvement about the barn when the rush of the fall season is over.

MEASURES WHICH HAVE BEEN MOST EFFECTIVE IN RAISING THE PRODUCTION OF DAIRY COWS IN THE UNITED STATES

HELMEN RABILD, manager, Grove City Creamery, Grove City, Pa.

Presented before the World's Dairy Congress

COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

Experiments conducted by the various State experiment stations and the Federal Government had brought out many of the factors which have to do with profitable dairy production, the special-purpose dairy cow, proper feeding, breeding, care, and management, but there still remained to devise a workable system, adaptable to the average farm, whereby the productive ability of each cow could be measured, so that the unprofitable cow could be detached and eliminated and the profitable producer perpetuated under proper conditions of feeding and management. The Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture is responsible for perfecting such a system, and, with the assistance of various Colleges, has developed it in 46 States. This system for improving our dairy breeds is the coöperative cow testing association. The idea was originally borrowed from Denmark, where such organizations had been in operation for some years, but it was necessary to modify the Danish system materially in order to adapt it to our different conditions.

MONEY TALKS

Salesman, Salesladies and Retail merchant. My items fit all of you. Salesman averages \$1.00 profit for every dealer called on. Costs dealer \$2.00, he sells for \$3.50 makes \$1.50 on \$2.00 invested. Salesman makes \$1.00. If you are a Salesman or wish to become one. If you never sold anything in your life I will tell you how to make better than \$100.00 a week. (Address) Geo. L. Lane, Mansfield, Ohio.

tions of feeding and management. The Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture is responsible for perfecting such a system, and, with the assistance of various Colleges, has developed it in 46 States. This system for improving our dairy breeds is the coöperative cow testing association. The idea was originally borrowed from Denmark, where such organizations had been in operation for some years, but it was necessary to modify the Danish system materially in order to adapt it to our different conditions.

A typical Cow Testing Association comprises 26 members, owning 400 to 500 cows. The association employs a man skilled in dairying, called the cow tester, who makes a monthly visit to each herd. He weighs and tests the milk from each cow, night and morning, obtains the weight of the feed each animal consumes, and from this data computes the monthly and yearly production. He advises the farmer regarding the feeding, breeding, and management of the herd. Thus, at the end of the year the farmer has a reliable record of each cow's production of milk and butterfat, consumption, and cost of feed, together with the profit made by each cow, and can then make intelligent selection of the cows that should go to the butcher and those that should be retained in the herd, in order to place it on a profitable basis and be used as foundation cows for the future herd.

The Cow Testing Association has probably done more, directly and indirectly, toward raising the production and placing dairying on a sound business basis than any other single agency. It has eliminated guesswork, which, when applied by the average cow keeper to his cows, is probably faulty nine times out of ten. It has detected and eliminated thousands of unprofitable cows from our dairy herds. It has saved as many highly profitable dairy cows that were marked for slaughter by the faulty guess of their owners. It has put the management of the dairy herd on a business basis. It has made possible the feeding of cows in accordance with the production, and the development of dairy qualities in cows which, but for this work, would have remained undeveloped. It has largely eliminated the scrub bull from the herds, and has stimulated interest in better breeding, the purebred bull, and the ownership of healthy, purebred herds. In one year after its organization, an

Association raised the average butterfat production per cow from 140 lb. its previous record, to 225 lb. per cow, and in five years had increased the average to 303 lb. In other words, it has more than doubled its average butterfat production.

The statistics of the Cow Testing Associations have shown that increased income over cost of feed generally accompanies increased production per cow. A tabulation of more than 21,000 yearly records from various parts of the United States has shown that the cows that produced 100 lb. butterfat per year had an average income of about \$10 over cost of feed. The cows that produced 200 lb. butterfat per year had an average income of about \$42 over cost of feed. Those that had an average production of 400 lb. per year had an average income of about \$106 over cost of feed. This means that as butterfat production increased four times, the income over cost of feed increased more than ten times. In other words, one cow of the highest producing group brought the farmer, as much income over cost of feed as ten cows of the lowest producing group.

While only about 1 per cent of our dairy cows are tested in cow testing association, the influence of the work extends far beyond the boundaries of the associations and penetrates the communities in which the associations are located.

While the average production per cow in the United States is probably not more than 150 lb. butterfat in a year, the average in cow-testing associations is 250 lb. Applying these figures to the 216,875 cows which are being tested in cow testing associations, we find that this increased production amounts to \$21,875,000 lb. butterfat per year, from the same number of cows.

The Dairy Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry has sponsored this work from the beginning, and for a number of years, through its field workers, gave personal assistance in the organization of Associations, in coöperation with the State authorities in the various States.

QUALITY CHICKS

Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock, S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks: \$15 per 100 up. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. Hatching eggs \$8.00 per 100 up. Several breeds rabbits. Circular free. Shipments will be made from one of our nearest associated hatcheries.

GLEN ROCK NURSERY AND STOCK FARM
Ridgewood New Jersey

FRESH FLORIDA ORANGES

Fresh Sweet Florida Oranges \$3 per box of three hundred large size. Sound fruit and satisfaction guaranteed or money back. We pay express charges. A box of these makes an appreciated Christmas gift. Remit with order.

ACME FARMS
Gainesville Florida

The work is now supervised generally by the Extension Department of the various State Colleges.

PUT 'EM UNDER BLUE SKY

Legislation asking that all motoring organizations, garages and outdoor parking places be placed under the blue sky laws of Ohio will be asked of the next legislature by the Ohio State Automobile association. This is for the purpose of compelling such organizations to give the service they claim to give when memberships are sold. It is claimed that Ohio motorists are being swindled out of hundreds of thousands of dollars each year.—Exchange.

EARLY CASTRATION URGED

Pigs may be easily and safely castrated within 24 hours after birth, and do not seem to notice the operation much, according to B. L. Warwick, assistant in animal husbandry at the Ohio agricultural station, at Wooster. Healing usually is completed in a week, and the operation is very easily performed with a hook castration knife. The incision is small, and tincture of iodine is immediately applied to reduce danger of infection.

Suskanna Farm

I have for sale a five weeks' old bull calf sired by Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna 186066. This sire has been shown at the Northumberland County Fair every year since 1921 and has never been defeated.

The dam of the calf is S F K Agatha Pontiac whose dam is a 31-lb. three-year-old daughter of the former world's record cow, Agatha Pontiac. She was sired by Spring Farm King a full brother to K P Pontiac Lass, the first 44-lb. cow.

This calf is nine-tenths white and a fine individual. The first check for \$100 takes him f. o. b. Lewisburg. For particulars write

C. R. SAVIDGE

Milton, R. D. Penna.

My Former Herdsire



KING ALCARTRA RAG APPLE POSCH

stood at the head of my herd for several years.

If you are in the market for a good heifer or bull calf of this breeding at a reasonable price, write me.

My herd is accredited.

A. R. BUSH
Montrose, Pennsylvania.

All the Cattle in Crawford County, Pa.

Have been tuberculin tested TWICE under the Accredited Area Plan. In the second test 99.2% passed CLEAN.

When buying Holsteins, purebred or grade, why not come to Crawford County. The producing capacity and individuality of our cattle equal their health record.

Any of the men listed below would be pleased to supply your needs or put you in touch with responsible breeders who can.

L. S. Brown, Saegertown
Ralph C. Jackson,
..... Conneaut Lake
Maple Grove Stock Farm, F. Jones, Mgr., Centerville
O. I. Martin, Cambridge Springs

WANTED A Breeder of Holsteins

to use this space, every issue, for a full year. The cost is surprisingly low and you will be telling your message, twice-a-month to the thousands of buyers who read

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Men who are building herds for Production and Profit.



PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD

is the sire of

BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO

our herdsire.

The dam of this bull is a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Chicago who was a son of the great King Segis Pontiac and the second 40 lb. cow Johanna De Kol Van Beers.

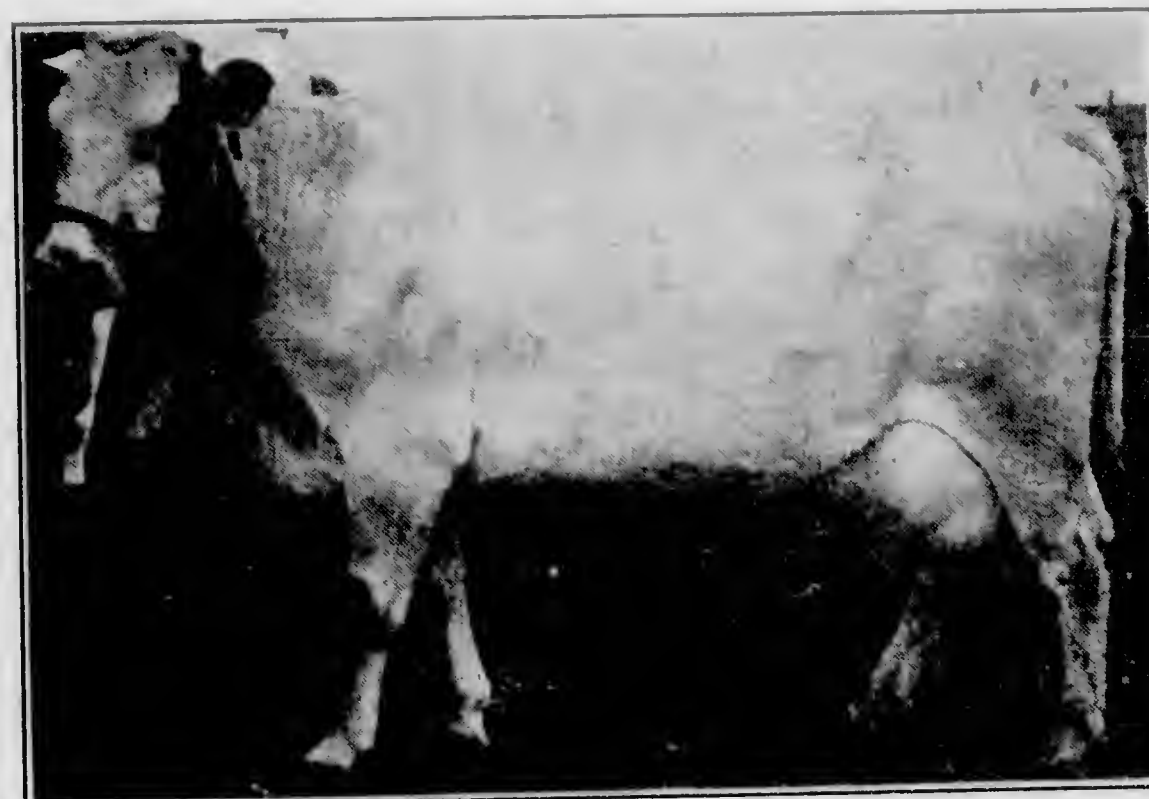
With his great type and wonderful breeding, he cannot help but make good as a sire.

Come to our farm and make your selections from our Accredited Herd.

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield, Bradford Co., Pa.

Spring Dale Dairy Farm



ETTA ABBEKERK PRINCESS

She averaged 75 lb. milk daily, giving 81 lb. her highest day, when she freshened in the spring.

We have young bulls for sale, from 2 months old up, light in color and fine individuals, from such cows as the above.

Come and look our herd over. Our foundation animals are from some of the best blood lines of the breed.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

F. L. HEILMAN & SON

Cleona,

Penna.



Type and Quality

From this picture you get an idea of the character of the younger members of our herd, many of which are granddaughters of the noted CLARA CLOTHILDE LYONS, 639.8 lb. milk in a week, who averaged 79.8 lb. milk a day for three months and produced 20,771.2 lb. milk, 723.40 lb. butter in ten months AS A TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFER.

Let us sell You a few. Herd Accredited.

FRED B. KEENEY

Wyoming Co.

Laceyville, Pa.



THIS IS OUR KIND

Big, Handsome, Typy Cows—Producers and Profit makers.

Our senior Herdsire is

KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

noted sire of producers and shows animals.

Our Junior Herdsire is

**IDYLLWILDE KORNDYKE
DIONAGEN**

whose three direct descendant dams have each made over 30 lb. butter in 7 days. Inspection invited. Prices Low.

A. E. ROBINSON

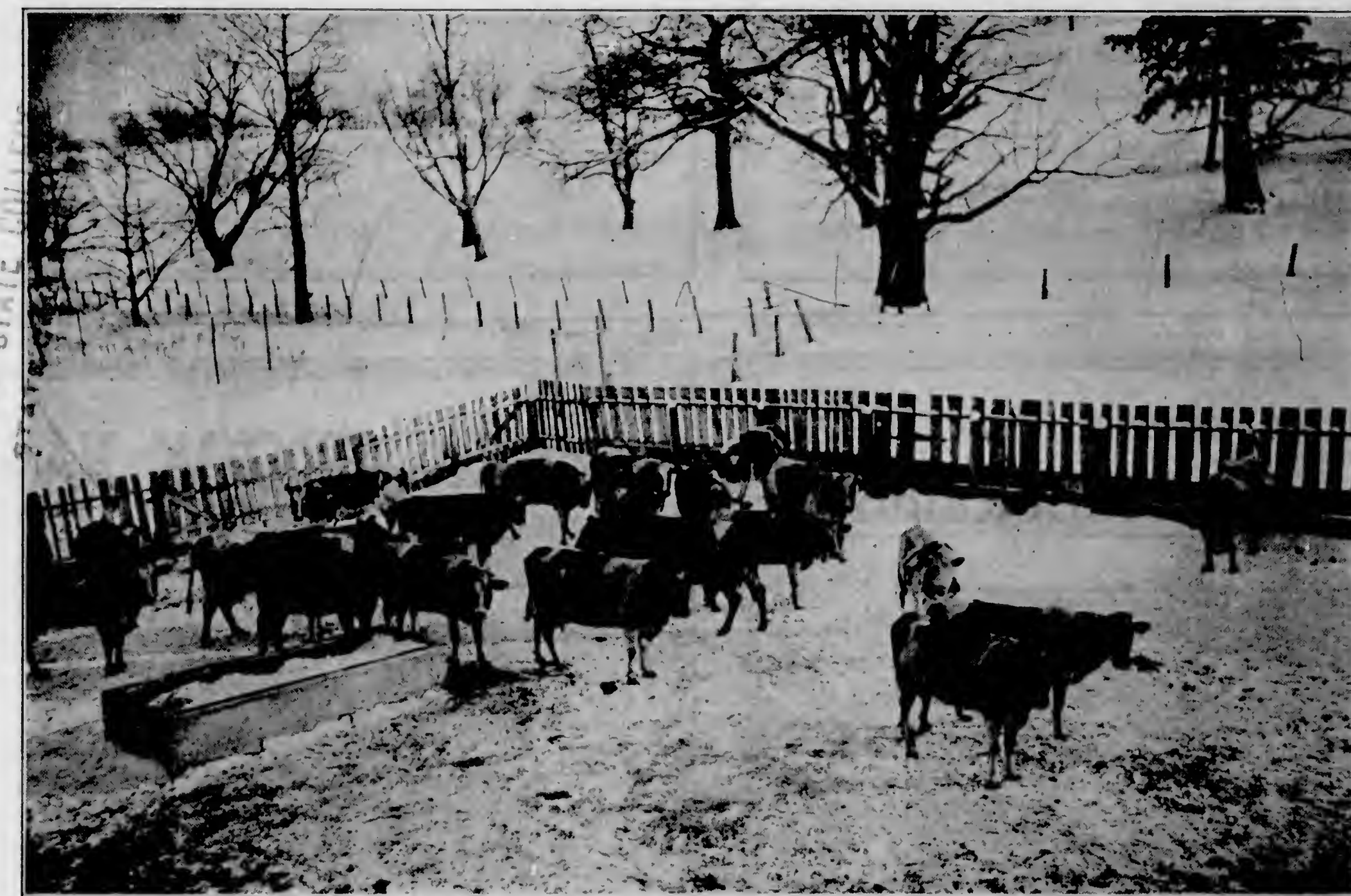
Susquehanna Co.

Montrose, Pa.

The Holstein

Vol. V HARRISBURG, PA., DECEMBER 22, 1926 No. 24

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year





Colonel Joh Lyons

This great bull is one of our leading herdsires. He is a show bull, and his offspring are great.

The thirty nearest dams of Colonel Joh Lyons average 30 lb. butter in 7 days. His sire was a son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, that noted grandson of the great King Segis.

Our combined herds number about 140 head. Come up and see what we will sell you.

Both Herds are Accredited.

L. N. MACK & SON FLOYD E. MACK
Susquehanna County, Montrose, Pa.

Elmwood Farm



A Promising Son of Rolo Pontiac Fayne

We are offering young animals for sale sired by Rolo Pontiac Fayne 385047, whose dam, Rolo Mercena De Kol 613854 holds the world's short-time record for butterfat production.

Colantha Minnie Monk, one of the cows in the herd produced 1,907 pounds of milk containing 87.7 pounds of butterfat in C. T. A. work.

It is animals of this breeding that I am offering for sale.

If you are in the market for a herdsire or foundation females, why not buy Holsteins of this character.

I would be glad to have you write me your wants or better still come and look my herd over.

CHARLES WERTHEIMER
Frederick, Maryland.

THE BLOOD OF OUR GREAT COW Cornucopia Plum Johanna



HAS BEEN INTENSIFIED IN THIS HERD

She produced 1056.78 lb. butter in a year, has two daughters each above 1,000 lb. and she, with her five tested daughters averaged 18,723.1 lb. milk, 918.35 lb. butter in long time test with a 4% fat test.

SHE AND HER DAUGHTERS WERE HORNLESS

GEORGE E. STEVENSON
727 Connell Building Scranton, Penna.
Herd Under State and Federal Supervision.

SPRING BROOK FARM



Ormsby Sensation 3d 339429

Male calf, born in August 1926, For sale.

He is sired by Ormsby Sensation 3d 339429, who is the sire of some handsome individuals.

His dam is Wayland De Kol Climax 717590. She is one of the best cows in my herd and a beautiful animal.

This calf is one of the nicest I have ever offered for sale.

My herd is ACCREDITED.

S. T. WITMER
Union Deposit, Dauphin County, Penna.

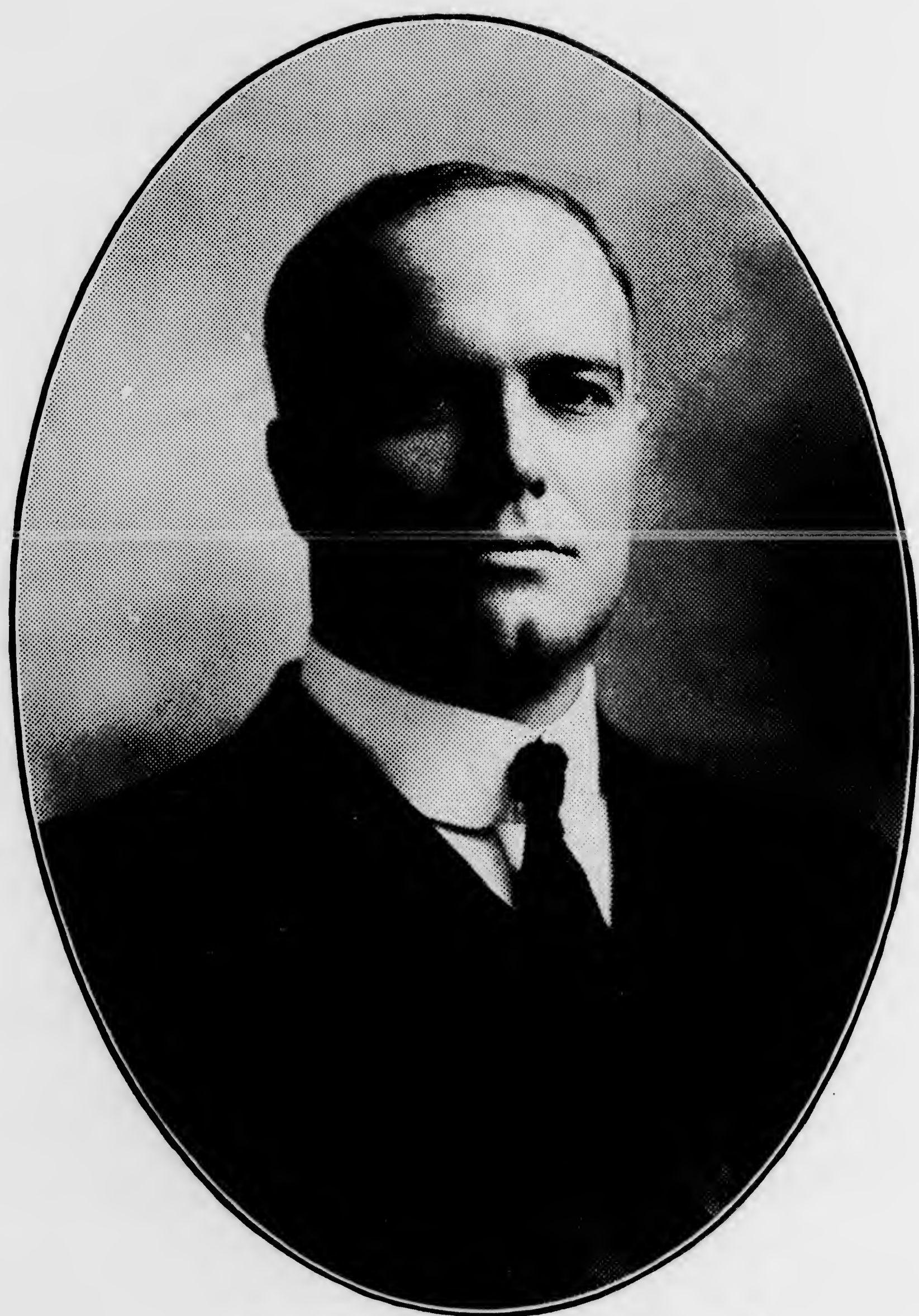


The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

wishes you

A Merry Christmas

and a Happy New Year



Charles Weidler

President of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. V

HARRISBURG, PA., DECEMBER 22, 1926

No. 24

Crop Farming Makes Way for Poultry, Sheep and Alfalfa

Dairying Preferred to Beef Production

By J. H. LEWIS

THERE is a marked swing in Grant County, Wisconsin, at this time toward dairy farming, supplemented with the increased production of swine, sheep, poultry and alfalfa.

Crop farmers hold interest only in so far as the grains grown contribute to the economical production of milk, pork, sheep and chickens. This section long well known for its fine herds of beef cattle, bred on the farm and feeders imported for the purpose of finishing off for market, is losing prestige rapidly in the matter of production of beef cattle. Many of the best fat beef producers are remodelling barns for dairy purposes. There are too many and too extreme fluctuations in the market price of beef cattle on the hoof to insure the producer satisfactory profits. Some have assimilated real grief after working a year or two with a good herd only to land on the market under unpropitious circumstances and conditions.

To insure ample home grown feeds for the dairy herd, swine, poultry and sheep, more alfalfa is being grown since experience has shown that all types of live stock, on farms, benefit from the use of alfalfa as feed. Barley is also grown on the farms of Grant County and is a very valuable feed. This grain holds advantage over oats in that it may be sown later, withstands the hot weather better and harvested later. The oat crop in Grant County was almost a failure this season while an increased acreage in the country over former years shows an average production of excellent barley, of more than 50 bushels to the acre. Soy beans are being cultivated successfully and are regarded as a most nutritious food for cattle, swine, and sheep. Sudan grass also thrives well here and more acreage is being planted. The menace of the corn borer which luckily has not made its appearance here is nevertheless exercising undue influence with farmers who are taking time by the forelock and are turning to other crops not for cash grain, but to be prepared to feed their dairy herds and flocks and circumvent losses. There are 107,000 acres of corn land in the county, most of this grown to corn for cash and feed for hogs, about 12,000 acres being given over to corn for ensilage. The average production is about 8.4 tons per acre. The average corn crop about 4,000,000 bushels, but this year's crop of corn is about 60 per cent of normal, and there is

at this time in many of the corn fields of the county much soft corn that has not been harvested.

It is interesting to note the progress being made in the county in other lines of agricultural pursuit. The swing to more and better flocks of poultry is decided and rapid and it is the purpose of this story to furnish an account of developments taking place at this time.

To discuss all sections of the county, along this line of endeavor is out of the question here. It would be too comprehensive and no doubt would lack interest. So one section is taken where several days were spent visiting farmers who are going in more strongly for dairying, pork, sheep and poultry production. This account concerns "Pea Ridge" between Cassville and Potosi, in the southwest section of the county. The photos shown here were taken on the farm of Arthur Ringland, on county highway "O," five miles west of the village of Potosi.

Here is found a flock of 1050 purebred White Leghorns. With a constantly growing demand for good cockerels, consistent egg-laying pullets, and graded eggs for market has also developed a demand for good equipment, and most of the farmers in the "Pea Ridge" district have gone to considerable expense in fitting out modern poultry houses.

The main chicken house on the Ringland farm is 20x96 feet, with a building on the west end, in which the feed is mixed and in which there has been installed a specially devised heating plant. There are two egg laying rooms in this poultry house each 20x40 feet.

The poultry house proper is shed roof type, lumber roofing, paper covering and galvanized iron outside of studs. The interior carries half inch insulation. The four ventilators move the air freely and keep the atmosphere sweet and pure. The hot water system of heating is specially designed for poultry houses and by the addition of a very small amount of artificial heat combined with its proper distribution enables the operator to control both temperature and humidity. The idea in this connection is that sudden changes in either temperature or humidity is the most serious problem that confronts the poultryman in the housing of his flock.

The furnace has a very sensitive thermostat control which is quickly affected by changes in temperature in

the poultry rooms. In fact the method combined with ventilation promises to solve a number of poultry housing problems.

A glance at the location of the Ringland poultry house comprehends the first essential to a successful chicken home—good drainage. The building is on the ridge of a rolling knoll of ground affording good drainage in all directions. It is in the center of a corn field. It is Mr. Ringland's idea to plow and plant this ground every year so that each Autumn when his pullets are brought in from the colony brooder houses they will have fresh ground to work on. The brooder houses



THE MODERN \$2,000.00 CHICKEN HOUSE AT RINGLAND FARM

are mounted on skids and are moved about from one location to another as the season demands.

As the birds mature the cockerels are segregated from the pullets and when the pullets are nearing the laying stage they are moved into the quarters provided for them and conditioned for their winter's work. The pullets are pushed for high egg production and are from time to time carefully culled. The following year the best of these are retained and are pushed for high fertility of eggs rather than high production.

FEATURES GRADED MARKET EGGS

One of the means of income in the process of making poultry farming profitable on the Ringland White Leghorn chicken farm is the marketing of eggs. These are carefully graded and are sold to a certain consumer in Chicago selling for an average of ten cents per dozen higher than the local market. In the spring eggs are sold for hatching purposes to the neighbors and local hatcheries. The Ringland farm has not been able to supply the demand for pullets. The cockerels occupy a range set aside for their own convenience, fenced in with close mesh woven wire and are sold as breeders. They are examined carefully for standard markings and those failing to come up to the requirements have gone the way of all good chickens, via the broiler route.

The foundation chicks for the Ringland flock were imported from the Ferris farm in the State of Michigan. Good spring cockerels weigh at the age of six months, four to five pounds. This is strictly an egg producing breed and the quality of vigor is kept in mind constantly for high egg production.

Pea Ridge farmers have been specializing in purebred flocks for the past six years. Greater progress, taking the community as a whole, is being made here

than in any other section of Grant County although highly commendable progress is being made at several points of the county. Oates & Ellis, with their rapid expansion in the chick hatchery business, have given great impetus to the poultry country in the vicinity of Bloomington. The Mound City Poultry Association of Platteville has been an immense influence of great good in that part of the county and the Fennimore Poultry Association is doing great work in the north-western part of the county. Lancaster and that section has a score of expert poultry breeders who own very fine flocks of chickens.

Good chicken houses seem to be the rule on "Pea Ridge" so called because in earlier days large crops of field peas were raised and used as hog feed. Among those who equipped in the past year under the management of Sam Wilson, of Platteville, a dyed in the wool chicken man, are E. A. Morris, A. B. Grosser, Alfred Audetat, James Perrin, Ernie Kirschbaum, Edward Schall, Val Flitsch, Frank Buss, Bernard Taylor and others.

On the Ringland farm the special feed house carries home grown crops which are combined with commercial feeds. These feeds are distributed to the birds through patented feeding machines which eliminate waste and do not clog and aid in feeding the flock. Very little medicine is fed to the birds here. Good sanitation keeps the flock healthy but birds with symptoms of illness are quickly segregated and treated. Disinfectants are used on dropping boards and feed boxes. Dust baths are convenient for the birds when they care to indulge this luxury.

According to Sam Wilson the dust bath allays vermin. He is also very strong for quiet and gentle methods with chickens. Getting the birds excited by



ARTHUR RINGLAND AND CHOICE COCKERELS BORN APRIL 20, 1926

rushing in on them or slamming doors is very poor business according to his ideas gained from experience with his flock on the Lancaster road near Platteville. When he was Principal of the Livingston High School, Wilson invented the high school fair.

The progress made along "Pea Ridge" by the chicken farmers in the past two years is a strong augury of what may be continued here in the future and a visit among the chicken farmers along the Ridge is fraught with interest and many valuable points gained of an instructive nature.

Holstein Cattle in Foreign Countries (Continued)

BY RALPH E. MORETON

IN SOUTH America, the Holstein breed has grown very popular. The earliest importations into Argentina came from Holland. It was about 10 years ago that the writer was intrusted with the shipment of some bred heifers and young bulls which had been selected from specifications for one of Argentina's greatest breeders (Casares).

That the shipment met with approval is evident by the fact that Senor Casares wrote a letter of commendation and ordered a bull "King Mooie" from Mr. Metcalf's herd at South Hadley, Mass. Senor Casares is regarded in Buenos Aires as a connoisseur of Holstein cattle and is selected to act as Judge at the Dairy Cattle Shows. His predilection lies towards the animal of good size or dual purpose so called, while other breeders lean towards the more refined or exclusively milk type.

Mr. Genous, a well known Argentina breeder, while on a visit to America was emphatic in his view about breeding for milk production that being the first essential.

The Argentine cattle breeder knows his business. It did not astonish me when I heard that an Argentine had been elected to act as Judge at the Exposition at Chicago. Argentina has its own Herd Book Society, and the Holsteins are registered in separate books. Those animals, descendants of animals from this country being entered in a separate book to those emanating from Holland or Great Britain. They have framed their By-Laws with ours for a guide, but in some instances more strict than ours. For instance, they do not give as much time for registering the birth of an animal. They are indeed zealous in safe-guarding the purity of the breed, which all makes for a prosperous future for the Argentine Holstein.

If I may be pardoned for mentioning it, I would like to express the satisfaction it gave me to be the first to translate into Spanish, the pamphlets, Dairy Breed Comparisons, The Holstein Friesian Cow, etc., which first opened the eyes of the Argentina dairy farmer to the splendid possibilities of the Holstein breed.

Argentina, like Holland, is a flat country. The railroad construction was a simple affair for there is not a hill for a thousand miles.

Passing over the Andes (or rather through them) we come to Chile. This republic also has adopted the Holstein cow and already they have formed their Herd Book Society, and hold Annual Dairy Cattle Shows which bring visitors from adjacent countries anxious to compare, criticize or admire the splendid specimens shown. Chile has imported some very valuable Holstein sires. One of their leading bankers has a very fine herd (Sr. Ycornal) and if memory serves, the progeny of Colantha Johanna Lad may be found thriving in the herd of this enthusiastic breeder.

In Southern Chile, they are boosters for the Holstein breed. While Chile cannot be compared to Argentina with its great expanse of territory, they must be reckoned with as future producers of milk, butter

and cheese on a large scale. The Holstein cow, like the missionary has now commenced to spread its gospel and the Chileans appear to be converted.

One of the best Holstein herds to be found on the west coast is established at Quito. This city, while being on or near the Equator, yet enjoys a temperate climate being situated on a high plateau of the Cordilleras. The difficulties encountered by the breeder in conveying his first purebred Holstein to the highlands 10,000 feet above the sea level at Guyaquil where he had unloaded, were very considerable but although one female was injured it lived to bear a calf. This breeder has been a constant purchaser of Holstein purebreds and now has a fine herd and does a prosperous business in dairy products and sale of his stock.

La Paz, Bolivia, denied a seaport of its own, is forced to receive freight through Arica.

The railroad between Argentina and Bolivia is, however, almost completed which will facilitate the shipment of animals to that country. La Paz is already in possession of its herd of registered Holsteins—and the animals appear to be well housed and cared for by their enthusiastic owner. It requires some enthusiasm to purchase, sight unseen, animals costing hundreds of dollars and paying a freight which must reach including all expenses \$400 a head!

Panama with its torrid climate, cannot be considered an ideal dairy cattle country—but there are several herds of purebreds that are giving good results in spite of the deadly tick.

Colombia has its beef cattle industry but of late farmers have taken up the importation of Holstein sires.

Venezuela has a very creditable dairy cattle industry. In Caracas, there are several notable breeders of Holsteins. Expositions are held yearly and breeders are interested in obtaining purebred specimens from this country. In the llanos or plains are kept large herds of beef cattle. Not far from Caracas, is Maracay, where a model dairy is carried on under the most modern sanitary conditions and dairy farming has engaged the attention of the most noted business men. Butter, I can remember, used to be exported in small round tin boxes from Italy. It used to remind me of cart-grease. This is now obsolete.

Venezuela as well as these other tropical countries make their own butter and cheese.

There are still some countries to be "visited" perhaps space may be found in another issue.



YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED to this Accredited Herd in which there has never been a case of Abortion.

REASONABLE PRICES ON YOUNG STOCK

HARRY C. REYNOLDS

SCRANTON

PENNSYLVANIA



SPRING FARM PONTIAC MAID 2D

I am offering for immediate sale, twin bull calves born July 14, 1926.

Their dam has been exhibited at different fairs for the last fifteen years and has always taken first prize.

The dam and two nearest dams of their sire averaged 31.2 lb. butter and 941.5 lb. milk in 7 days.

Price for choice, \$100.00

DAVID FALCONER

Scottsville, Michigan.

There has never been a reactor in my herd.



**GREENBROOK POLLYANNA BUTTER GIRL
353307**

One of my foundation cows.

The desirable combination of Health, Production and Individuality is found in my herd.

My present herdsire is C. W. Walker Fayne 438827, sired by Finderne Sir Valdessa 216590 and out of Walker Fayne Butter Girl.

If you are in the market for Purebreds I would be mighty glad to quote you prices.

My herd is under State and Federal supervision and has passed two clean tests.

GEORGE SNODGRASS

Woodbine

Pennsylvania



PRINCE AAGGIE OF BERYLWOOD

is the sire of

BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE/CHICAGO

our herdsire.

The dam of this bull is a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Chicago who was a son of the great King Segis Pontiac and the second 40 lb. cow Johanna De Kol Van Beers.

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L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield, Bradford Co., Pa.

Spring Dale Dairy Farm



ETTA ABBEKERK PRINCESS

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Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

F. L. HEILMAN & SON

Cleona,

Penna.

Sunny Lawn

MURRAY A. MILLER has purchased of George S. Shunier, Milton, Penna., two large farms joining his Sunny Lawn Stock Farm on the Susquehanna Trail between Lewisburg and Milton. Mr. Miller now owns four farms which he will operate under his personal management as a single unit making "Sunny Lawn," the largest stock farm in this part of Pennsylvania. It contains over or about 500 acres.

Undoubtedly, the Purebred Holstein Herd will be increased in proportion which will make it one of the largest in the State.

Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde will be the senior herd sire in the future and judging by his first crop of calves, he is the right bull in the right place.

The Holstein Breeders of Central Pennsylvania congratulate Mr. Miller on his success, both as a farmer and as a breeder of Holsteins.

L. E. G.

National Dairy Federation

THE Annual Meeting of the National Dairy Federation was held at Chicago on December 1st.

The principal speakers on the program were Dr. Carl W. Larson, Chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, and Dr. E. V. McCollum of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

Both speakers emphasized the importance of the Dairy Industry in its relations of a vital character to the American Industry, and to national health and prosperity.

One of the important questions discussed at the meeting was the matter of financing the work of the various confederation organizations.

The Executive Committee reported that the National Dairy Association had requested the Federation to come to its assistance in any way which could be devised to assure financial support and make it possible to continue the National Dairy Exposition. Either money or guarantees to the extent of about \$50,000 were needed. The Executive Committee also reported that in a similar way the National Dairy Council had asked support

and assistance in enlarging its work where it was urgently needed.

Much discussion followed as to the plan of future activities. A motion to amend the By-Laws to permit the Federation to become the means of securing proper funds for the work of any confederated organization, was carefully debated and lost, on a roll call vote.

The President was authorized to appoint a "Coördinating Committee" to whom the whole matter should be referred and the President appointed as such Committee the Presidents of the member organizations, each President to serve himself or name his own representative.

President John D. Miller, of the National Coöperative Milk Producers Federation, in a letter explaining reasons, withdrew from the American Dairy Federation.

The officers were re-elected with two exceptions. No one was elected as Vice-President, or to fill the place on the Executive Committee representing the producer group, and Mr. Munn at his own request was not re-elected to the Executive Committee, W. A. Wentworth succeeding him, representing the Educational Endeavor group.

Wood County, Wisconsin, Holstein Breeders Reorganize

ABOUT 150 breeders of Auburndale, Wood County, Wisconsin, met and reorganized their County Association.

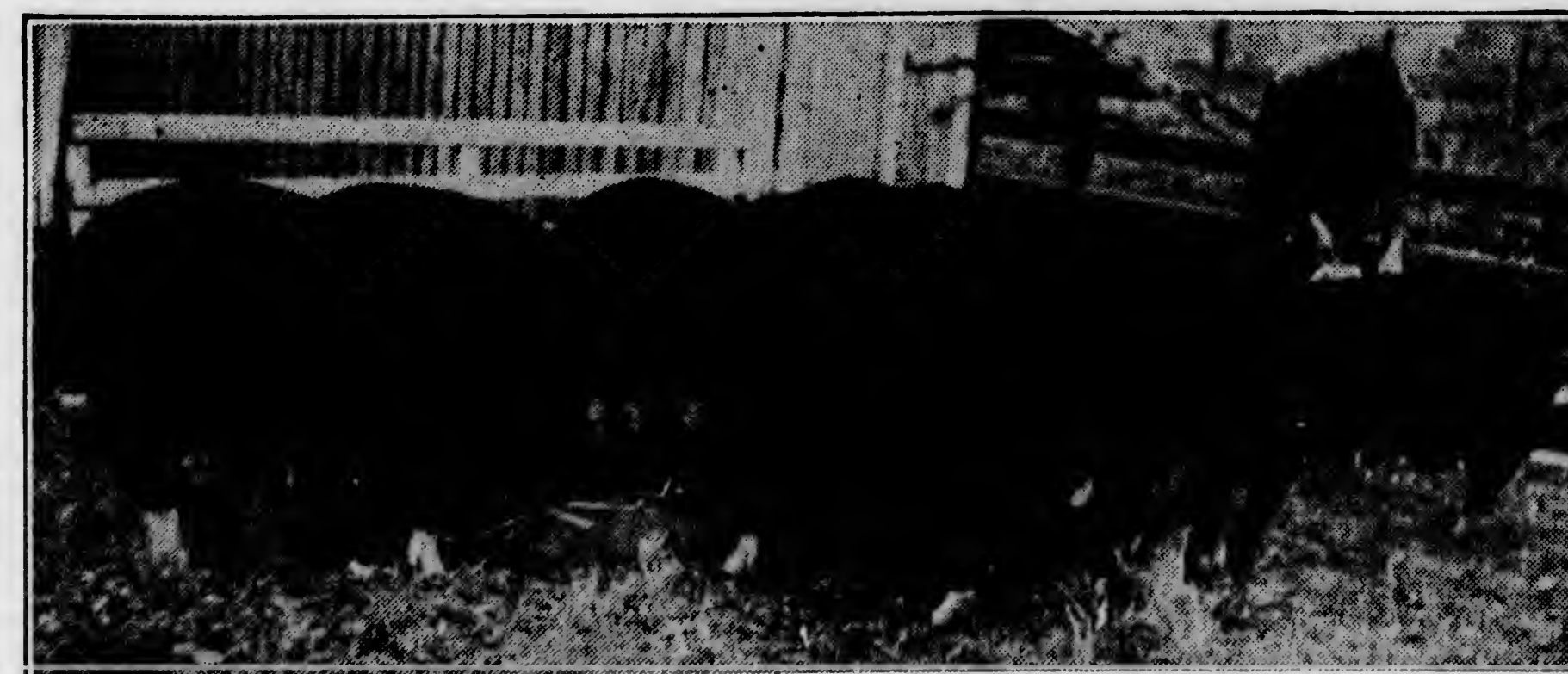
Father Steinhäuser gave an interesting talk. The breeders enjoyed a bounteous feed served by the ladies of St. Mary's Catholic congregation in the dining hall of the church.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, E. E. Miner, of Richfield; Vice-President, George Baltus, of Auburndale, who had previously served in the same capacity; E. E. Schroeder, Rural Editor of the *Wisconsin Rapid Tribune*, and a member of C. F. Schroeder & Sons, well-known Holstein breeders, was elected Secretary-Treasurer.

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Look for Bossie's Vitamin B Source

THE famous dairy governor of Wisconsin, William D. Hoard, once said that the inside of a cow is the darkest place in the world. At the Pennsylvania State College agricultural experiment station the dairy research workers have performed a simple operation on Penstate Homestead Jessie, a purebred 2-year-old Holstein heifer, to study what goes on inside.

Experiments conducted by S. I. Bechdel, of the station, have shown that a cow fed a ration deficient in vitamin B will produce milk containing this dietary substance, absence of which in the human diet causes beri-beri, a nutritional disease resulting in paralysis.

"What is the source of the vitamin?" the scientists queried. "Can it be that a cow has the power of using the bacteria in her rumen,—the large stomach,—to manufacture vitamin B?"

So they asked Dr. R. S. Amadon, of the University of Pennsylvania veterinary school, to make an opening into Jessie's stomach. He was assisted by Dr. J. F. Shigley, the Penn State veterinarian. After the application of local anesthetics the rumen was sewed to the skin of the opening so the two will grow together. When this has occurred, in about a week, a convenient little door will be provided, this will permit the scientist to reach in and get part of Jessie's dinner. This portion will be air-dried, vitamin B will be dissolved with alcohol, the alcohol evaporated, and the residue fed to rats in the agricultural and biological chemistry laboratory by Dr. Hannah Honeywell.

If the rats develop the same as those receiving vitamin B in butterfat, cod liver oil, or other foods known to contain the substance, it will be determined that Jessie can really make her own vitamin B.

According to the veterinarians, Jessie suffered no inconvenience from the operation and there will be no pain connected with any of the researches carried on. In other words, Jessie will continue to be a contented cow.

The Dairy Industry

ON THE whole the dairy industry has been in a fairly strong position during the last year. A favorable spread between milk and feed prices has encouraged eastern dairymen. Their view of the situation has been shown in rather high prices paid for cows. Indications are that an increasing number of heifer calves are being raised. Many cows have been slaughtered in the East in antituberculosis campaigns. Conditions have perhaps not been quite so favorable for western butter producers, butter prices having shown relatively less strength than whole-milk prices.

An element of strength in the dairy situation has been a declining rate of increase in production. There was an increase in milk production in 1925 of only 2 per cent over the amount produced the previous year, compared with an average increase of 5 per cent in the last few preceding years. In the early part of 1926 there was a tendency for butter production to resume previous yearly rates of increase. This tendency, however, fell off as the year advanced. After the flush period of summer, the lead established in output was again lost. The trend toward lower production has tended to offset the effect of large stored surpluses.

The 1926 storing season opened with a rather heavy carryover. As the season advanced there was again a tendency toward the holding of a large storage surplus, corrected in part by the downward movement of production. A high record of holdings of butter in cold storage had been reached in the fall of 1924, when 156,000,000 pounds were reported in the warehouses. This situation resulted in large part from unusually favorable weather and pasture conditions. The accumulation however, was cleared off before the opening of the season in 1925. Holdings of butter in cold storage on September 1 for the 1925-26 season were large (128,000,000 pounds), but they were not the result of any exceptional carryover from the previous season.—*Report of the Secretary of Agriculture.*

Sale Value of Purebred Sire Offspring

AN approximate measure of the benefits resulting from purebred sires, figures were obtained on the relative money value of their offspring compared with offspring of non-purebred sires. The sale value of each was used as a basis for comparison. The average of 464 experiences on this point showed 49.4 per cent superiority in favor of the offspring of purebred sires. The percentage varied from 46 per cent for the western and southwestern States to 58 per cent for the Corn Belt group. Many striking instances of successful investments were given. A breeder who started 11 years ago with one heifer and one bull calf, the two costing less than \$200, sold last year, he states, "over \$3,000 worth of stock without impairing the herd. The farm is run on a strictly farm basis."

"The best producing animals are just like the best and richest soil—less work, larger returns," is the view of another.

A dairyman remarks, "By using a purebred bull on mature cows, the offspring gave 30 per cent more milk than their dams. Then I bought some registered heifers and at two years they gave more milk than the grade cows."—*U. S. Dept. Circular No. 235.*

Selection of the Dairy Cow by Conformation

GEO. C. HUMPHREY, *University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.*

THE MILK ORGANS

A LARGE, pliable udder, equally well developed in all of the quarters and extending well forward on the body and high up behind and between the thighs, is a prominent and important feature of the dairy cow. Udders will bear a most careful study. A refined, plastic condition of the udder tissues and a freedom from hardness, which may be due to injury or to fat and flesh other than gland tissue, should be in evidence. Udders which are poorly attached to the body and which have a tendency to swing or become pendulous are most subject to injury and may be regarded undesirable. Large udders, with uniformly well-developed quarters, of good quality, with good attachment to the body and with teats of convenient and uniform size are most ideal.

Incident to a study of the udder, one will naturally observe the mammary veins, commonly called milk veins, which extend from the udder to one or more wells at each side of the body. The wells refer to openings through the wall of the body which permit the veins to follow a course that leads to the heart. The development of veins over the udder is regarded as a good feature. Considerable variation will be noted in the development and presence of veins, not only on the under side of the body and over the udder, but also on the face of the head. A coat of fine hair, a pliable, superabundance of skin, and oily secretions more especially noticeable in ears and at the end of the tail, are features which may be associated with a strong circulation of blood to all parts of the body, and indica-

tive of a desirable activity on the part of the glands of the udder.

The matter of escutcheon, which is outlined by a mark made by the difference in the direction, in which the hair runs at the rear of the thighs and above the udder, is discussed more or less by dairymen. Guenon, a French student of the dairy cow, associated the escutcheon with the arteries that carry blood to the udder and attached considerable importance to it. American investigators who have studied types of escutcheons in their relationship with actual production of milk and butterfat have not thus far been able to attach any importance to it. American judges have given little attention to the matter of escutcheon. Well-outlined escutcheons that are wide and extend high, combined with thigh ovals, are usually considered most desirable. The thigh ovals refer to a peculiar condition and patchlike appearance of the hair noted at the back side of the udder of some cows and entirely absent on the udders of many cows.

MARKS OF DAIRY TEMPERAMENT

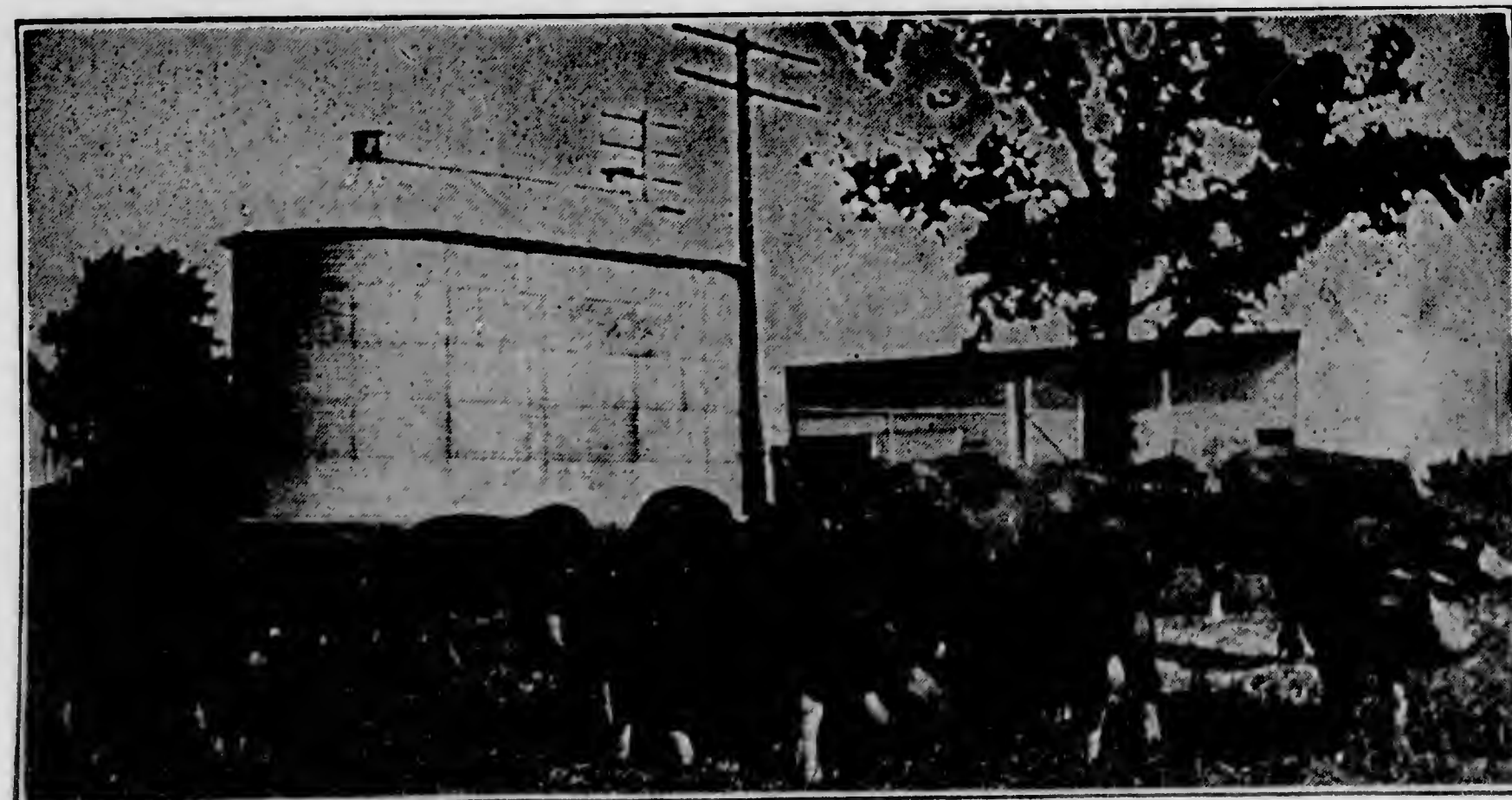
The expression "dairy temperament" has been used to name one of the dairy characteristics of a cow, and in view of the common use of the term it may be acceptable to describe the peculiar inherent characteristic of the dairy cow which enables her to convert feed into milk rather than into flesh. Dairy cattle have acquired this characteristic ability through long processes of selection and by breeding for milk and butterfat production. The ability to convert feed into milk rather than into flesh varies in strength even among purebred dairy animals, and it may be regarded as one of the hardest things to judge satisfactorily in consideration of dairy conformation. Only cows with a highly developed dairy temperament, in combination with other characteristics relating to capacity for feed, large, well-developed udders, and a vigorous constitution, are capable of large and economical production of milk and butterfat. Cows excelling in dairy temperament show the following characteristics:

Head and face clean-cut in outline and indicative of fine quality. Eyes prominent, bright, and active. Neck fine, clean-cut, neatly joined to the head, not too full at the throat, and comparatively long and thin. Shoulders oblique, comparatively bare of flesh, sharp at the withers. Hips and pin bones prominent and comparatively sharp. Ribs more or less prominent and open. Chine prominent and open. Thighs thin and incurving. Bone fine rather than coarse in all parts of the body, indicating desirable quality. Hide and hair fine and soft to the touch of the hand, with oily secretions.

The lean, comparatively undeveloped muscular tissue over the body of the dairy cow, more especially on the outside and under side of the shoulder blades, along the back and in the thighs, is due to dairy temperament. The wedge-shaped conformation of the fore quarters and the top of the back is due to the absence of flesh about the neck and the fore quarters. It may be said, therefore, that the sharp ends of the triple-wedge-shaped conformation are indicative of dairy temperament.

In judging dairy temperament the quality and condition of the muscular tissue of the body must be taken into consideration and an allowance made for the size,

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age, and stage of lactation of the cow in question. The fact that the bone and muscular tissues in a large cow are naturally heavier than in a smaller one must be borne in mind. There is not the natural refinement and sparseness of form in the larger breeds of dairy cattle that there is in the smaller ones. Marked coarseness, however, in any animal is undesirable. It is usually accompanied by a sluggish disposition and inactivity that prevents the dairy cow performing satisfactorily at the pail. Young heifers with their first calves and highly fitted cows in the stage of lactation usually carry more flesh than cows of mature form and in the advanced stage of lactation. These are facts to be considered in exercising judgment on dairy temperament.

INDICATIONS OF A VIGOROUS CONSTITUTION

A healthy, vigorous constitution is the mainspring of all activity on the part of the dairy cow. The period of usefulness of a cow depends much upon a rational system of feeding and management. There is a great difference, however, with reference to how cows withstand the strain of milk production and the production of offspring from year to year, and the natural strength and enduring qualities of cows appear to be largely due to their constitution. There is much evidence to indicate that under normal conditions and with the right kind of health and vigor a cow will gradually increase in her rate of production to the age of 8 years, and continue to be more or less profitable for a varying number of years thereafter. As a matter of fact, however, cows, for one reason or another, have a comparatively short lifetime of actual service, which, it appears, might be considerably extended if more attention were given to the matter of health and vigorous constitution.

Size in accordance with the breed, combined with apparent strength and vigorous activity, without undue refinement or coarseness, and with every indication of a healthy circulation of blood to all parts of the body, may be regarded as indications of good working ability over an extended period of time. When a cow is sick or physically weak she will naturally appear dull and sluggish. There will be a dry, hard condition of the skin, and her coat of hair, will be staring. Digestion will be impaired and the milk organs will fail to function properly, and a low production of milk will naturally follow.

Large, open nostrils, providing ample air passages to the lungs, and a good heart girth of the body, indicating a roomy chest cavity for the heart and lungs, are desirable features in judging constitution. This is apparent from the significance that is naturally attached to the function of the most vital organs. A narrow head, pointed nose, contracted listless eye, and narrow, shallow body are indications of poor constitution and low vitality. The presence of well-developed veins on the under side of the body, over the udder, and on the face together with a pliable, oily condition of the skin and a soft, healthy condition of the hair, are further evidence of health and vigor.

QUALITY, SYMMETRY, AND BEAUTY OF CONFORMATION

Fineness of bone, hair, hide, and horn, in contrast with coarseness of these features, is an indication of desirable quality. The head, neck, shoulders, hip points,

tail, and bones of the legs, with reference to indication of fineness or coarseness, offer opportunity for judging general quality. The hand is employed to judge the texture of the hide and hair. Undue refinement or marked coarseness are not characteristic of the best representative dairy animals. Fineness and smoothness in the parts of the body, combined with good size and a healthy appearance of the animal, are marks of quality common to the best cows.

Symmetry of form relates to a full development of all parts, bearing a proper relationship to one another, proportionate to the size of the cow, and blended in a manner to give due balance and beauty of conformation. Symmetry of form, when combined with true breed characteristics, including color, size, character of horn, and good condition of body, produces a pleasing effect. It is, therefore, worth while to lay emphasis upon a neat, clean appearance of the head; a straight top line, including the back and rump; a neck set on a level with the back, and free from throatiness and unnecessary dewlap; shoulders that blend nicely with the body and that are not too heavy or prominent over the top; and legs that are comparatively straight and well-placed under the body, with feet that stand firmly and give good support to the cow. These features have an intrinsic and monetary value and are, therefore, worth while to consider in the production of dairy cattle, even though there may be no correlation between them and milk production.

DEFICIENCIES WHICH DISCREDIT THE COW

Show-ring judges and buyers of dairy cattle will naturally discredit a cow which is noticeably deficient in the following respects:

Head lacking width and dish of forehead, too long or too short, narrow at the muzzle, coarse in appearance, with an eye too small or lacking alertness of expression.

Neck too short, and beefy, carrying too much dewlap and fullness at the throat, and that is poorly set with reference to juncture with head and shoulders.

Body too short, lacking in depth and weak in the back.

Hind quarters short, narrow, or drooping, with thighs too thickly fleshed.

Udder unbalanced and irregular in shape, poorly attached, with teats too short, irregular in size, or improperly placed.

Legs crooked, too short or too long, set too close or too far apart, and out of proportion to the rest of the body in size and bone.

Tail set too far forward, too heavy in bone, and too short.

For Sale—Two Young Bulls

One, a very fine young bull, is ready for light service. The other is a young bull calf of excellent breeding. Both priced to sell.

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The Livestock Situation

ON THE whole the livestock industry prospered this year. Hogs, sheep, and lambs sold readily at remunerative prices. Wool prices declined during the first two-thirds of the year, but toward the end of the summer strength in foreign markets was reflected in the domestic market, and wool prices advanced sharply. The finished cattle market was the least satisfactory part of the livestock situation. More high-grade, heavy-weight beef was produced during the spring and summer than the consuming market could absorb at prices profitable to the feeder. The entire livestock situation can be summed up by saying that a greater tonnage of meat was produced than in 1925, and that the total supply returned to agriculture a somewhat larger amount of money. In other words, a greater quantity of meat moved into consuming channels at a higher average price.

Although finished cattle were not profitable, cattle production as a whole moved into a stronger position. All available evidence indicated a substantial curtailment in basic supplies of beef cattle. With continued industrial activity cattle prices should respond with substantial advances to the more favorable supply position. What happened in the finished cattle market during last summer, disappointing though the experience undoubtedly was to feeders generally, tended nevertheless, to strengthen the prospects of better times. The poor demand for fed cattle was strictly a temporary episode, resulting from the price situation of 1925 plus an abundance of corn. It did not change the fact that basic supplies of beef cattle in the country were at a low ebb.—*Report of the Secretary of Agriculture.*

Success With Holsteins on Fifty Acres

IT IS the general opinion that a man must have a large farm, plenty of hill land for pasture, and a place to spread out and make more or less dirt and litter before he can make a success of breeding purebred dairy cattle, but Mr. Frank J. Ess keeps a herd of Purebred Holsteins at a profit right in town without any of these features and has raised one of the best and most productive herds of Holsteins.

Frank Ess started as a hired man working on farms in the township of Sheldon. He came to town and worked on an ice wagon. After a time he bought the ice business, operated a livery stable and did team work about town. He later sold his ice business and purchased several small tracts of rundown land joining the village of Attica.

At first Mr. Ess bought a few ordinary dairy cows and sold their milk to his neighbors. The demand for his good clean milk soon exceeded his supply so he decided to keep more and better cows. He then built a modern barn, put into it all modern sanitary and up-to-date equipment. He has a large clean milk house with a provision for the patrons to keep their milk buckets. Each patron furnishes his own container and comes to the creamery for his milk. Mr. Ess is able to dispose of his entire output at the same price at which other milk is sold at retail, yet he does not have to furnish the containers or go to the expense of delivering his product. The quality of his milk is such that

his patrons are willing to go to the trouble of coming for the milk and at the same time pay the price.

Mr. Ess' farm now consists of 50 acres. He has a herd of twenty head of cattle including some very excellent Purebred Holsteins. He has a team of brood mares with which he does his farm work and raises colts each year. All of the roughage fed on the farm is grown on the 50 acres and this year a car-load of baled hay was sold.

It is needless to say that Frank Ess is a busy man and the success which he has made proves that he is an efficient manager and a good dairyman.—*L. E. G.*

Minnesota Holstein Breeders Meet

THE Minnesota Holstein Breeders' Association will hold its annual meeting at University Farm, St. Paul, on Thursday, January 20, which has been proclaimed "Livestock Day" of the Farmers and Homemakers' Week Short Course, January 17 to 22 inclusive.

Livestock Day at University Farm will be marked by the meetings of dairy and beef cattle, horse, swine and sheep association men. On Friday, January 21, the parent association, the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association, will present a program and features of entertainment.

Class instruction in dairying, farm crops, farm management, agriculture, bee culture, poultry, farm engineering, veterinary medicine, clothing, foods, home management and other subjects of interest to farmers and homemakers will be presented each day of the short course. Evening entertainments and noon day mass meetings will feature the week.

Dr. A. V. Storm, director of short courses at the University of Minnesota, says that special emphasis will be laid at this course upon those things which will be of greatest value to actual farmers and homemakers who are trying to make the adjustments necessary to meet changing conditions in the economic world. Dr. Storm has arranged for the appearance at the short course of C. L. Burlingham, assistant manager of *The Breeders' Gazette*, Chicago; Dan A. Wallace, editor of *The Farmer*, St. Paul; Roy N. Murphy, farmer of Burlington, Iowa; J. F. Reed, president of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation; C. G. Selvig, Superintendent of the Northwest School of Agriculture at Crookston and Congressman-elect from the ninth Minnesota District; A. D. Wilson, farmer and member of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota; Mrs. Mildred Wood of Phoenix, Arizona; Mrs. Olive Potter Dahlberg of Springfield, Minnesota; Mrs. E. G. Ripley of Menahga, Minnesota; Mrs. Jacob Solberg of the Iowa Farm Bureau, and several other practical homemakers.

Little Rastus came home from school one day and asked:

"I say, paw, why does dey allus put D. C. after Washin'ton?"

"Why, chile," replied the old colored man, "It's surprised at yer ignorance. Doan' yer know dat D. C. means dat Washington was de daddy ob his country?"

Keeping Records

By T. E. WOODWARD AND J. R. DAWSON

IN ORDER properly to manage a herd of dairy cows, it is necessary to keep records. The system need not be elaborate, but should be sufficient to furnish accurate information on milk and butterfat production of individual animals and quality of feed consumed. In addition, breeding dates should be recorded and a plan of identification and registration of the purebred animals should be followed. One should not rely on memory for such records, but should put every item down in writing in such a manner that it can be easily referred to when need arises. Whatever system is adopted should be continued. The records should not be allowed to lapse.

PRODUCTION RECORDS

The principal reason for keeping milk-production records is to show definitely which cows are profitable and which are not. The inferior cows can then be disposed of and the better ones kept for production and breeding purposes.

Another important reason for keeping daily records is that they furnish information which is used as a basis for breeding. Cows should be fed according to the quantity of milk or butterfat produced, and the daily production must be known. Sickness or other abnormal conditions are generally accompanied and often preceded by a decline in milk production. This decline can easily be noticed if the practice of weighing and recording the milk daily is followed.

A spring-balance scales is necessary. These scales are equipped with adjustable hands, one of which is set at zero when an empty pail is hung on the scale. The quantity of milk then may be read without subtracting the weight of the bucket. The milk scales should be graduated to tenths of a pound. If milk pails of different sizes are used by the milkers, it is a good idea to keep a weigh pail at the scales to avoid confusion. The scales should be hung in a convenient place in the barn or milk room.

A suitable sheet for recording the daily weight should be placed in a clean, protected place near the scales. These sheets may be so arranged that spaces are provided for writing the name or number of the cow and spaces for recording the weights of the milk both morning and evening. Some use sheets with spaces for seven days only, but the more common way is to have spaces for the entire month. Scales and milk sheets can be obtained from dairy supply houses. Many publishers of dairy periodicals also distribute milk sheets for a nominal price.

At regular intervals samples of milk from individual animals should be tested for butterfat. A common practice is to take a composite sample of milk from each cow for three consecutive days, about the middle of each month, and test this for butterfat. The butterfat percentage thus obtained is used as the average test for the month and the monthly butterfat production is computed from this.

There are other methods that can be used, such as weighing and testing the milk for one day during the month. The total yearly production for each cow, as shown by such tests, will be close enough to actual pro-

duction for practical purposes. In some cases the milk is weighed and tested one day every two or three months. This method is not so accurate, but it is better than no test at all.

In many sections of the country cow-testing associations are in operation. If a dairyman is a member of a cow-testing association the detailed production records of his cows are kept by the tester, who is hired by the association. The tester visits each member's herd one day out of each month, weighs and tests the milk of individual cows for that day, weighs the feed, and figures the total quantity of milk and butterfat given and the feed consumed for the month. This system has proved to be an inexpensive and reliable method of keeping herd-production records for a number of dairymen in a community.

Milking

REGULARITY

OF ALL dairy operations, milking on most farms takes the most time, and to many persons is the most irksome. It has commonly been assumed that cows should not only be milked regularly but that they should also be milked each time by the same man. Doubtless this has had much to do with many persons' distaste for dairy work.

Experiments at the Bureau of Dairy Industry experimental farm at Beltsville, Md., shows that with cows that are average to good, milking may take place at irregular hours without any marked effect upon production. Whether very high producers would show similar results has not been determined. It was also found that when irregular milking was accompanied by irregular feeding the production was lessened about 5 per cent. Apparently cows are most sensitive to changes in the feeding routine than to variation in the hours of milking. The conclusion is not to be drawn from these experiments that regularity in doing the dairy work is a matter of little importance, but rather that cows can occasionally be milked earlier or later than usual if there is something else to which the dairyman desires to give his time.

Though it is generally believed that a cow will produce more when milked always by the same person, the practice in many large dairies where there are several milkers is to milk the cows as they come, rather than to reserve certain cows for each man. At the Beltsville station, twelve cows were divided into three groups of four cows each, and each group was milked twice in succession by the same man. After 40 days the cows were changed to regular milking again for 40 days. The results show an increase of about 0.05 per cent in the milk and fat through steady milking by the same man. This is so little as to be almost negligible.

FREQUENCY

The oftener a cow is milked, within certain limits, the greater the production. This accounts for the fact that many cows on test for the advanced registry or register of merit are milked oftener than is the practice with the ordinary herd. The increase that may be expected by milking three times a day instead of twice has not yet been definitely determined. While some

estimate the increase as high as 25 per cent, experiments at Beltsville show the average increase in the yield of good cows for short periods (40 days) to be about 12 per cent. Preliminary figures also show the increase for long periods (one year) to be about 18 per cent. The cows milked three times a day were more persistent in their yield of milk than those milked twice a day.

The amount of increase due to more frequent milking seems to be dependent upon the quality of production and the capacity of the udder. When the udder becomes much distended, milk secretion is checked, and if the production and udder capacity are such that this occurs on twice a day milking, a greater percentage increase may be obtained by milking three times than would be obtained by an extra milking of cows with larger udders. Similar experiments comparing three and four times a day milking for short periods show an increase of slightly over 6 per cent by milking four times.

In a few dairies all the cows are milked three times a day; in a few others only some of the higher producers are milked three times a day. The economy of milking more than twice a day is a matter which must be figured out by the individual dairyman from the actual cost of the extra milking and the value of the product, bearing in mind that approximately one pound more of concentrated feed will be required for each two or three pounds of extra milk produced. In the absence of more extended experimental data, one can safely estimate the increase in production for short periods, from milking three times a day, as 12 per cent more than the production from milking twice a day; and the increase by milking four times, as 6 or 7 per cent over milking three times a day. One can also estimate the increase from milking three times instead of twice, for long periods, at 18 per cent.

MILKING BY HAND

Proper hand milking should have for its objects, aside from sanitation, to draw the milk with the least discomfort to the cow, to draw it as quickly as possible, and to get all the milk. Some milkers, through unnecessary roughness, an unusually strong grip, or long finger nails, keep the cow uneasy during milking. This may lead to kicking. There is no advantage in slow milking, and experiments at the Wisconsin station showed that the percentage of fat may be lowered by prolonging the milking operation.

Unless all the milk is removed from the udder, it is thought that the milk remaining will interfere with the functioning of the gland and result in a diminished production. When the calf runs with the cow, probably this is the way in which nature adjusts the supply to meet the demand. In order to get all the milk certain manipulations of the udder have been practiced. These manipulations apparently increase the production slightly, but they have never come into general use, although an abbreviated modification of the method is practical. An upward pressure on each quarter of the udder for a few times when milking is nearly completed will help to bring the milk into the teats where it can be drawn.—*Farmers' Bulletin, No. 1470.*

CALF DISEASES—SCOURS FROM INDIGESTION

Diarrhea, or scours, is probably the most common

disease of calves. Great care must be taken at all times to prevent this condition, as it always hinders the growth and development of the animal, and in addition, is often hard to cure. This disease is the result of disturbance of the digestive apparatus of the calf and may be caused in a number of ways, the more important of which are the following: Irregular feeding, over-feeding, sudden change of feed, fermented feeds, feeding dirty or sour milk or milk of disease cows, use of dirty milk pails or feed boxes, and damp, dirty stables. As soon as scours is discovered it is best to separate the affected calf from the others and carefully disinfect the pen. The feed should be reduced immediately at least one-half, milk pails cleaned and sterilized, feed boxes cleaned and disinfected, and any other causes mentioned above eliminated.

A number of preparations are used to treat this disease, a few of the more common of which are blood meal, a teaspoonful at a feed; white of egg, lime-water, etc. A dose of four drops of formalin to each quart of milk has been used to advantage, and a drench of three ounces of castor oil, followed by a teaspoonful of a mixture of one part salol and two of subnitrate of bismuth also is recommended.

WHITE SCOURS

White scours, or infectious dysentery of the calf, generally affects a number of calves in a lot, and first appears shortly after birth as a diarrhea with light-colored, offensive droppings. During the course of this disease the calf wants to sleep all the time and cannot be induced to suck or drink. It is also very much weakened by the disease and usually dies within three or four days. So far as the department knows, there is no specific method of curing the disease. Manufacturers of biological products, however, are now selling a serum which they claim to be effective in both prevention and cure.

Prevention consists in the use of sanitary precautions, such as clean, dry, and disinfected pens for calving, and treatment of the newborn calf by tying the navel of the calf near the body with a small cotton string immediately after birth, cutting the navel cord just below the tie, and applying tincture of iodine or other good disinfectant to the cord. With such precautions, danger from the disease is much lessened. Nevertheless, if a bad outbreak occurs it may cause the loss of a season's crop of calves, and a competent veterinarian should be consulted.

In a fashionable restaurant a new multi-millionaire with no knowledge of French and no desire to expose his ignorance, pointed to a line on the menu and said to the waiter:

"I'll have some of that."

"I'm sorry, sir," the waiter answered, "but the orchestra is playing that."

"Johnny," said his aunt, "did you enjoy the book I sent you on your birthday?"

"H'ain't looked at it yet."

"Why, how is that?"

"'Cause ma said I'd have to wash my hands when I read it."

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

"Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men"

OF ALL the holidays celebrated during the year, there is none at which joy and happiness are more emphasized than at Christmas time. This is essentially right, for the whole Christian religion rests upon the event now being celebrated—the birth of the Saviour of mankind. And to show just how much of the real joy of life should be attributed to the practice of the principles of Christianity, one need only contrast the homes in Christian countries with those in non-Christian. What a vast difference there is this happy season of the year between the children of America and the children of India. So here, in its largest sense we have the true source of happiness—"Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men."

A PART OF CHRISTMAS

How inseparable from Christmas are those words! The very oldest of us can well recall them in connection with the very first Christmas we can remember. We have heard them from the pulpit and from the choir; we have read them in magazines and on Christmas cards, until they form a harmonious background for the whole holiday celebration. The two phrases are inseparable and interchangeable. Without peace there can be no good will, and with good will there is bound to be peace.

NATIONAL PEACE

Of late years, the word Peace has come to be spelled with a capital letter, and suggests the relationship between nations, usually meaning a freedom from international hostilities. The present state of affairs between even the Christian nations of the earth would seem to indicate that a permanent Peace may be hoped for only during the millennium. The great mass of ordinary people have little influence upon the relationships between the nations of the earth, yet, after all, they really form the nation, and by the proper education and continual emphasis on Peace should be able to leave their impress upon national legislation. It may take a long time to get away from the idea of using force and arms, but there is no real reason why Christian ideals should not prevail among nations as among individuals.

THE REAL CHRISTMAS SPIRIT

However, it is certainly within the power of every one to have peace and good will in the heart and in the home, and unless this is the case, all the attempts to have "A Merry Christmas" are sure to be in vain. For all the activities of the season, the tree for the children, the gifts for old and young, the Christmas goodies over which the women of the home have worked so long—all these have back of them the de-

sire to please others and to make them happy. And unless these things are prompted by the proper spirit there is a lack that takes away all the value. As Solomon well said: "Better is a dinner of herbs where love is than a stalled ox and hatred therewith." So whatever we do throughout this Christmas season, let us be very careful to keep the true spirit of the occasion and not allow anything to creep into our hearts which will mar the real joy of the season.

Sometimes the numerous activities of this time of the year become burdensome, and the resulting nervous exhaustion spoils the real pleasure of the day. It is far better to celebrate in a more modest fashion, in one more suitable to one's physical and financial ability, than to attempt a too ambitious program. And if by any mischance, there should be a shadow of disagreement between relatives or friends, there is no better time than this to forgive and forget. A little card, bearing a cheery Christmas message will go far to heal wounded feelings, and one never feels quite so well inwardly as when at peace with all the world. This is the greatest Christmas gift.

When the Christmas Tree, or the evergreens that have been used for indoor trimmings have served their first purpose, there yet remains further usefulness. Porch boxes and stationary flower urns may be things of beauty during the summer and fall, but they assume a most dejected appearance as soon as cold weather sets in. Small branches of evergreens may be stuck into these receptacles, thereby adding much to their appearance. Still further beauty may be attained by the addition of bitter sweet berries, provided one has been fortunate enough to gather some of these bright hued autumn beauties. The tree may be placed out on the lawn, thus furnishing a bright spot of green through the months of winter snow and if pieces of suet are fastened to the branches, it will prove an attraction to the birds who have been brave enough to stay north during the winter. One of the most desolate yet frequent sights is a Christmas tree cast aside, back of the house or barn, stripped of its loveliness and not even accorded a decent disposal. Such is an ignoble end which is not merited.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

Christmas Cards have been in use for over seventy years, and have increased in beauty until now they are very artistic in both sentiment and design. Originally, the personal calling card was used, some suitable sentiment being inscribed on it. Then decorations were added, usually a suitable winter scene, a sprig of holly, a picture of Santa Claus and a Christmas wish. Gradually they became more elaborate—and expensive. A recent development is the fashion of selecting a design and having one's name engraved on the card. While this custom has dignity, there is a monotony which detracts from the pleasure in both sending and receiving. Many of the Christmas cards sold to-day are

so cleverly gotten up that they deserve a second reading, and one may have a lot of fun in picking out the ones that are just suited to certain friends. No longer need one gasp in despair on receiving a card from some one to whom none has been sent, for there are on the market cards for New Year's alone, which may be sent without fear of the oversight being too noticeable. It is wise to lay in a supply of these, in case one receives an unexpected remembrance. There are also on the market, very ingenious cards to be sent after a birthday has been overlooked, and so adroit are these that one might be pardoned if she let the anniversary go by purposely in order to have the opportunity to use one of these clever sentiments. A Christmas card is a very small thing, but it may warm the heart of the friend who imagines she has been entirely forgotten, because a lack of correspondence has caused her to feel out of touch with you. So, we should lay in a good supply of these cheery little messengers.

Convenient Kitchens

A THOUSAND or more meals are turned out of the average family kitchen every year. What a pile 365 family breakfasts, dinners, and suppers would make. Washing and ironing and lots of other work besides that connected with food are also crowded into many home kitchens.

A bulletin—Farmer's Bulletin 1513-F, "Convenient Kitchens"—recently issued by the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, tells how to plan the kitchen so that all these jobs can be done without confusion. The small oblong kitchen is recommended over the big, square one of days past. Step-saving connections between the kitchen and the rest of the house, especially the dining room, are emphasized by floor plans and pictures of the pass closet or pass cabinet in the dining room-kitchen wall. Points to think about in choosing and installing stove, sink, worktable, and other large pieces of equipment are summarized as a buyer's guide for the homemaker. The centers for preparing raw food, cooking, serving, clearing away, and dishwashing and laundry work are described and illustrated. Nor are the dining alcove and the social corner overlooked. The list of utensils and supplies needed at the various work centers will be of special help to those equipping demonstration kitchens. The bulletin gives innumerable suggestions for convenience in the building of a new kitchen or rearranging of an old one to meet present-day labor-saving standards. Copies may be obtained free by addressing requests to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Making Christmas Dinner Easy for the Homemaker

A CHRISTMAS dinner which can be prepared ahead of time is a holiday suggestion of the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. This does not mean a cold handout for the family, either. It means planning ahead and selecting dishes for which work can be done

one or two days before Christmas. The homemaker can then spend the day in the front of the house instead of over the stove in the kitchen.

Start right off with the main course. Who needs an appetizer before turkey and fixins? This means fewer dishes to serve and fewer to wash up, all of which require time. Besides, starting with the main course leaves more room for the festive dessert which usually accompanies a Christmas dinner.

If turkey heads the menu, prepare the bird for roasting and make the stuffing the day before. Then in a short time the turkey can be stuffed and sewed ready for the oven. Or if a fat fowl holds the place of honor, simmer it until tender the day before. About an hour before dinner time, heat up the dressing which was prepared the day before, stuff the chicken, and brown it quickly in the oven. Ham for baking may be boiled a day or two beforehand, left standing in a cold place in the liquor in which it was cooked, reheated in this, then skinned, covered with bread crumbs and sugar, stuck with cloves, and put in the oven for final browning just before dinner.

White potatoes to be scalloped or sweet potatoes to be candied may be cooked the day before and arranged in a baking dish ready for the final cooking. The green vegetable—spinach, cauliflower, Brussel sprouts, or whatever it is—may be washed and prepared for the pot a day ahead of time.

"Annual Meeting"

THE Annual Meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., the new Registry Association, will be held at the Penn-Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, Penna., on Wednesday, January 26, 1927.

During the past year the new Registry Association has recorded a phenomenal growth. Thirty-five different States are now represented and its membership outnumbers some of the older purebred dairy cattle Registry Associations that have been operating nearly a half century.

The new Registry Association is the result of a general movement to place the purebred dairy cattle industry on a Sound, Business Basis by making it possible for breeders to maintain the purity of the blood of the animals which they breed by having them registered and recorded in an Association that is managed on Business Principles and confines its operations strictly to that of registering and transferring cattle.

It has a Business Form of Government, the same as banks, railroads and other business enterprises. Each member has a right to a direct vote.

The Association has a Board of six Directors. Its offices are located under one roof and the motto of the management is, "PROMPT, EFFICIENT AND COURTEOUS SERVICE." Its fees are reasonable and in keeping with the cost of operating the Association.

The coming Annual Meeting is the regular yearly meeting when the annual reports will be offered and the officers for the ensuing year elected.

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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Published semi-monthly by the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., Inc., Evangelical Building, North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
Subscription price for the United States, 75 cents per year, (two years \$1) payable in advance.

Copy for the publication should be received not later than the 12th or 27th of each month preceding date of issue.

December 22, 1926

The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

The Agricultural Problem

ASSISTANT Secretary of Agriculture, R. W. Dunlap, in a recent address in New York City reviewed some of the conditions that confronted the Agricultural Industry pointing out that politicians were capitalizing the agricultural situation:

"Whenever there has been a considerable agitation on any subject whatsoever, there have always sprung up many people willing to deal with it. As soon as it became recognized that agriculture needed help, there were advanced many theories as to just how help should be given. It is true that politics, love of the limelight, publicity, or what not, have played considerable part in bringing forward many of the theories and plans for correcting agricultural problems. I do not say that there is anything particularly wrong with this plan of action and if there were, there is no means to prevent it. However, it is to be hoped that too much of this does not so fog the atmosphere as to make a clear vision impossible. Whether or not that has been done, no one is able to say with assurance. We know it has brought the farmer into the public eye and made his problem a national one. It has brought out almost every conceivable theory, plan, or remedy, and I feel assured that because of the many proposals some good has come, and the correct solution eventually will be found."

COST OF PRODUCTION

Assistant Secretary, Dunlap, cites one reason: "One reason why the farmer's crops have cost him so much to produce, is because agriculture has been developed extensively rather than intensively. With the aid of machinery, he has attempted to farm large areas and be content with a small per-acre production. Taking cotton for instance, it was found by a census taken of 1,400 planters in 1925, that the more intensively an acre is cultivated in order to produce a larger poundage for each acre, the less becomes the cost per pound of producing it. Where 200 pounds of cotton were grown to the acre, the net cost of cultivating, planting,

harvesting, and ginning, amounted to exactly 16c per pound. Where 400 pounds were grown to the acre, the cost of production was reduced to 10c per pound. Then, where 600 pounds were grown to the acre, the cost was still further reduced to only 8c per pound. Probably not in this same ratio, but certainly in the same direction, all products could be produced for less if a larger quantity were produced on each acre used. The only means of keeping production from increasing, and thereby flooding the market, and at the same time lowering the cost of production, is for a reduction to be made in the number of acres cultivated. There are vast areas of land in our country on which various crops are grown at no profit and on many at a loss. These lands might be taken out of circulation so to speak. Instead of opening new areas for cultivation, much that is now being already cultivated at a loss should be turned into some other productive enterprise, such as reforestation, grazing, game preserves, etc."

In comparing prices of thirty years ago with those at the present time, Mr. Dunlap cites his own experience and does it in an attempt to justify his statement that tariff is in a measure helpful to the farmers:

"I began farming in the year 1896, when we had free trade. I have a livestock farm and breed and feed cattle and hogs. On June 1, 1896, I had on the Pittsburgh market a carload of cattle and a carload of fat hogs, and after paying all expenses necessary to get them to this market, I received the sum of 4.1c per pound for cattle and 3.4c per pound for part of the hogs, 3.2c for another portion, and 3c for the remainder. On December 2d, of that year, I sold potatoes at 25c per bushel, young chickens at 5c per pound, old ones at 12c per head, butter 12½c per pound, and corn 20c per bushel.

This year, on this same farm, under a protective policy, we sold hogs at 13c per pound, cattle at 9c, corn at 80c, chickens at 25c to 30c, butter, or its equivalent in milk, at 60c per pound, and corn marketed through livestock from \$1.00 to \$1.48 per bushel."

Holsteins Win \$1,000 Prize Economical Production Contest

SIX purebred Holstein cows, owned by William Schimmelpfenig, of Marshfield, Wisconsin, were the winners of first prize among dairy herds in a National wide economical production contest held by the Associated Corn Products Manufacturing Company of Chicago this past summer. The first prize was \$1,000.

The second prize in the contest was won by a Holstein herd of Pine City.

Martin Viste, of Auburndale, New York, received \$250 for having the Grand Champion cow, which was a Holstein.

The contest was begun April 1 and ended October 1, the object being to convince dairymen and cattle raisers of the feeding value of corn-gluten products.

"I couldn't serve as a juror, judge. One look at that fellow convinces me he's guilty."

"Sh-h, that's the district attorney."

Informing the Home Folks

THE latest development in the Maryland matter is an article appearing in *The Sun*, a Baltimore paper, published under date of December 14, 1926.

In substance this article seems to be an effort of the Maryland authorities to explain away any guilt on their part in the Springfield State Hospital matter and try and place the blame on the supervisors and Mr. Forrest G. Farr, Dairy Superintendent at the Springfield State Hospital, and make it appear that Mr. Farr and the supervisors are guilty and that none of the politicians were in league with Mr. Farr in an attempt to make fraudulent records or conceal him in such work.

The Maryland affair, as we have stated in previous articles, presents a very complicated situation.

First—Mr. Forrest G. Farr, Dairy Superintendent of Springfield State Hospital, and his organization are accused of "doping" cattle while on official test and adding cream to the milk before samples were taken.

Second—Mr. Forrest G. Farr is charged with substituting grade calves in the Springfield State Hospital herd and having them registered as purebreds.

Third—The authorities at the Maryland Agricultural College started an investigation into the methods practiced by Mr. Farr and his organization in making official records in January and as a result had in their possession affidavits, alleging that the cows were being "doped" and that cream was being added to the milk. These affidavits were made by supervisors sent to the Springfield State Hospital by the College and a test cow milker, who confessed that he had assisted in "doping" the cattle and that the bottle containing cream found in the box stall where the test cows were being milked, was placed there by the herdsman, Mr. W. C. Hawkins, and further that the test cow milker was instructed to place this cream in the milk if he had an opportunity to do so.

Fourth—It is alleged that after the College had made the investigation that the Board of Regents took the matter out of the hands of the College authorities and an attempt was being made to hush the matter up and keep the facts from the public.

Fifth—After the investigation was started in January, testing was permitted to continue at Springfield State Hospital, during the time that it is alleged the investigation was going on, until certain cows then on official test had completed their yearly records and the records made during that time were accepted by the Association.

Sixth—The records of one of the cows, Howard Star Annette Prince 603305, that was completed during the time the investigation was said to have been going on, was given special publicity over the signature of Mr. Malcolm H. Gardner, Superintendent of Advanced Registry, in the Agricultural and Dairy press, in which Mr. Gardner particularly emphasized that nine different supervisors were employed in conducting the test but no mention was made in the announcement that Mr. Farr's conduct or the conduct of any of the testers was questioned. Now this record and other records were accepted and the public announcement

made during the time it was alleged that an investigation was being made into the integrity of this record and other records, by the Maryland authorities and the proper officers of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

Seventh—After the cows had finished their yearly records at Springfield State Hospital, testing was discontinued and Mr. Farr announced that he was leaving his position in September.

Previous to the accepting of these records, after the investigation is said to have started, public announcements repeatedly appeared in the agricultural papers, telling of the wonderful records that were being made at Springfield State Hospital and the good work that Mr. Farr was doing.

Agricultural extension workers selected breeding stock from the Springfield State Hospital herd which was purchased and distributed among boys and girls in calf club work and this was announced in the *Holstein-Friesian World* and we believe other publications. Some of these articles or all of these articles must have come to the attention of officers of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America or members of the Board of Regents of the State of Maryland, who at the time, it is alleged, were making an investigation into the honesty and integrity of these records. They permitted this to go on openly without disclosing the fact that an investigation into the integrity of these records was being conducted or in any way warning the dairy public that there was the least suspicion surrounding any of the records made at Springfield State Hospital.

Eighth—Mr. Farr was harbored at Springfield State Hospital from January for eight months after the investigation was started, until September, during part of which time he advertised for a new position and as proof of his ability cited the wonderful accomplishments which had been attained in the Springfield State Hospital herd under his management. And still, his conduct and the methods used to obtain the wonderful results which he cited in order to get a new position, were not made public by those who were investigating the matter.

After the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, under date of September 8th, informed the dairy public of the investigation conducted by the Maryland Agricultural College and other facts pertaining to the Springfield State Hospital matter, Mr. Malcolm H. Gardner, Superintendent of Advanced Registry, made it known under date of September 14th that he had been kept entirely in the dark in regard to any investigation being conducted by the Maryland Agricultural College at Springfield State Hospital.

Tenth—In November an announcement was sent out over the signature of Mr. Gardner cancelling eleven records made at Springfield State Hospital, among which is the record of Howard Star Annette Prince.

Eleventh—Further it was alleged that one of the Directors at the Hospital, a Director of the Maryland Agricultural College, a member of the Board of Regents and a personal friend of Mr. Farr's, had sent some of

his own cows to the Hospital to be placed on official test under Mr. Farr's management and supervision.

Twelfth—The published reports of winnings of Holstein exhibits at the Maryland Fair, the New York State Fair at Syracuse and the Eastern States Exposition held at Springfield, Massachusetts, for the year 1923, credits this same Director with having exhibited a heifer calf named, Springsykes Fobes Violet, and as winning at all three places. This animal was raised at the Hospital and the next year was exhibited by the Hospital.

TESTERS RESIGN—REFUSE TO BE A PARTY TO HUSH UP POLICY

It appears that Mr. Warren R. Wallace and Mr. Edward L. LaBroad, the test supervisors sent to the Springfield State Hospital to make the investigation under the direction of the Maryland Agricultural College, after they were convinced that an effort was being made to "hush up" the Springfield affair, shield the guilty parties and keep the facts from the public, resigned their positions.

Mr. Wallace took up farming and dairying in partnership with Mr. J. C. Wiley in York County, Pennsylvania, where they are operating a large farm of some 200 acres, growing wheat, potatoes and corn. They also maintain a dairy, having started a herd of purebred Jerseys.

Mr. Edward L. LaBroad secured a position near Washington, D. C., taking charge of a high-class Guernsey dairy.

Mr. Lawrence Gail, the test cow milker, after he made his affidavit before the College authorities, disclosing what was going on at Springfield State Hospital, naturally would no longer be employed by Mr. Farr. He secured a position at the National Soldiers Home at Washington, D. C., one of America's best and most widely known Holstein breeding establishments.

With the above review firmly fixed in the minds of our readers, we are quoting excerpts from the Baltimore paper, which appeared under date of December 14th.

The article is headed, "FIVE MEN QUIT POSTS IN ASYLUM INQUIRY":

As a result of charges of misconduct in office, four milk testers of the University of Maryland and Forrest G. Farr, dairy superintendent at the Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville, Md., have resigned and have left the State, it was revealed yesterday.

The charges also have led to the cancellation of eleven records of advanced registration of Holstein cows at the institution by the advanced registry department of the National Holstein-Friesian Association. The cancellations followed an investigation by executive officers of the association, at the invitation of the board of regents of the university, which disclosed that suspicion existed that rules of the registry department had been violated when cows were tested.

ACCUSATIONS MADE

The investigation has been in progress since last January, when the four testers filed affidavits with Roy W. Ingham, in charge of registration at the university, charging Mr. Farr with adding cream to milk to raise

its butterfat content before samples for testing were taken, and "doping" cattle to increase their milk supply.

Shortly after these affidavits were filed nine others were filed by Mr. Farr and other persons charging the four testers with drunkenness while on duty, crap-shooting and neglect of their duties.

CONDUCT CRITICIZED

"But it was evident," Mr. Shoemaker said, "that Mr. Farr was not doing the things he was supposed to do. Investigators of the Registry Department of the Association said they found nothing creditable to Farr. Further, the testers said that Farr had told them he had fed one cow enough nux vomica to kill an ordinary cow."

It should be noted that the writer of the article emphasizes that the investigation conducted by the Executive Officers of the Association was at the invitation of the Board of Regents of the University.

The Advanced Registry rules, under which official records are made, makes it very plain that the proper officer of the College, who has charge of the official test work, should report direct to the Superintendent of the Advanced Registry Department. Should not the intervention of the Board of Regents in this instance be looked upon with suspicion?

Mr. John M. Dennis, Treasurer of the State of Maryland, a member of the Board of Directors of the Hospital and a member of the Board of Regents and who, as a Director of the Hospital, sent some of his own cattle to that institution to be placed on official test, is quoted in the Maryland article as follows:

"I then started out to find a dairyman and selected Mr. Farr, who was recommended highly. Until last year no fault could be found with his work. Then the four testers were sent to the hospital. Their's is a sort of detective work. They must watch the milk to see that all records are correct.

"GOOD TIME" CITED

"I understand that the testers and Mr. Farr proceeded to have a good time. One night the testers made out their affidavits following differences with Mr. Farr and filed them with Mr. Ingham. He, in turn, submitted the affidavits to the president of the university, who brought them to the board of regents. Meanwhile Mr. Farr filed his affidavits with Mr. Ingham, and these went through the same channels.

"The board of regents was faced with a new situation. We wanted to act in accordance with every recognized rule of procedure. Therefore, after a consultation, we communicated with Mr. Gardner (Malcolm H. Gardner, superintendent of the registry department of the association). He told us that he wanted only supported charges filed with the association.

FARR RESIGNED

"Farr resigned his position and only worked on the farm. James A. Reynolds, of Cleveland, treasurer and chairman of the executive committee of the association, came to Baltimore six or eight weeks ago. We placed every bit of information we had before him."

We have stated before that the test supervisors, who made the investigation into the Springfield affair as

representatives of the College, have not "slunk away" or dropped out of sight like criminals who are fleeing from justice, as the writer of the Maryland article might lead his readers to believe, but when they were convinced that an attempt was being made to "hush up" the Springfield affair, like men they resigned their positions and secured better and more responsible positions elsewhere.

The authorities at the Maryland Agricultural College knew where these testers were or where they had found employment after leaving that institution because it was through the College that the addresses of Mr. Edward L. LaBroad and Mr. Lawrence Gail were obtained.

With reference to the statement as coming from John M. Dennis to the effect that, "Until last year no fault could be found with Mr. Farr's work," we would ask Mr. Dennis if it is not a fact that the Board of Directors of the Springfield State Hospital received a written notice as far back as 1923 in which the Board was advised of Mr. Farr's misconduct?

Again, it is inferred that facts disclosed by the investigation conducted by the College were presented to the President of the College, who in turn presented them to the Board of Regents. The College, according to the arrangements under which official records are made, are duty bound to report any suspicion of dishonesty promptly to the Superintendent of Advanced Registry of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. It is the Association that is to investigate and pass upon any alleged attempts to make fraudulent records and not the Board of Regents.

In our last issue we referred to the Maryland matter under the heading "Investigation or Confession."

As far as we can learn none of the parties who made affidavits before the College authorities as to what was going on at Springfield State Hospital or whose affidavits were published in the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN under date of September 8th have been consulted by those who contend they have investigated the Springfield affair.

Mr. Nelson, a former employee at Springfield State Hospital, and Mr. Warren R. Wallace, who led the investigation conducted by the College, inform us that they have not been conferred with and we have no evidence that Mr. Edward L. LaBroad or Mr. Lawrence Gail have been interviewed.

If the Board of Regents began early in the year to make a thorough investigation of conditions at Springfield State Hospital regarding Mr. Farr's activities in making official records and if the Holstein-Friesian Association of America were advised and were assisting in making the investigation, how is it that instead of cancelling dishonest records, Mr. Farr and his organization were able to get additional records placed on the books? Not only that, Mr. Malcolm H. Gardner, Supt. of A. R. gives one of the cow's special publicity and admits her to the 1000-pound class.

If Mr. Farr and his organization could put over any such deal on the University of Maryland, the Board of Regents and the Advanced Registry Department of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America unaided by anyone on the inside, how in the world did they do it?

If they received aid from anyone on the inside, who are the guilty parties?

It is brought out in the article appearing in the Baltimore paper that after the supervisors had made affidavits before LeRoy W. Ingham of Maryland University charging Mr. Farr with adding cream to the milk and doping cattle, that Mr. Farr went around among some of his friends, and secured affidavits in which the four testers were charged with drunkenness while on duty, shooting crap, etc. If Mr. Farr had been wrongfully or unjustly accused by the investigators sent to Springfield State Hospital by authorities of the University of Maryland to investigate conditions, why did he not produce affidavits, witnesses and other proof to establish his innocence.

If Mr. Farr was a man of integrity, if the testers sent to the Hospital by the University were conducting themselves in a manner unbecoming to young men entrusted with the responsibility of supervising official tests, why had he not reported the matter to the college or to the officers of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America?

Any counter-affidavits which Mr. Farr might have produced that merely reflect uncomplimentary upon the conduct of the supervisors might furnish evidence on which the state authorities or the College authorities could make further investigation into the rottenness that prevailed at Springfield State Hospital but we do not see how they could be used to establish Mr. Farr's innocence or the innocence of any one on the inside who might be implicated with him in carrying out his record-making program.

We are not upholding drunkenness or neglect of duty on the part of anyone but it appears that the reports filed by the testers who made the investigation at Springfield in the interest of the Maryland Agricultural College to the effect that dishonest practices were being perpetuated has been substantiated by the cancellation of 11 records.

If we could conceive that some of the testers or all of the testers working under the directions and supervision of the Maryland Agricultural College drank contraband liquor to excess while on duty at Springfield State Hospital in the one particular instance, when they made their investigation, the results of which have been verified by subsequent investigations resulting in the cancellation of records, we believe they performed their duty fully, so let us dismiss the allegations.

If the statements made in the Baltimore paper are to go unchallenged, will any supervisor of official tests in the future, dare to report fraudulent practices when he discovers them in the making of official records—particularly if he is supervising testing in a herd owned by someone prominent in politics or friends of such politicians?

If Mr. Farr was impossible, if the Board of officers of Springfield State Hospital knew that drunkenness, crap-shooting, etc., was going on at that Institution in addition to an attempt to make fraudulent records, why did they not dismiss Mr. Farr and do it at once, as soon as they learned of these conditions?

Good Prices for Holsteins

RUSSELL SELTENRIGHT, near Plymouth, Indiana, had developed a purebred Holstein herd that among his neighbors bore a good reputation for health and production. They were registered in the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and sold subject to transfer in the new association. This sale took place at the farm Thursday, December 2, and a local auctioneer auctioned off this herd of twenty-five head to neighborhood farmers at prices ranging from two hundred fifty to three hundred dollars a head for mature, sound cows, and from one hundred twenty-nine to two hundred twenty dollars a head for bred yearling heifers.

These cattle were largely of Ormsby breeding and were of good size and type. Most of the buyers in this sale were making their first venture in Holstein cattle and taking this fact into consideration it would seem that black and white cattle still have a secure place in the farmer's world.

This is the first sale in Indiana where all of the purebred cattle were registered in the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., at Harrisburg, and it proved to be one of the best breeders' sales of the season.

Plan Prosperity Cow Clubs

C. M. LONG and Mr. Jolliff, representing the Blue Valley Creamery institute, have been in Columbiana County for sometime, interesting dairymen in what they call the "Prosperity Cow club," which arranges for the farmer to keep account of his milk production, which is figured at the breed average for butterfat. The service is free to all who enroll, and is a sort of elementary test association plan. The farmer reports his milk production for the month, and the institute figures the amount of butterfat according to the average butterfat records of the breed of cattle the farmer keeps. He is then given the result, and some suggestions for feeding to secure better returns.

In the various communities where the plan is being taken up the banks coöperate in calling a meeting and assisting in getting enrollments. The service is claimed to be entirely educational, with no expense to the dairyman.

National Dairy Association Meeting

AT THE Annual Meeting of the National Dairy Association which was held at the Auditorium Hotel in Chicago, on December 3d, Mr. William E. Skinner who had served as its Secretary and General Manager for fifteen years, tendered his resignation which was accepted. Resolutions expressing the regret of the resignation and thanking Mr. Skinner for his many years of faithful service were presented and adopted by an unanimous standing vote.

In reviewing the work of the Association a deficit of approximately \$45,000 in the year's operations was reported by the Treasurer—resulting largely from the decreased receipts from admissions and sales of exhibit space at the National Dairy Show, together with the increased cost in conducting the Show.

President C. L. Hill in reviewing the work of the

Committee that had been investigating the possibilities of a 1927 Dairy Show, gave a summary of the offers made by various cities which included Atlanta, Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis. The President was directed to secure more information regarding facilities offered by various cities and to formulate plans for the 1927 exposition to be submitted at a later meeting of the Executive Committee.

The election of Directors was as follows:

M. D. Munn, T. H. McInerney, G. Watson French, Hugh J. Chisholm, E. W. Chandler, John D. Miller, Walter L. Cherry, John T. Cunningham, Hugh G. Van Pelt, Mrs. Nelle Fabyan, and H. E. Van Norman.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors the following officers were elected:

President, Charles L. Hill, Rosendale, Wis.; Vice-President, Robert Scoville, Taconic, Conn.; Vice-President and Treasurer, J. A. Walker, Chicago; Assistant Treasurer, L. U. Heller, Chicago; Executive Secretary, S. H. Anderson, Chicago.

Always Busy Boosting Holsteins

S. R. MILLER, Chambersburg, Penna., has sold to Dennis Kurtz and Diehl Bros., Lutzville, Bedford County, Penna., eight fine Registered Holsteins; five cows and one heifer from the E. D. Hoch herd; one cow and one yearling heifer from the J. C. Bittner herd.

The Bedford County breeders visited some of the good herds in Cumberland and Franklin Counties. They spent three days traveling among the breeders and went home well pleased.

"I do hope that you keep your cows in a pasture," said Mrs. Newlywed, as she paid the milkman.

"Yes'm," replied the milkman, "of course we keep them in a pasture."

"I'm so glad," gushed Mrs. Newlywed. "I have been told that pasteurized milk is much the best."

"Pa, what are ancestors?"

"Well, my son, I'm one of yours. Your grandpa is another."

"Oh! Then why is it people brag about them?"



PRODUCERS AND CHOICE INDIVIDUALS

Remember that this is an Accredited Herd; that the cattle of this entire county, when recently tuberculin tested, passed 99.2% Clean, and that this herd has always been headed by high class bulls.

Can spare a few good ones raised here.

L. S. BROWN

Saegerstown, R. D. 1,

Crawford Co., Pa

U. S. NATIONAL

At the U. S. National held November 16-19 at Waukesha and Watertown, Wisconsin, 312 head sold for \$122,215, an average price of \$391.84.

The highest price was \$7,100 for Sir Fobes Ormsby Hengerveld, the Grand Champion of this year's National Dairy Show which was purchased by R. V. Rasmussen, Deerfield, Ill.

Willard J. Hall, Oswego, N. Y., representing Kingsford Farms, purchased the highest priced cow, a three-year-old daughter of K. P. O. P.

Following is a list of animals selling for \$200.00 or over with name of purchaser and price:

THE WAUKESHA SALE

Kingsford Farms, Oswego, N. Y.:	
Model Segis Prilly Gelsche	\$1,500
Miss Papoose Piebe	3,000
A. J. King, Kansas City, Mo.:	
Jennie De Kol Segis Walker	\$1,000
Billy Homestead De Kol	625
Summit Circe Ormsby	525
Carl E. Rudolph, Deerfield, Ill.:	
Jean Bonnie Pontiac	\$710
Billwhack Princess Creamelle	750
Gabel Creamery Co., Washington, Mich.:	
Berylwood Prince De Kol Retha	\$625
North Platte Farm, No. Platte, Neb.:	
Billwhack Prince Ambro	\$475
Charles Linsenmann, Twin Falls, Idaho:	
Sir Adna Perfection	\$1,000
Wisconsin Institutions:	
Berylwood Lassie Princess	\$355
Graul Bros., Waukesha, Wis.:	
Billwhack B. P. J. S. Madam	\$225
Cato Pine Ormsby Mercedes Bess	225
Schurz Bros., Bridgeport, Wis.:	
Billwhack Minita Princess	\$290
Pet Mutual Pauline Homestead	225
Waushara Queen Marvel	250
Princess Bumble Bee Pietertje 2d	470
Sir De Kol Ollie	625
Gramling Bros., Dousman, Wis.:	
Avon Pontiac Inka Sylvia	\$250
Ludwig J. Halbach, Watertown, Wis.:	
Heilo Ormsby Pietertje Girl	\$250
Brookvale Korndyke Ethel	305
Milford Meadows Stock Farm, Lake Mills, Wis.:	
Winnwood Maplecrest Hartog De Kol	\$210
Wylamyma Herd, Sumner, Iowa:	
Dukes Mixture 19th	\$1,000
James Libitch, Waukesha, Wis.:	
Dukes Mixture 22d	\$210
Hoppe Bros., Lake Beulah, Wis.:	
Dicmere Ormsby De Kol Ollie	\$270
Christ A. Mayer, Richfield, Wis.:	
Belle Posch Korndyke	\$560
C. F. Killian & Son, Egan, Ill.:	
Piek Spring Pabst Sir Bonheur	\$350
J. L. Brickbauer, Elkhart Lake, Wis.:	
Nockdair Canary Daisy Paul	\$350
J. Leo Mohrmann, Waukegan, Ill.:	
Meadow Ormsby Veeman	\$345
Jacob D. Groff, Grays Lake, Ill.:	
Male	\$380
Wisconsin School for Deaf, Delavan, Wis.:	
Della Ruth Ormsby Mercedes 2d	\$265
M. S. Plaut, Danville, Ill.:	
Sir Bess Ormsby Longfield	\$500
Wm. A. Nehrbass, Richfield, Wis.:	
Brookvale Ormsby Nigger	\$230
H. A. Arneson & Son & Thos. N. Thomson, Barnveld, Wis.:	
General Homestead Mercedes 2d	\$1,525
George Fisher, Plymouth, Mich.:	
Bella Pontiac's Son	\$1,100

E. F. Schoppe, Waukesha, Wis.:	
Uneeda Abigail Mercedes	\$585
Inka De Kol Lyons Pontiac	825
Female	500
Dutchland Colantha Lady Bess	450
Dutchland Colantha Denver Joe	1,000
May Johanna Prilly	300
Mechthilde Pontiac Ollie	400
Avoca Parthena Homestead	200
Sir Pontiac Korndyke Star	1,000
Brookvale Korndyke Edith	400
Ryanbe Burke	380
A. H. Buhl, Detroit, Mich.:	
Bride Pietertje Prince	\$500
Melisse Bess Wayne Korndyke	225
Ponderosa Queen Ormsby 3d	380
Walcowis Gift Louise	425
Meadow Ormsby Lilith	230
Pietertje Maid Pontiac Ormsby 2d	550
Lillian Rag Apple Korndyke	280
Minita Ormsby Pride	500
Detroit Creamery Co., Mt. Clemens, Mich.:	
Ponderosa Queen Ormsby	\$700
Ormsby Segis Lyons	350
Walcowis Gift Butter Maid Segis	500
Vickery Vale Ormsby Bess	1,000
Clarence Brock, Franksville, Wis.:	
Clara Fobes Homestead 3d	\$420
Dutchland Konigen Colantha Burke	385
Carnation Milk Farms, Oconomowoc, Wis.:	
Walcowis Mooie Rose Content	\$240
Walcowis Mooie Maud Mary	\$355
May Inka Homestead	385
John A. Carroll, Chicago, Ill.:	
Walcowis Gift Ollie Canary	\$275
D. W. Norris, Mukwonago, Wis.:	
Walcowis Gift Ormsby Mooie	\$375
Cedar Park Skylark De Kol	300
Henry Miller, Milwaukee, Wis.:	
Princess Canary Galaxy	\$230
Snowbound Duchess Sadie Vale	225
J. L. Dickinson, Charleston, W. Va.:	
Tuebie Johanna De Kol Ormsby	\$225
Lady Carlotta Ormsby	300
Avoca Magnet Pontiac Alcartra	360
Lady Carlotta Ormsby	300
George O. Hall, New Orleans, La.:	
Mutual Prinda Pietertje	\$230
Johanna Mercedes Ormsby Alice	250
Cedar Park Pontiac	235
Brookvale Ormsby Grace	240
Miss Piebe Glen Alex	220
H. E. Dickinson, Oconomowoc, Wis.:	
Fobes Pietertje Ormsby Ruby	\$500
Wray Bros., Grays Lake, Ill.:	
Fobes Pietertje Ormsby Ella	\$280
Johanna Belle Ormsby Korndyke	220
Lyons Alcartra Prilly Segis	205
De Kol Ormsby Lyons Johanna	200
John Blaska, Sr., Marshall, Wis.:	
Male	\$295
Frederick The Great Fobes	230
Milwaukee County Inst. Farm, Wauwatosa, Wis.:	
Emma Fayne Bess Burke	\$325
Beauty De Kol Homestead Jenny	320
Pietertje Jumpy De Kol	300
Henry A. Nelson, Union Grove, Wis.:	
Colantha Parthena Netherland	\$240
Clothilde Pontiac Aaltje	240
Ponca Valley Duroc Co., Monowi, Neb.:	
Lone Valley Jewel Fobes	\$200
Canary Loretta Segis	200
Walcowis Mooie Maud	305
Oaklands Ormsby Grace	215
Beauty Pontiac Daisy 2d	235

Oriole Home & Lake Mills Fox Farm, Lake Mills, Wis.:		German Cubillas & Co., Bogota, Colombia:	
Alfagold Philidea Star	\$300	Carnation Avon Sir Inka	\$2,400
Alfagold Queen Star	300	Detroit Creamery Farms, Mt. Clemens, Mich.:	
L. J. Chapman, Kansas City, Mo.:		Lilliberk Bertha	\$280
Dutchland Pietertje Apple Grace	\$205	J. C. Ellis, Franksville, Ill.:	
Cedar Park Aaltje Pontiac	265	Pabst Virginia Rose 5th	\$355
Robin Carr, Flowerville, Mich.:		Grambling Bros., Dousman, Wis.:	
Sir Bess Ormsby Fobes 56th	\$600	Bell Farm Chancellor	\$425
W. S. Libbey, Hebron, Ill.:		G. O. Hall, New Orleans, La.:	
Ormsby Korndyke Hesseltje Queen	\$200	Levelland Lady Ormsby	\$230
Aitken Maud Koroba Segis	200	Violet Farm Johanna De Kol	210
R. V. Rasmussen, Deerfield, Ill.:		Milco Aaggie North Star Homestead	270
Lady Pontiac Ormsby Piebe	\$385	May Rufina Fobes	240
De Kol Pabst Korndyke Star	2,025	St. Cloud Lily Ormsby	250
Highland Neeltje Segis 5th	275	George Hettis, Fort Atkinson, Wis.:	
Beauty Korndyke Star	275	Lilith Pontiac Split Silk	\$275
Highland Johanna Polkadot Prilly 2d	310	Male, Son of King Ormsby Johanna Mercedes	300
Afagold May Echo Star (Twin)	320	Edward Hintz, Juneau, Wis.:	
Afagold Echo May Star (Twin)	320	Violet Farm Greeting Rag Apple	\$270
Afagold Winnie Star	355	Kingsford Farms, Oswego, N. Y.:	
Sir Fobes Ormsby Hengerveld	7,100	Pabst Prilly Pontiac Fayne	\$510
Korndyke Johanna De Kol Rue	650	St. Cloud Lily Ruby Ormsby	300
Brookvale Korndyke Doris	300	John Kruezeigo, Watertown, Wis.:	
Brookvale Korndyke Bess	500	Estella Homestead Gewina	\$230
Shady Lane Farm, Columbus, Ohio:		E. F. Kuehn, Horicon, Wis.:	
Ormsby Korndyke Walker De Kol	\$215	Sir Pontiac Ormsby Perfection	\$525
Cedar Park Pontiac Ormsby	235	C. A. McCauley, Dakota, Ill.:	
Waushara Bawn Johanna	200	Hoesly Excetter Joe Homestead	\$500
Ed Williams, Spanish Fork, Utah:		A. R. McLaury, Oelwein, Iowa:	
Snowball Walker De Kol	\$225	Decreamco Ormsby Cascade	\$360
Ormsby Gewina Pearl	210	Christ A. Mayer, Richfield, Wis.:	
Inka Mercedes Homestead Johanna	330	Avon Echo Mollie	975
Oaklands Ormsby Canary De Kol	205	Rosewold Beauty Colantha	280
Nellie Queen Elba	250	It Lady Oak Grove Pontiac	300
Princess Hengerveld Dale Segis	285	Bell Farm Fidelia	440
Princess Royal Dale De Kol	245	Dr. C. H. Mayo, Rochester, Minn.:	
Clinton Skewes, Union Grove, Wis.:		Korndyke Butter Boy Segis Aaggie	\$675
Pietertje Ormsby Segis Dot	\$265	Milford Meadows Stock Farm, Lake Mills, Wis.:	
Raymond Lepien & Paul Palmer, Hartford, Wis.:		Ureka Johanna Ormsby Bess Fobes	\$225
De Kol Pabst Korndyke Star 9th	\$250	Milwaukee County Institutions Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.:	
Fred Dankmer, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.:		Sir Johanna Aaggie Fobes Homestead	\$300
De Kol Pabst Korndyke Star 7th	\$400	Lily Canary Fobes Cornucopia	235
C. W. Symons, Edgar, Wis.:		Mabel Paul Homestead De Kol 2d	260
Prince Pietertje Mercedes Uneeda	260	De Kol Geneva Sarcastic	300
THE WATERTOWN SALE			
E. A. Baker, Rockingham, N. H.:		Minnesota Holstein Co., Austin, Minn.:	
King Pietertje Jewel Korndyke	\$1,500	Mankota Lassie Ormsby 2d	\$800
Jewel Ormsby Mechthilde Korndyke	800	O. E. Mullen, Watertown, Wis.:	
Martin D. Buth, Comstock Park, Mich.:		Bell Farm Ethel	\$950
Kooistra Fayne Korndyke	\$775	Bell Farm Inka May	1,600
Theo. Bayrhofer, Monroe, Wis.:		Korndyke De Kol Barrington	700
Elder Lawn Ollie Korndyke	\$605	Emil Nitchke, Burnett, Wis.:	
V. E. Berend, Shelbyville, Tenn.:		Piebe 6th	\$260
Pietertje Aaggie June	\$210	D. W. Norris, Henry Tiltz, Everett Martin & Son,	
Hazelton Ormsby Bess	215	Mukwonago, Wis.:	
J. F. Berkheimer, Homer, Mich.:		Pabst Admiration	\$2,025
Wisconsin Fobes Lady	\$220	Notre Dame, South Bend, Indiana:	
Geo. H. Bie & Sons, Racine, Wis.:		Levelland Canary Ormsby	\$245
Princess Starlight Ormsby 3d	\$310	Milco Aaggie King Edward Homestead	275
John Blaska, Marshall, Wis.:		Isabelle Mercedes Segis	200
Milco Aaggie Royal Homestead	\$505	Estella Jewina Queen	200
James Bollerup, Cedar Falls, Iowa:		De Kol Pontiac Homestead Pabst	285
Goshen Beloit Susie	285	M. S. Plant, Danville, Ill.:	
Elmhurst Inka K. B.	270	Echoland Sir Ormsby Tidy	\$375
Ormsby Queen Pontiac De Kol	290	Potter & Thatcher, Ogden, Utah:	
Inka Korndyke Beauty	230	Beauty De Vries Crone	\$200
Princess Segis Ormsby Rue	240	Pabst Animation	315
Bess Pietertje Maid of Columbia	240	Pabst Ecstasy	315
Bess Johanna Queen 2d	205	Triune Van Betta	400
Best Dorothy Fobes 2d	220	De Kol Pontiac Korndyke Duke	325
Johanna Bess Banostine Fobes	220	Forest Edge Pontiac Queen	230
A. L. Brandt, Lime Ridge, Wis.:		Ormsby Beets Ona	305
Annabelle Ormsby Fobes	\$285	Echo Sylvia Colantha 3d	300
Julian Buss & Wm. Schultz, Waterloo, Wis.:		Lady Fanny Mercedes Fobes 2d	270
Elder Lawn Ollie Lilith Pietertje	\$380	B. C. Winana Korndyke	215
L. J. Chapman, Kansas City, Mo.:		Director General Korndyke	825
Triune Ormsby Piebe 59th	\$900	Lindy Maid Pontiac	250
		Rosetta Ormsby Queen	225

R. V. Rasmussen, Deerfield, Ill.:		R. V. Rasmussen, Deerfield, Ill.:	
Barkrest Colantha Pontiac	\$345	Barkrest Colantha Pontiac	\$345
Queen Mercedes Ormsby De Kol	375	Queen Mercedes Ormsby De Kol	375
Ormsby Canary Netherland	280	Ormsby Canary Netherland	280
Silver Bow Homestead	230	Silver Bow Homestead	230
Dulce Leda Clothilde Ormsby 3d	360	Dulce Leda Clothilde Ormsby 3d	360
Roche & Kirley, Doylestown, Wis.:		Roche & Kirley, Doylestown, Wis.:	
Sir Ollie Creamelle De Kol	\$345	Sir Ollie Creamelle De Kol	\$345
C. W. Schmaling, Delavan, Wis.:		C. W. Schmaling, Delavan, Wis.:	
Hengerveld Walker Skylark De Kol	\$200	Hengerveld Walker Skylark De Kol	\$200
Christ Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wis.:		Christ Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wis.:	
Alice Homestead	\$230	Alice Homestead	\$230
Walshland Annie	200	Walshland Annie	200
Halsey J. Sedgewick, Iron Ridge, Wis.:		Halsey J. Sedgewick, Iron Ridge, Wis.:	
May Segis Rue Homestead	\$255	May Segis Rue Homestead	\$255
Leonard Seybold, Forest Junction, Wis.:		Leonard Seybold, Forest Junction, Wis.:	
Lindale Topsy Pontiac	\$205	Lindale Topsy Pontiac	\$205
Seybold & Kolehn Co., Hilbert, Wis.:		Seybold & Kolehn Co., Hilbert, Wis.:	
Ormsby Korndyke Gladi Beets	\$300	Ormsby Korndyke Gladi Beets	\$300
Shady Lane Farms, Columbus, Ohio:		Shady Lane Farms, Columbus, Ohio:	
Lily Ormsby Pansy Vale	\$215	Lily Ormsby Pansy Vale	\$215
Mighty Eagle Pontiac	205	Mighty Eagle Pontiac	205
Daisy Korndyke of Maple View 2d	215	Daisy Korndyke of Maple View 2d	215
Pride Pontiac De Kol Hartog	200	Pride Pontiac De Kol Hartog	200
Salma Homestead Walker	215	Salma Homestead Walker	215
Aaggie Dulcina Mercedes Kate	210	Aaggie Dulcina Mercedes Kate	210
Winana Queen Ormsby	200	Winana Queen Ormsby	200
Valley View Netherland Segis	240	Valley View Netherland Segis	240
King Segis Pontiac Count Homestead 3d	380	King Segis Pontiac Count Homestead 3d	380
Ormsby Korndyke Homestead	200	Ormsby Korndyke Homestead	200
R. C. Stolper, Random Lake, Wis.:		R. C. Stolper, Random Lake, Wis.:	
Lilith Pontiac Split Silk Korndyke	\$240	Lilith Pontiac Split Silk Korndyke	\$240
Mechthilde De Kol Changeling	400	Mechthilde De Kol Changeling	400
Sedgland Madam Homestead	430	Sedgland Madam Homestead	430
Rosewold Gerben Queen	400	Rosewold Gerben Queen	400
Fancy Segis Johanna Korndyke	460	Fancy Segis Johanna Korndyke	460
St. Cloud Ruby Ormsby Joy	300	St. Cloud Ruby Ormsby Joy	300
Una Lady Ormsby	250	Una Lady Ormsby	250
Joaquin Vilas Co., Madrid, Spain:		Joaquin Vilas Co., Madrid, Spain:	
Carnation Gerben Princess	\$460	Carnation Gerben Princess	\$460
Carnation Matador Bessie De Kol	385	Carnation Matador Bessie De Kol	385
Robert R. Ward, Benton, Ill.:		Robert R. Ward, Benton, Ill.:	
Burton Avon Queen	\$325	Burton Avon Queen	\$325
Carnation Segis Edith	560	Carnation Segis Edith	560
Fairlea Susie Echo	500	Fairlea Susie Echo	500
Pabst Prilly Columbine	320	Pabst Prilly Columbine	320
De Kol Johanna Walker Heilo	200	De Kol Johanna Walker Heilo	200
Melba Fobes De Kol Segis	400	Melba Fobes De Kol Segis	400
Ridgehurst Walker Mutual Segis	235	Ridgehurst Walker Mutual Segis	235
Ridgehurst Hengerveld Piebe	210	Ridgehurst Hengerveld Piebe	210
Ed. Williams, Spanish Fork, Utah:		Ed. Williams, Spanish Fork, Utah:	
Monclova Prilly Evora Black Beauty	\$370	Monclova Prilly Evora Black Beauty	\$370
Allendone Rose Pontiac Hartog	350	Allendone Rose Pontiac Hartog	350
Violet Farm Johanna Rag Apple	230	Violet Farm Johanna Rag Apple	230
Dame Homestead	210	Dame Homestead	210
Bessie Segis Rue Homestead 2d	230	Bessie Segis Rue Homestead 2d	230
Madge Mercedes Heilo	245	Madge Mercedes Heilo	245
Segis De Kol Ormsby Pet	300	Segis De Kol Ormsby Pet	300
Segis Homestead De Kol Queen	215	Segis Homestead De Kol Queen	215
Raymond Wilson, Keymar, Md.:		Raymond Wilson, Keymar, Md.:	
Heroine Homestead	\$210	Heroine Homestead	\$210
Triple Spring De Kol	220	Triple Spring De Kol	220
Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, Waukesha, Wis.:		Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, Waukesha, Wis.:	
Pabst Canary Orchid Blossom	\$410	Pabst Canary Orchid Blossom	\$410
Milco Aaggie Old Ironsides Homestead	205	Milco Aaggie Old Ironsides Homestead	205
Enterprise De Kol Colantha	275	Enterprise De Kol Colantha	275
Harvest Matador Jule	260	Harvest Matador Jule	260
Wisconsin School for Deaf, Delavan, Wis.:		Wisconsin School for Deaf, Delavan, Wis.:	
Monclova Prilly Betty Canary	\$450	Monclova Prilly Betty Canary	\$450
Violet Bess Ormsby Fobes	430	Violet Bess Ormsby Fobes	430
Wisconsin Industrial Farm for Women, Foycheeda, Wis.:		Wisconsin Industrial Farm for Women, Foycheeda, Wis.:	
Son of Harvest Matador Segis	\$315	Son of Harvest Matador Segis	\$315

I don't want ter be so happy that I'll fergit all my troubles. When you comes ter think of it, trouble is de one thing what keeps you in de straight road.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

PRECISELY

A minister, while passing a group of convicts at work on the county roads, became very much depressed at the wickedness of the world.

"My good men," he exhorted, "we should strive to mend our ways."

"Well, wot you think we're doing," asked No. 3289, "digging fishworms?"—*Carolina Buccaneer.*

THE PLACE FOR HIM

Two sweethearts from Aberdeen were rambling round, when they came to a movie.

The young man ran his eye over the front of the building. It rested on a title in large letters: "The Woman Pays."

"Jean," he said "I think we'll gang in here."

Jackson—The idea of letting your wife go about telling the neighbors that she made a man of you! You don't hear my wife saying that!

Johnson—No; but I heard her telling my wife that she had done her best.



A WELL-KEPT AND SANITARY BARN OWNED BY
MURRAY A. MILLER

Sunny Lawn Stock Farm

ACCREDITED

I have for immediate sale, a large, handsome young bull, by my senior herdsire, Loyalsock King Jemima Mechthilde.

He is out of a cow whose ten nearest dams average over 29 lb. butter in a week.

Write for further particulars.

MURRAY A. MILLER

Milton

Pennsylvania



DAUGHTERS OF WESTSIDE KING VALE 4th

We are overstocked. Can't you use a few of this Quality?

MENZO A. BROOKER

R. D. 2, South New Berlin

Chenango Co.

New York

Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

SALES MANAGER—PEDIGREE DIRECTOR

Are you planning to dispose of your pure-bred Holsteins?
My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER, Penna.
Chambersburg.

THE OLD HOME FARM



HEIFERS AND HEIFER CALVES OF THE BEST BREEDING FOR SALE

Two of these heifers are sired by Mahwin King Johanna Rue, my 30-lb. bull.

EUGENE B. BENNETT
Allamuchy, New Jersey.

Colonel C. M. Hess
Holstein Auctioneer
677 N. Howard Street
Akron, Ohio.

A GOOD BULL CAN MAKE A HERD

If he is bred for type and production.

I have sold my entire herd of females and am offering my herd-sire, KING AAGIE COLANTHA HARTOG 411810, born April 14, 1923. A four direct generation and a three direct generation cross. The records of his dam, granddams and great granddams average 34.45 butter in 7 days.

He was sired by King Rag Apple Aaggie Colantha 216207, a son of Colantha Johanna Lad and out of a 30.65 lb. granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad. Aaggie Colantha Abby Hartog 250513.

I also have two sons of this herd-sire for sale.

For further particulars write

C. VAN PATTEN

Vestal, New York.

L. K. AUGHENBAUGH
Auctioneer
Camp Hill, Pennsylvania

PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

Jan. 12-13—Earlville, New York, Mid Winter Sale, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
Feb. 17—Palmyra, Pa., H. G. Seltzer, Large Sale, S. R. Miller, Mgr., Chambersburg, Pa.
March 1, 1927—Hagerstown, Md., H. A. Stottmeyer, Dispersal.
March 18—Watsonstown, Pa., H. R. Remley Dispersal, R. Austin Backus, Mgr.
March 1-27—Hagerstown, Md., H. A. Stottmeyer, 55 head, S. R. Miller, Mgr., Chambersburg, Pa.
March 5—Cleona, Pa., F. L. Heilman & Son, 5th Annual Sale, S. R. Miller, Mgr., Chambersburg, Pa.
March 21-27—Chambersburg, Pa., John B. & F. R. Keller, 50 head, S. R. Miller, Mgr.
March 29, 1927—Carlisle, Pa., Fred C. Lehman, Accredited Herd Dispersal, S. R. Miller, Mgr.
June 2-3, 1927—Springfield, Mass., The National Convention Sale.

THE MOSER SALE

The sale of the accredited herd of W. W. Moser, Milton, Penna., took place on December 2, 1926.

The herd sire, Colantha Ormsby Cornucopia No. 488930, went to head the herd at the I. O. O. F. Orphans Home, Sunbury, Penna., for \$205. He is a very good young bull, sired by Colantha Denver Champion. His dam is a granddaughter of Ormsby Korndyke Lad.

Dora Pearl Topsy Lilith De Kol brought \$200 and Nellie Pearl Lilith De Kol \$160. These are full sisters by Plum King Johanna. Their dam, Pearl Topsy Lilith De Kol is a granddaughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje and Lilith Pauline Paul De Kol 2d. These two full sisters also went to the Orphans Home in Sunbury.

Jane Lilith Johanna, a grand young cow just fresh with a male calf by Loyalsock King Jemima Mechtile topped the sale at \$240. She is accredited with an A. R. O. record made at the age of 22 months of 15.88 butter, 428.5 milk in 7 days. She with Helen Pearl Topsy Lilith De Kol selling for \$160 went to C. H. Leiby, Milton, Pa. These cows are both daughters of Plum King Johanna.

Hazel Roy Fayne De Kol a first calf heifer by Suskanna Judge Segis Leoraline out of a daughter of Plum King Johanna went to William Moore of Watsonstown for \$135.

J. A. Young, who recently founded a herd of Holsteins at Lewisburg, Penna., bought Ollie Ruth Segis De Kol and Nancy Nellie Pearl De Kol. Both of these heifers are coming with their second calf and are both sired by Suskanna Judge Segis Leoraline out of daughters of Plum King Johanna.

Following is a list of the animals that sold for \$150 or over with names of purchasers and price:

Colantha Ormsby Cornucopia, I. O. O. F. Orphans' Home	\$205
Jane Lilith Johanna, C. H. Leiby	240
Ollie Ruth Segis De Kol, J. A. Young	180
Nancy Nellie Pearl De Kol, J. A. Young	160
Nellie Pearl Lilith De Kol, I. O. O. F. Orphans' Home	160
Helen Pearl Topsy Lilith De Kol, C. H. Leiby	160
Dora Pearl Topsy Lilith De Kol, I. O. O. F. Orphans' Home	200

KANSAS DAIRY COURSES

Four dairy manufacturing short courses, each lasting for two weeks, will be offered by the Kansas State Agricultural College, commencing January 3, 1927. The first course will be a general one, devoted principally to the testing of milk, cream, and other dairy products. Two weeks will then be given to a study of market milk and cheese making, followed by buttermaking in the third period, and ice cream making in the fourth period of two weeks.

Further information concerning these courses can be secured by writing W. H. Martin, Dairy Department, College of Agriculture, Manhattan, Kansas.

FARM SCHOOL COW DIES AFTER MAKING WONDERFUL PRODUCTION RECORD

Cupid, the grand old cow of Long Island's farm school, is dead. The stall which she has occupied in the barn for more than ten years is draped in mourning as becomes the passing of a devoted servant. Cupid was more than a cow. She was an institution and a land mark. Now she becomes a tradition respected by students and faculty.

Cupid deserved well of her day and generation. She was past 17 when she

died. Most cows are through at ten or eleven. At the age of seven she came to the Institute from Chenango county, N. Y., just an ordinary black and white cow with some good points that attracted the buyers for the farm school herd. They bought her for \$175, the price of a fair cow.

Cupid must have liked Long Island for she went to work at once. Instead of the 4,500 lb. milk which the ordinary cow calls a year's work, Cupid was not content until she made 16,889 lb. in her best year. In the last year of her life she gave 14,205 lb. and during her stay at the Institute she contributed more than 115,000 lb. or 57½ tons milk to the world's food supply. The common garden variety of cow gave in the same period 45,000 lb.

Cupid was never fussy about her food or her care. Many students learned to milk her at her footstool, so to speak, and remained to admire and respect the old lady. In fact, the most remarkable thing about Cupid is that she made such a record under the constantly changing care of those who were learning methods of feeding and management.

She kept her good temper and benevolent outlook on life to the last, fading as most tentatively out of the farm school picture as she had entered it.

WHAT IS DAIRY COW WORTH?

How much can a farmer afford to pay for a good dairy cow, or what valuation should he place on his good producers? A study of the summary and average of all of the cows (7,654) which completed a year's record in 40 Iowa Cow Testing Associations last year shows that the profits from different cows, after paying all feed costs, varied from \$17 to \$191 per cow.

The cows which produced an average of only 100 lb. butterfat in a year required only \$35.67 worth of feed, while those producing an average of 500 lb. butterfat had a feed bill of \$93.71.

Despite the higher feed cost, the 500 lb. producers made a profit over feed cost of \$191.72, while the 100 lb. cows returned only \$17.22 after paying the feed bill.

The records and feed costs of cows in between the 100 and 500 lb. producers show that as production increased, the profits increased even though the feed bill steadily grew larger. Cows producing 300 lb. butterfat in a year made \$98 of profit, while those producing only 200 returned but \$55 of profit.

These records show that in some instances \$200 may not be enough for a good grade dairy cow, but that even \$50 might be too much for another. The good cow may return twice as much for every dollar of feed she eats as will the poor cow. When the whole life time production of a cow is considered, one good cow, well fed, may be worth a whole herd of inferior producers.

TRY FARMER FOR SOIL ROBBING

Don C. Tatge, Belle Plaine, one of the good farmers of Benton county, who operates a 320 acre farm, recently was put on trial (a mock trial) for robbing the soil. It was a hard fought legal battle, say those who attended, but Mr. Tatge was finally acquitted. The trial furnished a lot of fun and brought out the need of conserving soil fertility.

The trial was instigated by Herschel K. Bennett, agricultural teacher in the Belle Plaine schools. More than two dozen different farmers of the community took part in the trial, serving as judge, clerk, attorneys, sheriff, witnesses, jury-men and in the other necessary rôles incident to court workings. One expert soil witness, F. G. Churchill, of Iowa

State College, was put on the witness stand.

The trial brought out that Mr. Tatge was growing 70 acres of sweet clover and five acres of alfalfa—both of which crops are excellent soil builders. Other points which helped to secure Mr. Tatge's acquittal were that he had used much limestone in correcting soil acidity and had used some acid phosphate. Of the damaging evidence introduced, it was shown that he had once burned his corn stalks, but promised during the trial that he would not again be guilty of destroying valuable plant food in this manner.

The attorneys for the defendant forcefully summed up the case by asking this question: "If so good a farmer as Mr. Tatge, with his many excellent soil practices, has been robbing his soil, what then could be shown for the rest of us farmers in this community?"

The farmer jury unanimously voted acquittal.—Exchange.

EXPOSITION OF MAIL ORDER FRAUD

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN regrets very much that its columns, along with those of hundreds of other newspapers throughout the country, have unwittingly been used to perpetrate a mail order fraud. The following advertisement appeared in this paper and many others in different parts of the country the last two weeks:

FRESH FLORIDA ORANGES

Fresh sweet Florida Oranges \$3 per box of three hundred large size. Sound fruit and satisfaction guaranteed or money back. We pay express charges. A box of these makes an appreciated Christmas gift. Remit with order. ACME FARMS, Gainesville, Fla.

The advertisement came to us by mail from Atlanta, Ga., and was accepted in good faith, as it did not seem impracticable for owners of orange farms in Florida to market their fruit by direct shipment to consumers, thus cutting out middlemen's profits and enabling the producers to sell them at a low price.

The Editor and Publisher, a newspaper trade journal of New York City, however, sensed that there was something wrong with the offer of oranges by mail order at such a low rate, and started an

Mead's the Man



When you are sick you usually consult a competent physician.

When you are holding an auction sale of purebred cattle you should exercise the same good judgment, and secure the services of an auctioneer who knows cattle, values and men. My years of experience are a guarantee that I can make you some money at your next sale.

Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora, New York

Mead's the Man

Maple Grove Stock Farm

offers you a young bull bred for production.

Born March 6, 1926

He is a son of our 27 lb. sire, Maple Grove Ybma Glista No. 330879 and out of Maple Grove Lunde Clever Glista No. 867885. This animal is well marked, good type and well grown for his age. We will sell him for \$75.00—He is a bargain at that price.

Our Herd is ACCREDITED.

F. JONES, Manager

R. D. 4

Centerville, Crawford Co., Penna.

100 ENVELOPES

and 200 5½x8½ Note
or Lettersheets,

printed with your name and address and postpaid to you, \$1.00. Send \$1.00 for one year's subscription to our farm and home journal and 25c extra to pay postage and get a trial box of stationery free. Send cash with order to

Fletcher's Farming

Hondo, Texas



Bush Beauty Alcartra Posch

She is a daughter of my former herd-sire, King Alcartra Rag Apple Posch, and just one of the bunch of thirteen daughters of her sire that I have in my herd.

If you are in the market for a few good cows of her quality I think that I can supply your wants.

My herd is Accredited and there has never been a reactor in the herd.

A. R. BUSH

Montrose

Penna.

Suskanna Farm

I have for sale a five weeks' old bull calf sired by Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna 186066. This sire has been shown at the Northumberland County Fair every year since 1921 and has never been defeated.

The dam of the calf is S F K Agatha Pontiac whose dam is a 31-lb. three-year-old daughter of the former world's record cow, Agatha Pontiac. She was sired by Spring Farm King a full brother to K P Pontiac Lass, the first 44-lb. cow.

This calf is nine-tenths white and a fine individual. The first check for \$100 takes him f. o. b. Lewisburg. For particulars write

C. R. SAVIDGE

Milton,

R. D.

Penna.

investigation which disclosed the fact that there is no such concern as "Acme Farms" known at Gainesville, Fla. But that some party or parties had merely rented a postoffice box there under that name, and had the mail addressed to it forwarded to Atlanta, Ga., where banks had cashed some money orders sent in response to the advertisement.

Editor and Publisher's request for information on the firm from the Gainesville (Fla.) Sun, brought this reply:

"No such firm as Acme Farms is located in or near this city. This matter is now in the hands of Federal Government for investigation. An inspector here last week stated that the operators would be behind bars within the next few weeks.

"These people are also advertising baby chicks throughout the United States under the same name.

"The Post Office department here is employing special clerks to handle the great mass of mail coming in answer to advertisements these people have put over.

"Money orders sent to this firm were cashed by banks in Atlanta. Mails are now being held up by postal authorities and money orders will be returned wherever possible.

"This office is being flooded with telegrams, letters and telephone calls regarding activities of Acme Farms.

"Advise that you warn all newspapers against any advertising of this kind from Florida unless coming through an authorized agency."

Editor and Publisher adds:

"Reports from Florida indicate that even if the firm had groves at or near Gainesville, it would be impossible to ship oranges at the advertised price of \$3 per box prepaid.

"Oranges are selling in Gainesville at 40 cents per dozen, which on a pack of 144 to the box, means a price of \$4.80 f. o. b. Gainesville. Oranges of the kind advertised, it is stated, could not be bought at the groves for less than \$2.75 to \$3.50 per box."

STOCKS OF TURKEYS IN COLD STORAGE SHOW INCREASE OVER YEAR AGO

Stocks of turkeys in cold storage now are nearly 750,000 pounds more than at this time a year ago, the Department of Agriculture has announced in its December cold storage report. Supplies of poultry of all kinds including broilers, fryers, roasters, and fowls are heavier.

Turkey stocks on December 1 are placed at 5,907,000 pounds compared with 5,168,000 pounds on December 1 a year

ago, and a five-year average of 5,252,000 pounds. Total stocks of frozen poultry, including turkeys, are reported at 106,993,000 pounds against 86,733,000 pounds last year, and a five-year average of 70,979,000 pounds.

Increased supplies of meats in cold storage also are shown in the report, but dairy products including creamery butter, American cheese, and case eggs are in smaller supply. Apples show some increase over a year ago, and over the five-year average.

Total stocks of meats including beef, pork, lamb, mutton, cured beef, dry salt pork, pickled pork, and miscellaneous meats are placed at 532,225,000 pounds against 510,555,000 pounds last year, and a five year average of 584,444,000 pounds. Butter supplies are placed at 64,377,000 pounds against 74,754,000 pounds last year; American cheese 63,896,000 pounds against 66,495,000 pounds, and case eggs 3,215,000 cases against 3,786,000 cases.

There were 4,548,000 barrels of apples in storage December 1 against 4,245,000 barrels a year ago, and 15,128,000 boxes against 13,041,000 boxes.

"De man dat's lookin' foh trouble," said Uncle Eben "very seldom knows what to do wif it when he finds it."—*Washington Star*.

MONEY TALKS

Salesman, Salesladies and Retail merchant. My items fit all of you. Salesman averages \$1.00 profit for every dealer called on. Costs dealer \$2.00, he sells for \$3.50 makes \$1.50 on \$2.00 invested. Salesman makes \$1.00. If you are a Salesman or wish to become one. If you never sold anything in your life I will tell you how to make better than \$100.00 a week. (Address) Geo. L. Lane, Mansfield, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Splendid farm of 200 acres, six miles from Harrisburg along hard surfaced road. All necessary farm buildings and in fine condition. In line for developing part of farm into building lots. c/o B., Box 110, Harrisburg, Pa.

"Making Animal Tagging Easy"

KETCHUM CLINCHER

The new self-piercing and self-clinching bright STEEL tag that stays. For Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Three sizes. Numbered and lettered to suit. Write for description and prices. (Also sale tags.) KETCHUM MFG. CO., Dept. L. LUZERNE, N. Y.

Dr. Naylor's MEDICATED TEAT DILATORS

For the treatment of Spider, Obstructions, Hard Milkers, Cut and Bruised Teats, etc.

Made of an absorbent texture capable of carrying the Medicated Ointment into the teat canal to the seat of the trouble. They heal the teat and keep it open.

Three doz. Dilators, sterilized and packed in jar of Medicated Ointment, \$1.00. Sold by dealers or mailed post paid.

Manufactured by
DR. H. W. NAYLOR, VETERINARIAN, MORRIS, N. Y.



The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

EXTENSION LADDERS—20 to 32 ft., 25c ft. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

EAT MORE HONEY—Pure Honey, 5-lb. pail clover, \$1.15; buckwheat, \$1.00, postpaid. KENNETH CARRINGTON, 23 Cedar St., Cortland, N. Y.

RAISE FLEMISH GIANTS, the big kind, 14 to 20 lbs. each, breeding stock for sale. ELMDALE RABBITRY, Smyrna Mills, Maine, Box 26.

ALFALFA SEED, 92% pure, \$6.80 per bushel; SCARIFIED SWEET CLOVER, 92% pure, \$5.00. Bags free. GEORGE BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, chewing, ten pounds \$2.85, smoking, five \$1.25, ten \$2. Scrap smoking, 25 pounds \$3. TOBACCO CLUB, Sedalia, Kentucky.

FOR SALE—Milk Bottle Caps, by the thousand or by the million, one or two colors, bulk or in tubes. DEPOY BOTTLE CAP CO., Muncie, Indiana.

SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING BAGS. We pay 5c each and also pay the freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 E. Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.



POULTRY

PEAFOWL—Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, Guineas, Free Circular. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

POLAND CHINA GILTS, open or bred. \$25 and \$30, Fall Pigs, either sex, \$20. ARTHUR WULFF, Stockton, Ill.

HEALTHY EARLY HATCHED BOURBON RED TURKEYS—Hens, \$6.00, Old Hens, \$8.00, Toms \$8.00, Old Toms \$12.00. A. B. MOTLEY, Chatham, Va.

10% DISCOUNT on Jennings-quality chicks and eggs. Pedigreed cockerels half price. Special illustrated circular free. JENNINGS POULTRY FARMS, Elizabeth City, N. C.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS.—For past twelve years my Buffs have won the blue at the South's leading shows. Utility and exhibition stock for sale. H. C. HENDERSON, Talladega, Ala.

PURE RINGLET BARRED ROCK cockerels—June hatched, \$3 each or two for \$5; five for \$10. Also May hatched dark S. C. Brown Leghorn cockerels. "Everlay strain," \$1 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. W. FRY, Howard, Ohio.



DOGS

REGISTERED WHITE COLLIE females. Farmers' prices. ROSS GLEASON, Fayette, O.

FOR SALE—Collie pups, best breeding, farm raised. CORBETT FABER, Cortland, Ohio.

REGISTERED WHITE COLLIE PUPS, best blood lines. JANIE EILAND, Sprott, Ala.

FOR SALE—Black and tan Rat Terrier pups. Price \$10, \$12 and \$15. M. D. YODER, Shipshewana, Ind.

PEDIGREED POLICE PUPPIES. Price \$20. If you want the best write MAPLE SHADE KENNELS, Bloomdale, Ohio.

COLLIES—Three months and up, both breeds, bred for brains and beauty. ROBANNO WHITE COLLIE KENNELS, Gilmore, Ohio.

FOR SALE—One hundred coon, opossum, fox, squirrel and rabbit hounds. Ship C. O. D. trial. A. F. DORAN, Murray, Kentucky.

FOR SALE—Scotch Collie pups, the intelligent kind, sable and white. Price five dollars apiece. WM. KINSLEY, Hartsville, Ohio.

BEAUTIFUL PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS. The intelligent kind. Males, spayed females, \$10.00 each. H. HURD, Thorndike, Me.

COLLIE PUPPIES—The live wire kind. Quality, intelligence—St. Bernards, Show Stock. MYAKKA KENNELS, East Bridgewater, Mass.

BEAUTIFUL White Collie Pups. Pedigreed. Finest bloods. \$20.00. Shipped on approval. MARSHALL MACDONALD, Charlestown, West Virginia.

POLICE DOGS. Doberman Pinschers, pedigreed. Puppies and old dogs for sale, reasonable. Also Foxhounds. O. V. HANN, R. 1, Harrison, Ohio.

THOROUGHbred NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES. Pedigreed. Large black beauties. Females, \$12.50, males, \$20. M. WHITACRE, Boggstown, Ind.

GERMAN POLICE PUPS—Parents excellent, cattle and sheep dogs, natural heelers. Good watch dogs. Registered. \$25, wolf grey. MILDRED WEEKS, Skowhegan, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

ALL-WOOL YARN FOR SALE by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

ALFALFA and other dairy hay for sale. Delivered prices. Write HARRY D. GATES COMPANY, Jackson, Michigan.

SIGNS OF ALL KINDS—Write your needs, we will quote you prices, save money, order now. WENDY'S PAINT SHOP, Richmond, Ill.

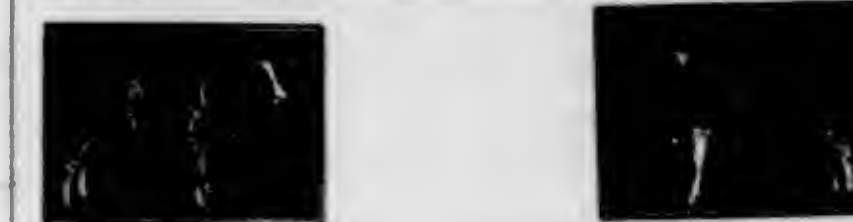
HONEY—Choice Clover Steuben brand, 5 lb. pail delivered by parcel post \$1.10. 10 lb. \$2. Buckwheat 5 lb. pail \$1, 10 lb. \$1.90. Write for prices on large lots. SILSBEE APIARIES, Bath, N. Y.

RHEUMATISM, NEURITIS—WHY SUFFER? Guaranteed complete treatment mailed, postpaid, \$1.50. Persons Pronounced Incurable should try. This remedy gets you results or money refunded. Square dealing. Write PROF. GUHA, Box P-166, Huntington, Ind.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO—Satisfaction or your money back. Superfine choice chewing, one pound 40c—second grade, others best, five pounds \$1.40; smoking, twelve to thirty-two cents per pound. 10% discount for five pounds or more, cash with order. FARMERS AGENCY, P. O. Box 292, Madisonville, Ky.

HELP WANTED

WANTED, to begin immediately or by January 1st, foreman on farm. Must be fully competent in all branches of general farming and with farm machinery. Give references and terms. Address: E. H. ARNOLD, 1466 Chapel Street, New Haven, Connecticut.



LIVE STOCK

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA—spring pigs, both sex. Priced right, satisfaction guaranteed. EZRA BEILER, RONK, PA.

CHESTER WHITES—Bred Gilts, service boars, or pigs. Registered; double immuned. From prize winning stock. Priced reasonably. J. B. DEFORD, Wabash, Ind.

PLANTS, SEEDS AND BULBS

CABBAGE PLANTS, 1,000, \$1.00. C. O. D. Postage satisfactory. Guaranteed. HOLLAND BROS., Franklin, Va.

SEND \$1 for 12 Dahlia Bulbs. All colors, labeled, worth \$3. BOLTS DAHLIA FARM, Stepney, Connecticut, Dept. H.

PEONIES—ONE FELIX CROUSE, RED, ONE FESTIVA MAXIMA, WHITE, 2 Best Pink, 3 to 5 eyes, \$1. Prepaid. Plant now. Checks accepted. Wholesale list free. WELCH NURSERY, Shenandoah, Ia.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

Cow Testing Association Reports

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

Clair Hindman, Tester for Schuylkill County, Penna., Cow Testing Association reports that twenty-five herds composed of 301 cows in milk and 59 dry cows were tested during the month of November.

Five unprofitable cows were sold. Thirty-seven cows produced over 40 lb. fat and eighty over 50 lb. fat. Fifty-five produced over 1,000 lb. milk and twenty-six produced over 1,200 lb. milk.

The highest cow in butterfat production was a Registered Holstein owned by Auburn Shale Brick Company. She produced 1,629 lb. milk and 63.5 lb. butter containing 3.9 per cent fat. The highest cow in milk production was a Grade Holstein owned by W. F. Seddon. She produced 1,738 lb. milk and 60.8 lb. butterfat containing 3.5 percent fat.

C. T. A. REORGANIZES

By CLAIR HINDMAN

The members of the Schuylkill County Cow Testing Association held an informal meeting Tuesday, December 14th for the purpose of creating added interest in Association work and to determine the attitude towards continuing the work for another year. All members expressed satisfaction at the work of the Association and many desire membership next year. Schuylkill County is thus assured of having a Cow Testing Association again next year.

Every one present was of the opinion that money spent for this cause was as good an investment as a dairyman could make. As to the benefits of the work, the consensus of opinion was that the fact of being able to determine the high and low testers in the herds was one great advantage and from this the conclusion was derived that the highest milk producer was often not the most profitable cow. The value of C. T. A. records in buying and selling stock was commented on as being a great asset to both the owner and purchaser.

Since the organizing of the Association in April, 1926, much has been done toward improving the dairy herds of the members by elimination of the low testers and low producers, the purchasing of purebred bulls and better cows, and T. B. testing.

EXCERPTS FROM NEW YORK STATE C. T. A. REPORT

By C. E. LADD, DIRECTOR OF EXTENSION
CLINTON COUNTY

Twenty-five boarder cows were sold out of the Clinton County Association this month and for November we expect to see a still larger number removed.

The high cow for October is "Favorite" a registered Ayrshire owned by Leon Atwood. She holds this place for both milk and butterfat. Ralph Dodd's Ayrshires are again in first place for the

average herd production with a 35.62 pound butterfat average and 872 lb. milk.

A meeting of the association was held on November 4th at Champlain. Wives of the Champlain members prepared a supper at the Grange Hall, after which Mr. Jensen, of the State College of Agriculture at Canton gave an interesting talk on "Advantages of Cow Testing Associations." THEODORE GOERS, *Tester*.

GREENE COUNTY

For the month of October there were 348 cows milking and 69 dry. There are but 18 cows on the Honor Roll, the lowest number since the association started. For the first time we have a Holstein for the leader in fat, "Carolyn II of Oakwood," owned by M. C. Albright, is out in front with 65.5 lb. of fat from 1,636 lb. of milk. Three Jerseys, 1 Guernsey and 1 Holstein make up the 5 high herds, and 8 Holsteins, 6 Jerseys and 4 Guernseys make up the Honor Roll. H. L. STAHLMAN, *Tester*.

HAMILTON COUNTY, SR.

It has always been the policy of the tester of the Hamilton Association, never to make a misleading statement. I made the statement last month that had Mr. H. A. Bartlett's cows all milked the entire month his average would have been much higher. This month his cows have all milked the entire month, and the average production for his ten cows in milk was 1,528.3 lb. of milk, and 53.3 lb. of fat, and every cow an Honor Roll cow. This is what I would call 100 per cent perfect. Not only has he the honor of having all Honor Roll cows, but he also has the leading cow in butterfat.

Mr. F. L. Geer has the leading cow in milk. This cow is a Purebred Holstein and produced 2,142 lb. of milk for the month, and only three tested at that.

Our Honor Roll contains 85 cows and these are all to be found in 15 herds. Had I been able to test all the cows in the association this month we would have had a longer string of Honor Roll cows. R. H. BRESEE, *Tester*.

MONROE COUNTY

"Star" a purebred Holstein, owned by George L. True, was high cow for the year in both milk and butterfat. She made over 17,000 lb. of milk with 704 lb. of butterfat, while "Romance" a Brown Swiss owned by D. N. Boice, was a close second. "Romance" was high last year so she left "Star" have the honor this year.

George L. True also had high herd for the year. The average was between 12,000 and 15,000 lb. of milk and about 488 lb. of butterfat a few pounds more than D. N. Boice, who was second. The average for the year was slightly less than for last year which was 510 lb. of butterfat and was made by D. N. Boice with assistance of his herdsman, Mr. John Ulitz. G. E. UPRON, *Tester*.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MILK TESTERS

The increasing demand for dairy improvement Associations has necessitated special training courses for Association Testers. One such course was given last October by the New York State College of Agriculture and another has been planned for a two weeks' period beginning January 17, 1927.

This will give boys of farm experience an opportunity to become familiar with dairy improvement work, and to secure positions with associations. A year or two in an association for a young man interested in farm life, is pleasant and instructive. This work not only gives the tester an opportunity to study conditions on many farms but also helps him to develop those qualities of initiative and leadership, which are so necessary to success in the larger affairs of life.

During the two weeks' period, the students taking the course will be given intensive instruction covering all the duties of a tester. This will include Babcock testing, computing rations, working up herd books, and general herd management. The students will be expected to work and to absorb as much information as possible in the short time allowed for the course.

At least a good common school education and practical farm experience are the essential requirements for admittance to the course. The only expenses aside from travel and living in Ithaca will be a \$5 laboratory fee to cover materials used.

The course will be given in the Dairy and Animal Husbandry Buildings of the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y. For complete information write to Dept. of Animal Husbandry, Ithaca, N. Y.

Cow testing is the backbone of profitable dairying and every man with a dairy of any size really cannot afford not to belong to an association. He more than pays for it in decreased profits when he does not belong, though he may think he is saving money. No man can judge the production of a cow just by looks or the amount of milk she gives, and very few know how to change their ration most cheaply and still get the same amount of milk whenever there is a change in the kind of hay or fodder. Many farmers are saving more in feed each month than the price of the testing for a whole year, because of suggestions by the tester.

Would-be Job Holder—"And what will my wages be?"

Employer—"Seven dollars a week."

Would-be Job Holder—"What you think I am? One of these doggone college graduates?"

MARYLAND C. T. A. WORK

A Purebred Holstein cow in the Elwood Farm herd, owned by Mr. Charles Wertheimer of Frederick, Maryland, led the Cow Testing Association work in the State of Maryland for the month of November, producing 1,980 lb. milk and 81.2 lb. fat on twice a day milking.

Mr. Wertheimer's milking herd consisting of 18 cows led the Frederick County Cow Testing Association as the highest butterfat producing herd for the month. The average milk production was 917 lb. and the average butterfat 29.5 lb. per cow.

Of the 10 highest producing cows in the Allegheny County Cow Testing Association only one was a Purebred Holstein. She is owned by A. C. Helmick, and produced 1,344 lb. milk and 39 lb. butterfat for the month.

In Baltimore County the highest producing cow was Bella Orena Ormsby owned by Griffwood Farms, producing 1,536 lb. milk and 59.9 lb. butterfat.

Of the 10 highest producing females in the Frederick County Association, four are Purebred Holsteins—two owned by Mr. Charles Wertheimer, one by A. C. McCardell and one by George C. Zentz. A Purebred Jersey owned by H. J. Orth, Jr., and the purebred Holstein owned by Mr. Zentz, each produced 48.6 lb. butterfat which is the lowest record of the highest ten in the Association. This shows the high standard of the herds in Frederick County Association.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY C. T. A.

Gordon Rice, tester for Allegheny County, Penna., Cow Testing Association reports that during the month of November a Registered Holstein owned by A. B. Craig led in butterfat production with 88.4 lb. She was also high cow in milk production with 3,048 lb. The average of the ten highest cows in butterfat production for the month was 1,564

lb. milk, 61.0 lb. butter and 4.2 per cent of fat.

The ten highest cows in milk production for the month, all Registered Holsteins, are as follows:

Owner	Breed of Cow	Lb. Milk
A. B. Craig	R. H.	3048
H. E. Cleland	R. H.	1950
County Home	R. H.	1827
Bell Bros.	R. H.	1710
John P. Scott	R. H.	1644
County Home	R. H.	1608
County Home	R. H.	1575
County Home	R. H.	1545
County Home	R. H.	1476
County Home	R. H.	1425
Average of 10 highest cows		1780.8

The three highest herd averages in butterfat were:

	Lb. Fat
Fairacres Farm—Six animals	41.6
Bellwood Farms—Sixty-one animals	29.6
Ardarra Herd—Six animals	27.1

The three highest herd averages in milk were:

	Lb. Milk
A. B. Craig—nine animals	912
Fairacres Farm—six animals	765
Dreamwood Farm—seven animals	745

The three highest herds for average profit above cost of feed were:

	Profit
1. Fairacres Farm—six animals	\$12.55
2. Bellwood Farm, Inc.—sixty-one animals	12.40
3. A. B. Craig—nine animals	10.38
3. Ardarra Herd, Inc.—six animals	10.38

A Pennsylvania man claims to have worn the same pair of trousers since 1868. If he should go to Washington and have them patented his fortune will outswell that of Rockefeller or Henry Ford. For trousers having a practically indestructible seat there is a universal demand.—*New Orleans States*.

"The banks are cautious about lending money." "They are right," replied Mr. Cumrox. "It's up to them to remind folks of the necessity of caution about borrowing."—*Washington Star*.

The way big game is disappearing, it would appear that the government put the buffalo's likeness on a coin none too soon.

GETTING IT RIGHT

Two American negro soldiers were discussing musical instruments.

"Yas," said one, "I'se gwine to get me a eucalptis."

"A what?" queried the other.

"A eucalptis—dat's a musical instrument, fool."

"Go on, nigger! You can't kid me—dat's one of the books of the Bible."

From all accounts, the optimistic guides that accompany the amateur sportsmen are not considered good life and accident insurance risks.

—Nothing ever "came out right," without somebody doing a lot of back breaking work.

—The Americans pay more to see the other fellow play than they do to play themselves.

—The test of co-operative wheat market will not come until it is faced with declining prices.

—If co-operative grain marketing is so sure to fail why do not its enemies save their money and time?

—We wish the optimistic daily press writers would let farmers have more of the money they make for them.

—No wonder the spring was cold. All the hot air was used in the Agricultural Committee rooms of House and Senate.

—The orator crop has been frosted. No more speeches, written but not delivered, will appear in the Congressional Record.

—The butter tariff is nothing but insurance, but that will not detract from its "point to with pride" use during the coming campaign.

—The price of sixty per cent of what the farmer sells is determined by world conditions. No wonder his dollar is smaller than the other fellow's.

—It begins to look as though the Tariff Commission, that was to take the "tariff out of politics," has been used to put the lowest form of politics in it.

QUALITY CHICKS

Chicks from winter laying, farm raised, mature stock, S. C. W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks: \$15 per 100 up. Live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. Hatching eggs \$8.00 per 100 up. Several breeds rabbits. Circular free. Shipments will be made from one of our nearest associated hatcheries.

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Menzo A. Brooker
South New Berlin
Mrs. Maud Dwight
South Otselec

Tranquillity Farms Dorsets

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Fifty Choice Ewes

Purebred Registered.

Bred to High Class Rams, one to four years old.

Arthur Danks, Manager

Allamuchy, N. J.



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From this picture you get an idea of the character of the younger members of our herd, many of which are granddaughters of the noted CLARA CLOTHILDE LYONS, 639.8 lb. milk in a week, who averaged 79.8 lb. milk a day for three months and produced 20,771.2 lb. milk, 723.40 lb. butter in ten months AS A TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFER.

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Colantha Sir Walker Pietertje is one of the five bulls heading Maple Shade Stock Farm. He is splendidly bred, his 21 nearest dams averaging 30.85 lb. butter in 7 days. The other four sires are equally as high-class.

My herd is composed of 250 females. The milking herd averaged between 350 and 400 lb. of fat last year in Cow Testing Association work on two milkings a day.

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Herd tuberculin tested.

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